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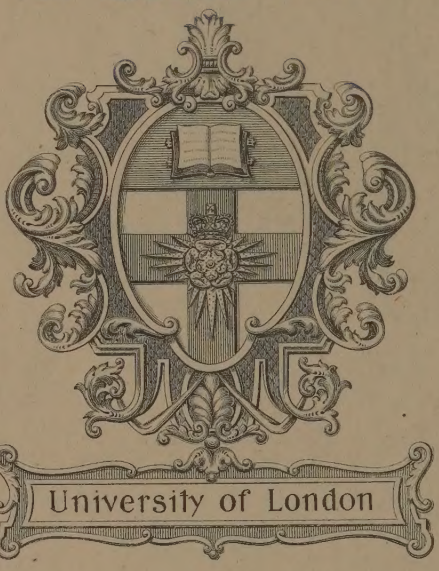

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

COLONIES.

AMERICAN; AUSTRALIAN; NEW SOUTH WALES; QUEENSLAND; WEST INDIES, &c.

Session

5 *February*—6 *August* 1861.

VOL. XL.

1861.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1861.

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

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not delivered

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1859 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1859.

PART I.—WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1861

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1861.

1447.

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WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

JAMAICA.
No. 1.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 170.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, December 26, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this island for the year 1859.

2. I forward this document at the earliest moment which the delay occasioned by the necessity of amending and correcting the returns it embraces has rendered possible.

3. In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 32, of 16th February last, I propose, with your Grace's permission, and for the reasons therein stated, to include the year 1858 in the remarks which the details of the volume may suggest, thus making this Despatch a combined report for the years 1858 and 1859.

4. I have thought that it would not only facilitate the discharge of this duty, but prove of convenience to the departments of Her Majesty's Government to which the Blue Book is usually communicated, if a series of Returns similar in form to and in continuation of the "Statistical Tables" compiled at the Board of Trade and presented to Parliament were prepared in the Colony. Such a series for the years 1858 and 1859 respectively, and arranged in juxta-position so as to enable ready comparison, I accordingly append to this Report, numbered from 1 to 16, and I propose to refer to these documents in illustration of the more important facts and circumstances in the condition of the Colony during the two years in question to which I may find it necessary to advert.

Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The principal revenue for these years was derived, as has been the case for many years past, from duties on imported goods, on the consumption of rum in the island, and from stamp duties. The direct tax which had been long levied upon the supposed value of real property, under the name of the "Hereditament Tax," was discontinued by virtue of a law passed in 1857, and a slightly increased duty upon a few articles of import and export, with taxes upon wheels and animals, were substituted for it. These are included under the head of Parochial Revenues in the Return, Appendix No. 3, and the items which compose the total sum under this head are given in detail in the statement of revenue in the Blue Book itself.

6. The total revenue for 1856 was 221,768*l.*, for 1857 210,727*l.*, and it will be seen by the Return (Appendix No. 2) that for 1858 it stood at 216,483*l.*, and for 1859 at 279,935*l.* This large increase for 1859 is, however, to be accounted for partly by the fact of 38,250*l.* having been brought to the credit of the revenue in account, while it is in reality a public loan raised for the purpose of paying off the debts incurred by several of the parishes during the time they were entrusted with the management of their own affairs. The additional import and export duties just referred to have also contributed their share to this augmentation, which is, however, in other respects attributable to a satisfactory rise in every item of any importance in the aggregate of the general revenue.

7. In regard to the expenditure, the Return No. 4 will show that it amounted to 191,320*l.* for 1858, and to 262,142*l.* for 1859, the former being considerably less, and the latter considerably greater than the expenditure for either of the two preceding years, which stood thus—

1856 - - -	£213,612
1857 - - -	207,299

8. The increase is to a great extent accounted for by the fact that the parish debts just alluded to are included together with the payment of compensation to the retiring collectors of taxes. Other reasons are specifically stated in the comparative returns at page 19 of the Blue Book.

9. These statements may, I think, be considered upon the whole satisfactory, since they show an increase in those items of receipt which depend upon the condition of the people of all classes, and also, that the expenditure has been kept by a wide margin within that receipt.

10. It may be proper to remark that "arrears of revenue" of the preceding year are not stated separately, the sums being carried to account as they are actually paid into the Receiver General's chest.

Local Revenues.

11. The local revenues and expenditure for 1858 are imperfectly stated in the Blue Book for that year, it having been found impossible to obtain the returns from some of the parishes. In 1859 no taxes were levied under that denomination. The system of taxation referred to in paragraph 5 came into full operation, and the amounts collected were paid into the public chest.

12. The expenditure of each parish, as reduced upon the estimates sent in by the several vestries, so as to keep it collectively within the total amount applicable to the parochial service, is stated in detail at page 23 of the Blue Book, and amounted to 34,101*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The system is open to the serious objection that the parishes which export the largest quantity of produce, and are most populous, contribute to the purely local wants of those parishes which are less favoured in these respects.

13. It has therefore naturally occasioned considerable dissatisfaction, and I do not think it will be continued much longer.

Public Debt.

14. The particulars of the public debt are stated in my Report with the Blue Book for 1857. Although the Imperial Guaranteed Loan and the Immigration Loan have been reduced by the regular annual payments provided for by the laws under which the loans are raised, yet the total amount of the Island Debt is increased from 852,808*l.* in 1857 to 913,606*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* This increase is mainly occasioned by the loan to pay off parochial debts, and that for the purpose of placing the main roads in permanent repair, upon the system explained in the 11th paragraph of my Report with the Blue Book for 1857. Both these loans are in process of regular liquidation by annual payments under laws of unlimited duration.

Expenditure by Great Britain for Military Protection and in aid of the Civil Establishment.

15. This stands for the years 1858 and 1859 at much about the same amount as stated in my Report for 1857. The sums returned by the commissariat under the heads of Naval and Military Services are, no doubt, spent within the limits of Jamaica; but I apprehend that this expenditure may more fairly be regarded (especially that on account of the navy) as incurred for imperial than for local purposes; that is, for the maintenance of a military station and a dock yard, as elements of strength to the position of the empire in these seas.

16. A sum of 1,459*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, being the actual expense incurred in removing troops for the purpose of aiding the civil power on two occasions in the year 1859, has been demanded by Her Majesty's Government, and will be paid into the commissariat chest out of the colonial revenue.

Militia.

17. Some additional powers have been conferred upon the Governor, in respect to training, arming, and clothing the Militia; but perhaps a more important step in the right direction has been made in the passage of an Act, in the year 1859, for enabling the formation of Volunteer Troops of Mounted Riflemen, the requisite measures for embodying which are now in progress, with a fair prospect of success.

Public Works, Civil Roads, Canals, &c.

18 The works of this description undertaken in 1858 were confined to the repairs of some of the parochial churches and chapels and other buildings, and to an inconsiderable and very partial expenditure upon some of the roads and bridges. But in 1859 a loan was raised for the purpose of effecting the solid repair and reconstruction of the main roads, under the direction of civil engineers. An expenditure of about 56,000*l.* was incurred for this object. A great improvement in the means of communication has undoubtedly taken place, and is indeed universally admitted; but a much larger sum will be required before the work can be considered as completed, according to the original design, which contemplated, not only such a solid construction of the roads

JAMAICA.

as should render their future maintenance in good order comparatively easy and cheap, but also the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.

19. The alteration, with a view also to its early completion, of the new Lunatic Asylum, a work upon which 35,000*l.* has been already expended, was taken seriously in hand in 1859. The estimated cost of its alteration and completion is about 6,000*l.* That part of it destined for the male lunatics is, I am happy to report, finished sufficiently to receive its inmates, who were removed into it in the early part of last month.

Legislation.

20. The legislation of 1858 is principally remarkable for the Acts, which having now received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, enable the employers of labour on plantations to avail themselves of the advantages which other West Indian Colonies have for many years past turned to account, of obtaining contract labourers by emigration from India and other countries.

21. Laws were also passed with a view to the encouragement of rail and tram way enterprises, and the formation of a slip dock in the harbour of Kingston. None of these measures, I lament to say, have yet produced any result of practical advantage to the Colony.

22. The most important Act passed in 1859 was probably that by which a heavy debt to the Imperial Government, originating in the Slave Rebellion of 1833, was settled by the undertaking on the part of the Colony to pay a permanent annuity of 6,400*l.* from the Colonial Revenue to Her Majesty's Government, but to be appropriated, at the discretion of that Government, to the service of the Colony.

23. The Volunteer Act to which I have already alluded was also passed in this year.

Civil Establishment.

21. No changes worthy of note took place in the Civil Establishment of the Colony during the year 1858, but in 1859 there were added to it a Colonial Engineer and Architect, three Engineers of Roads, and an Inspector and Director of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

25. The office of Colonial Engineer being remunerated at the low rate of 400*l.* a year, it has been united in the same person with that of Road Engineer for the county of Middlesex, the salary of which is 600*l.* a year, thus making the total emolument of the incumbent of the united offices 1,000*l.* a year.

26. There is no assistance of any importance afforded to either of these offices; and I am sorry to say that experience has shown that their combined duties far exceed the power of one person, however highly qualified, efficiently to perform.

27. The Inspector of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receives 400*l.* a year, a salary very far from compensatory of the trouble and responsibility.

Pensions.

28. A sum of 3,500*l.* a year is paid in pensions to a retired Chief Justice, two retired Judges, and four retired Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. These retirements took place in the year 1856, and constituted a part of the arrangement then made for economizing the cost of the Judicial Establishment of the Colony.

A few other trifling pensions, amounting in all to about 300*l.* a year, are shown by the return to be chargeable on the revenue of the Colony.

Population.

29. Under this head I shall only remark that I have every reason to believe that an Act will be passed by the legislature now in session by which a census of the population will be taken at the same period in the year 1861 as that fixed for the enumeration of the population of the mother country.

Ecclesiastical Return.

30. This return shows that not above one third of the population, say 120,000, are in the habit of attending public worship, and that the accommodation for such attendance furnished by the Church of England and all other denominations is not more than sufficient for about 175,000.

31. The number of ministers of the several denominations may be stated as follows at the close of the year 1859 :—

Church of England	85
Presbyterians	20
Wesleyans	24
United Methodist Free Church	5
Moravian	14
Roman Catholics	6
Hebrew	2
Baptists	37
London Missionary Society	11
American Mission	5

32. The stipends of the clergy of the Church of England are paid from the public revenue; and in 1858 an Act was passed providing for the half salaries of ten additional curacies at a rate not exceeding 150*l.*, the other moiety to be contributed from funds at the disposal of the bishop.

33. The bishop, however, has not yet been able to do more than supply the moieties for six of these curacies, but I hope that circumstances may ere long enable his Lordship, in concurrence with the Local Government, to give full effect to the liberal intentions of the legislature.

Education.

34. The Return in the Appendix No. 1 gives a summary of the number of schools and scholars attending in each of the years 1858 and 1859. Under both heads there is an augmentation to the extent of about one third upon the returns for the previous year (1857). This is occasioned by the insertion, for the first time, of the Sunday Schools conducted by the Baptist Missionary Society. For my own part, I think it very probable that the education imparted on Sundays under the more immediate superintendence of the ministers of religion themselves, is quite as valuable in the aggregate as that which is given on the few week days on which the schools are attended by teachers, many of whom are far from properly qualified for their office. I am, therefore, disposed to think that, after deducting the Baptist day scholars from the Sunday scholars, the remainder, about 6,500 in number, may be fairly added to the number of children passing through the schools.

Imports and Exports and Shipping Returns.

35. Under these heads the fullest information will be found in the Returns,* Appendix, numbered from 5 to 16 inclusive.

In the Return No. 15 the principal articles exported in the years 1858 and 1859 are for uniformity's sake enumerated under the heads adopted in the tables constructed by the Board of Trade, but I have added the Return No. 16, which embraces the years 1857–1858 and 1859, for the purpose of showing the great variety of marketable articles which are embraced in the catalogue of the raw and manufactured productions of the country. It will be seen, however, by the abstract of the Return which is annexed to it, that the value of the four great staples, sugar, rum, coffee, and pimento, with logwood and dyewoods, bears an overwhelming proportion to that of the minor articles; the average value of the former for the three years being 1,056,890*l.*, and of the latter only 46,609*l.*

36. Nor will it escape observation that the quantity of sugar exported in 1859 is rather less than the export of 1857, and that the export of coffee as between the two years was diminished in the proportion of $\frac{2}{7}$ths.

37. I am myself strongly of opinion that an export of sugar of about 30,000 tons, more or less, according to the nature of the seasons, will rarely be exceeded in any one year unless the planters resort to the employment of immigrant contract labour upon a much larger scale than under the existing laws they appear disposed to do.

38. I think there is no reasonable prospect of an augmentation of the effective strength of that portion of the native population who work for hire on the larger plantations, for I much doubt whether the wages which sugar cultivation can afford will prove sufficient to overcome the attractions of a life of independence, supported by the exercise of very moderate industry,—a material blessing, if rightly used,—which is unquestionably within the reach of every inhabitant of Jamaica who retains the enjoyment of bodily and mental health.

39. In the absence of any executive organization through which trustworthy details of statistics that would illustrate the condition of the people, as connected with agricul-

* These Returns are not printed.

ture and industrial occupations generally, can be obtained throughout the Colony, I could not perhaps offer data likely to afford a more valuable basis for arriving at something like a fair conclusion upon the subject than those contained in a statement relating to the parish of Hanover, drawn up, after much research and inquiry, by the Society of Industry, and recently published. This society was established a few years ago, and its proceedings have operated, I have reason to think, most beneficially in encouraging the population of the parish to apply themselves to the preparation of the various objects of use and convenience into which the natural productions of the country may be converted. The statement alluded to, of which I beg to attach a copy to this Report, should, however, be perused and conclusions drawn from it with this reservation, that it relates to a district of the island in which the abandonment of the cultivation of sugar upon a large scale for export, and by hired labour, has been proportionally greater than in most other parishes, while the industry of the people, as exhibited in their application to the production and manufacture of articles which do not for those purposes require associated labour, is perhaps nowhere in the island more favourably and profitably developed.

40. I request your Grace's permission to conclude this Report by recording the opinions which I entertain upon the social position of the native population, in the language (with a few verbal corrections) which I have already employed in a despatch I had the honour to address to you at an earlier period of the current year; viz., "Your "Grace will find that such of the documents (reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates) "as touch upon the question of the supply of labour for the conduct of agricultural "operations on the larger sugar estates tend to strengthen the conclusion that no "available increase of that supply can be expected from the native population; and "admitting that there may be delay, irregularity, and disputes on some estates in the "payment of the labourers' earnings, which exercise in respect to such properties a "prejudicial effect upon the command of labour, I am satisfied that those causes are by "no means so extensively in operation as to affect at all sensibly the general results of "cultivation in the export of sugar and rum. I look upon it as a settled point, that the "great mass of the emancipated population and their descendants are betaking themselves to the cultivation of the soil on their own account, either as a source of profit "or as the mere means of subsistence, and cannot be safely relied upon for agricultural "and manufacturing operations in which large sums of money are invested and "advanced, and which require punctuality and regularity of work for their profitable "conduct. The proportion of those who are setting themselves industriously "on their own holdings, and rapidly rising in the social scale, while commanding "the respect of all classes of the community, and some of whom are to a limited "extent themselves the employers of hired labour, paid for either in money or in "kind, is, however, I am happy to think, not only steadily increasing, but at the present "moment is far more extensive than was anticipated by those who are cognizant of "all that took place in this Colony in the earlier days of negro freedom. There can "be no doubt in fact that an independent, respectable, and I believe trustworthy middle "class is rapidly forming; and I am content to answer all that is alleged, either by those "who more especially claim to be regarded as the friends of the emancipated slave, or by "theorists in political economy, as to the course which ought to have been pursued "when the relations of landowner and labourer were remodelled immediately after the "declaration of freedom in this island, by asserting my belief that if the real object of "emancipation was to place the freedman in such a position that he might work out "his own advancement in the social scale, and prove his capacity for the full and rational "enjoyment of personal independence, secured by constitutional liberty, Jamaica will "afford more instances, even in proportion to its large population, of such gratifying "results, than any other land in which African slavery once existed. It was perhaps an "inevitable condition of a state of things which could produce such results that freedom "of action and choice of pursuits should be more absolutely unconstrained and exempt "from coercive influences of any description than elsewhere; and I have never doubted "that the habit which the whole labouring population acquired during slavery of systematically cultivating the soil for their own support, co-operating with the facilities of obtaining land, either by freehold or by payment of rent, and with the allurements and "encouragement to avail themselves of those facilities which were held out to them, has "been throughout the principal cause of their partial application as a body to estate "labour, and of the consequent difficulty in obtaining their services with certainty and "regularity, against which the Jamaica planter has had to contend.

"That a large proportion of a tropical people so situated should have fallen into a "life of mere indolence, existing by the most superficial cultivation of a fruitful soil,

" ought not perhaps to be matter of surprise, especially when it is remembered that the " moral and religious teachings which alone could under such circumstances reclaim " them from the dangers of their position have been confessedly insufficient in extent " (if indeed they were not occasionally defective in other important particulars) to " accomplish so desirable an end.

" Thus it is that Jamaica at this moment presents, as I believe, at once the strongest " proof of the complete success of the great measure of emanicipation, as relates to the " capacity of the emancipated race for freedom, and the most unfortunate instance of a " descent in the scale of agricultural and commercial importance as a colonial com- " munity."

I have, &c.
C. H. DARLING.

Enclosure in No. 1. Encl. in No. 1.

Statement regarding the Parish of Hanover, communicated to the Royal Society of Arts of Jamaica by the Hanover Society of Industry.

The Hanover Society of Industry, in complying with the request of the Royal Society of Arts to furnish such particulars regarding the parish as might tend to show its present industrial position and capabilities, have been anxious to procure such well-ascertained facts as could be depended on. For the purpose of collecting such facts, several of the more intelligent members of the society have been anxiously employed for some time in making the necessary inquiries, and noting down the information which they have received, as well as in personally visiting various districts of the parish. The society has also met on several occasions for the purpose of collating and compiling these facts. As was to be expected in such a matter, very considerable difficulty has been experienced; and the work has proved more tedious than was at first anticipated. Indeed, to go over the whole ground thoroughly would require a large staff of persons well acquainted with the several districts, and a great deal more time than the members of the society have been able to devote to the investigation. At the same time, the facts which have been collected are important and deeply interesting; and, although they have been necessarily confined to a limited range in some particulars, yet it is believed that they will tend to throw a considerable amount of light on the present condition and prospects of the parish.

I.—The Estates of the Parish.

There are at present twenty-nine estates in cultivation. On these there are employed, during crop, about 2,760 persons, of whom not less than two thirds are females. The total produce amounts to about 2,608 hogsheads of sugar and 1,435 puncheons of rum. The total acreage in canes is about 3,675 acres, so that the return of sugar is probably less than the average throughout the island, being not quite three quarters of a hogshead per acre. If we suppose the sugar to be worth 15*l.* a hogshead, and the rum 20*l.* a puncheon, the total value of the produce will be £67,820

On the supposition that each estate has, on an average, an outlay of 2,000*l.* per annum, which is probably in excess of the real amount, there would fall to be deducted - - - - - - - 58,000

Leaving a clear profit of - - £9,820

This amount would be a poor return for the capital invested; but we suppose it to be considerably under the reality.

We have also ascertained that the land cleared for pasturage in connexion with the estates amounts to about 3,555 acres; so that the whole land cultivated in canes and cleared for pasturage, in connexion with the estates, amounts to about 7,230 acres.

The total acreage of these twenty-nine estates is 35,782; so that there are no less than 28,552 acres, connected in one way or another with these estates, which are, with inconsiderable exceptions, in ruinate or inaccessible to cultivation.

The following is a tabular Statement of the above.

No. of Estates.	Total Acreage.	No. of Acres in Canes.	No. of Acres cleared for Pasturage.	No. of Acres Ruinate or wholly Uncultivated.	Produce.		No. of Persons employed during crop.
					Hogsheads Sugar.	Puncheons Rum.	
29	35,782	3,675	3,555	28,552	2,608	1,435	2,760

II.—Penns and other large Properties of the Parish.

We have, according to the Land-tax Roll of 1853, seventy-one properties, besides the estates, each containing upwards of one hundred acres. Of these, thirty may be designated penns or stock-

JAMAICA.

farms, as being used, more or less, for breeding stock. In the seventy-one properties there is a total of 52,361 acres. In the penns there are about 3,273 acres in guinea grass; about 8,960 acres in cleared common grass; about 6,838 head of stock; and about 377 persons constantly employed on an average.

There are fifty-two properties of from 30 to 100 acres. These contain a total of 2,708 acres.

There are twenty-eight properties of 20 and under 30 acres. These contain a total of 631 acres.

The remaining properties are under twenty acres each, and amount in number, as ascertained from the Land-tax Roll of 1853, to 2,124.

The following is a tabular statement of the way in which the total acreage of the parish appears to be apportioned :—

29	Estates in cultivation, containing - - - -	35,782 Acres.
71	Penns and other large properties of upwards of 100 acres, containing -	52,361 „
52	Properties, 30 acres and not exceeding 100 - - -	2,708 „
28	Properties, 20 acres and under 30 - - - -	631 „
2,124	Properties, under 20 acres - - - -	5,975 „
2,304	Properties, containing - - - -	7,437 Acres.

The average of the properties under 20 acres is thus about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres for each; 891 of them have one acre each, and 431 have two acres each. This leaves 4,222 acres for the remaining 802 properties of this class, or an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres for each of the 802.

III. Small Settlements of the Parish.

In addition to what is above stated, regarding the number and contents of the small settlements, the society have ascertained other interesting particulars. The minute inquiries of the society, however, under this head, have extended only to six districts of the parish, comprising in extent and population about one fourth of the whole, if we include the population of the town of Lucea. We have inquired very particularly in regard to the number of settlements, number of persons, number of acres attached to each settlement, the quantity of that land cultivated by the settlers respectively, the quantity of land rented by them in other parts of the parish and cultivated by them, and the number of renters as distinguished from proprietors.

The following Table exhibits the result in regard to the districts specified :—

	District.	No. of Settlements.	Persons.	Acres.	Acres cultivated.	Acres rented and cultivated.	Renters as distinguished from Proprietors.	
No. 1.	Maryland District -	76	309	545	$87\frac{1}{2}$	37	5	
No 2.	Barbary Hill to Westmoreland -	120	586	1,121	67	$66\frac{1}{2}$	19	
No. 3.	Riley Estate to Askenish - -	50	213	$107\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{3}$	28	If we add 1,500 as the population of Lucea and its immediate neighbourhood, we have a total population of 5,537 for the districts specified.
No. 4.	From Carr Bridge to Glasgow, including Dias's District, &c. -	295	1,181	1,498	$283\frac{1}{2}$	145	74	
No. 5.	Richmond to Dias's	78	311	$241\frac{1}{4}$	8	5	16	
No. 6.	Brownsville District	300	1,437	1,500	200	130	75	
		919	4,037	$5,012\frac{3}{4}$	$661\frac{1}{4}$	408	217	

From this statement it appears that there is an average of about four persons and five acres of land to each family; that each family cultivates, on an average, rather more than one acre, inclusive of land which they rent; and that the proportion of renters to proprietors is only about one fifth, understanding by renters those who rent land without being also proprietors.

It is an important fact that, in these districts, there are one thousand acres cultivated in ground provisions, sugar, arrow root, ginger, &c. If we suppose the value of the produce of each acre to be 30*l.*, we have a total value of 30,000*l.*; and, assuming that the remaining three fourths of the parish are similarly cultivated, we would have the amount of 120,000*l.* as the value of the produce of the small settlers. One half of this amount is probably consumed by themselves and the other half sold.

The following is a statement regarding the small cane mills in the districts above specified :—

		1859.
District No. 1. - -	Mills 12 - -	Produce 29 Barrels.
„ No. 2. - -	„ 11 - -	„ 31 „
„ No. 3. - -	„ 7 - -	„ 23 „
„ No. 4. - -	„ 85 -	„ 261 „
„ No. 5. -	„ 18 - -	„ $71\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ No. 6. - -	„ 10 - -	„ 40 „
	143	$455\frac{1}{2}$

The cost of these mills and accompanying coppers is, on an average, about 10*l.* each. This would give a total value for those enumerated of 1,430*l.* The produce, at 2*l.* a barrel, would realize 911*l.* Assuming that this is about one third of the number of small mills and corresponding produce of sugar by the small settlers in the parish (which is a very moderate calculation), the total amount would be 4,290*l.* as the value of the mills and 2,733*l.* as the value of the produce in 1859.

In regard to District No. 4, we have ascertained that there has been a gradual increase in the produce during the last three years, as follows:—

In 1857	-	-	-	-	146 Barrels.
„ 1858	-	-	-	-	227½ „
„ 1859	-	-	-	-	261 „

IV. General Remarks regarding the Parish.

The parish of Hanover is extensive, containing, according to Government survey, 212 square miles. The population, according to the census in 1844, was 21,575, or 101·76 persons to each square mile. Notwithstanding the loss by cholera and small-pox, from both of which diseases the parish suffered greatly, we are satisfied that the population has considerably increased, and now amounts probably to about 25,000.

The parish is, in general, very hilly, and large sugar estates can be cultivated advantageously only on the sea side and on a portion of the table land in the interior. Since emancipation, a considerable number of the estates, formerly in cultivation, have been abandoned; but a large proportion of these were situated in hilly portions of the parish, where the cultivation was necessarily difficult and expensive, and to this cause, as well as in consequence of the great reduction in the price of the produce since 1846, their abandonment may be principally attributed.

The soil of the parish is, generally speaking, fertile, and, in numerous parts, produces generously almost all kinds of ground provisions, a large quantity of which are taken by the peasantry to the Westmoreland markets, and also to St. James's and Trelawny. For a particular statement of the productions of the parish and other interesting items the society refer to a paper hereto annexed, drawn up by Dr. Potts, one of their members.*

The roads of the parish have long had a very bad reputation. For many years, during the rainy season, many of the roads, especially in the central and leeward districts of the parish, were all but impassable, some of them entirely so. This arose no doubt in a great measure from the nature of the soil, but also and principally from the fact that the amount raised for road purposes was quite inadequate, in consequence of the numerous streamlets which intersect the parish, and the consequent necessity for a large number of bridges. Recent legislation, however, has relieved the local commissioners of the care of about forty miles of main road, with 18 or 20 bridges thereon. The commissioners have, consequently, had it in their power to devote more attention and money to the second and third class roads; and a gratifying change for the better is already perceptible, which leads to the hope that ere many years the roads will all be permanently improved.

The harbour of Lucea is one of the best on the north side of the island. It is about one mile in length and varies from about a mile to three quarters of a mile in width, being in the form of a horse shoe. It affords every facility for vessels sailing in and out, the channel at the entrance being about quarter of a mile wide. The north-east point is called Lucea Point, and on the western point stands the fort, from which place the reef extends about a cable's length from shore. It is quite steep, and the heads of coral sometimes appear above water. One hundred sail, or more, of merchant ships may lie in the harbour, secure from all winds. The depth is from three to nine fathoms with a muddy bottom. During the last few years very few ships have come direct to Lucea. The produce of the estates is taken principally in droghers to Montego Bay or Falmouth for shipment; and it is only occasionally that a large vessel drops in to get a portion or the complement of her cargo.

The peasantry are, generally speaking, industrious and well behaved, and are gradually becoming more comfortable in their worldly circumstances. On the town of Lucea there is a manifest improvement during the last three years. There has been a decided increase in the amount of business transacted, as compared with a number of years previously; and it is to be hoped that the improvement will continue and increase.

As a specimen of the more advanced class of the small settlers of the parish, the society would refer to the table hereto annexed, which gives particulars regarding the dwelling houses, grounds, &c. of those to whom the society's premiums were awarded, on the occasion of their last exhibition in August, for praiseworthy industry thus manifested.

The Society of Industry was instituted in July 1855, and has already held four annual exhibitions, which have been attended with considerable success, and full particulars of which were given in the newspapers at the time. In connexion with the society there is a reading room, in which most of the island papers and some English ones are to be found; and the society is now contemplating the formation of a small library of reference for the use of the members, and also the importation of some useful machines and implements for economising labour, which is a great desideratum in the parish.

The society has hitherto been maintained solely by the contributions of the members and others interested in its efficiency and progress, and has been specially patronized by his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. H. A. Whitelocke, custos of the parish, and other enlightened friends of the country. The members of the society thus take encouragement from the past, and hope to labour on for the accomplishment of the important objects for which they are associated, ever bearing in mind the motto which they at first adopted, and which they consider most suitable in the present circumstances of the island,

"Learn to labour, and to wait."

* Not printed.

JAMAICA.

No 1.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Number of Schools and of Scholars of various Denominations in each of the Years 1858–9.

Denomination.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Church of England	124	119	9,914	7,449
Presbyterian	50	45	2,357	3,281
Baptist—Day	62	54	2,420	3,404
„ Sunday	59	61	9,677	10,009
Wesleyan	32	33	2,585	2,184
United Methodist	9	8	479	479
Moravian	14	47	1,233	2,700
London Missionary	18	21	1,342	1,592
Jewish	1	1	34	43
American Mission	8	—	426	—
Roman Catholic	5	5	251	329
	382		30,718	

No. 2.

No. 2.

Total Amount of Public Revenue and Expenditure in each of the Years 1858–9.

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1858	216,483	7	7	191,320	13	10
1859	279,935	0	4	262,141	16	6

No. 3.

No. 3.

Comparative Statement of the net Amount of the various Branches of Public Revenue in the Years 1858–9.

Branches of Revenue.	1858.			1859.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary:—						
Customs Tonnage	7,046	15	5	6,755	5	2
Import Duties	132,909	16	1	143,170	16	9
Rum Duties	31,267	11	5	35,079	7	7
Stamp Duties	11,030	16	6	12,567	13	11
Tax on Tonnage for transient Poor	1,200	8	8	1,166	13	9
Public Taxes	3,991	13	10	570	9	9
Fees and Fines	204	8	0	381	8	6
Health Officers' Fees	204	15	0	197	14	0
The Ordinary's Fees	—			322	15	6
Licences	2,578	7	6	3,387	4	10
Seizures	122	17	4	29	0	4
Penitentiary and Prison Fund Account	—			1,696	6	1
Total Ordinary	190,557	9	9	205,397	2	2
Less Drawbacks and Reliefs	3,474	5	4	4,136	8	6
	187,083	4	5	201,260	13	8
Casual:—						
Tax to repay Loan, 18 Vict. c. 60.	2,032	4	10	—		
Parochial Revenues	12,412	19	11	39,416	5	11
Parochial Balances transferred	10,938	19	7	—		
Chancery Deposits forfeited	3,005	7	9	78	3	10
Customs' lapsed Salaries	—			0	12	4
Escheats	14	0	0	8	6	8
Loan, 21 & 22 Vict.	—			38,250	0	0
Light House, Morant Point	996	11	1	920	17	11
Total	216,483	7	7	279,935	0	4

No. 4.

JAMAICA.

No. 4.

Comparative Statement of the Amount of the various Branches of the Public Expenditure in the Years 1858–9.

Branches of Expenditure.	1858.			1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Government :—						
Executive Government	5,848	18	4	6,603	5	5
Legislature	5,659	13	9	6,073	14	4
Privy Council	310	16	11	800	7	4
Revenue Establishment	19,249	15	5	18,308	18	9
Ecclesiastical	25,063	9	2	28,251	9	3
Judicial	23,023	19	6	24,846	4	5
Prisons	8,196	12	0	8,612	5	3
Penitentiary	7,293	13	2	9,507	10	5
Prisons and Penitentiary Fund Account		—		1,702	8	7
Police Force	20,068	0	1	22,880	13	0
Constabulary	25	8	10	370	18	7
Printing	2,785	0	6	2,855	1	7
Parochial Charges transferred to the Public :—						
Clerks of the Vestries	4,665	16	8	4,978	13	5
Miscellaneous	339	3	4	370	0	0
Public Hospital	8,504	9	5	9,286	5	7
Health Officers' Act	991	13	4	1,084	16	6
Grants in aid of—						
Board of Works, &c.	1,629	18	11	1,415	0	8
Education, Arts, &c.	5,146	4	11	10,414	1	2
Baths, Botanic Gardens, &c.	709	7	5	892	14	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills, Charities, &c.	10,757	9	3	9,942	3	0
Lighthouse, Morant Point	581	8	10	793	12	1
Forts and Fortifications	217	12	11	435	8	1
Other Military Purposes	182	0	0	176	13	9
Loans :—						
Guaranteed Loan, 17 Vict. c. 29., Interest	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
„ „ Sinking Fund	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
18 Vict. c. 60, Interest	585	0	0	548	15	0
„ „ o redeem Loan	1,100	0	0	1,750	0	0
21 Vict. ., Loan Fund		—		26	0	0
21 Vict. & 22 Vict., Interest		—		896	11	2
Parochial Contingencies	6,927	15	10	34,101	2	4
Parochial Arrears		—		20,056	17	1
Licence and Registration Duty Act		—		1,589	5	6
Compensation, Collection of Taxes		—		1,500	0	0
Miscellaneous	961	6	8	1,070	19	11
House Tax, refunded Parishes	505	18	8	—		
	191,320	13	10	262,141	16	6

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HONDURAS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 25.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, Jamaica, May 4, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from the Acting Superintendent of Honduras, forwarding the Blue Book of that settlement for the year 1859, accompanied by an interesting report from the Treasurer, Mr. Cuyler.

Honduras. No. 21. of March 31, 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

HONDURAS.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Belize, British Honduras,
March 31, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit in duplicate the Blue Book of this settlement for the year 1859.

2. I forward this compendium of statistical information without any report from myself, considering that three weeks' experience as Acting Superintendent would impress any remarks I might make with very insufficient authority. The absence of the customary observations will, I trust, be of less importance to Her Majesty's Government in presence of the ample, interesting, and instructive paper forwarded by Mr. Superintendent Seymour with the Blue Book for 1858.

3. In order, however, that the financial condition of the settlement at the close of 1859 may be more readily compared with those of 1858, I have called upon the Treasurer to furnish me with a short report, independent of his marginal observations in the Blue Book itself; and I have the honour to transmit a copy of it in duplicate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. PRICE,
Acting Superintendent.

His Excellency C. H. Darling, Esquire,
Governor-in-Chief.

Colonial Treasurer's Office, Belize,
April 4, 1860.

SIR,

HAVING been directed by your Excellency to furnish a report on the financial condition of the settlement, to accompany the Blue Book for the year 1859, I have now the honour to forward the following observations on the subject.

2. The commencement of the year 1859 was remarkable for the uneasiness and apprehension which pervaded the whole community, and originated in the recent failures of two extensive houses engaged in the mahogany trade. The calamitous consequences of these commercial disasters were widely diffused, and injuriously affected every branch of our local industry. Business was dull and fluctuating, and speculation was completely paralyzed, for none could tell how far they might be involved in the catastrophe; while, to add to the general despondency, the value of our staple productions was deteriorated.

3. I may here state, in explanation that the mahogany trade has been entirely engrossed by four or five influential firms, who employ large numbers of foremen, labourers, and mechanics in their different works. The rate of wages paid to these people has sustained a high average by reason of the competition which existed; and the retail stores have always mainly depended for their annual profits upon the sums disbursed by the gangs, when they return to Belize in the month of December, for the purpose of entering into fresh contracts for the ensuing season, at which time they receive the balance due to them for past services, together with a considerable payment in advance of their wages for the coming year.

4. The natural result followed the reverses to which I have alluded. The operations of the embarrased houses were restricted. The labour market became crowded with persons seeking employment, and the price of labour fell. It is true that the few who could command capital were enabled to hire their workmen at a remunerative rate; but as the usual amount of money was not in circulation, the shopkeepers suffered in proportion, and failed to realize their customary emoluments.

5. Another interest was also languishing and depressed. Those merchants who imported with a view to principally disposing of their goods to purchasers from the contiguous states of Central America had found that modern facilities of communication with Europe had gradually induced many foreigners to resort directly to the home manufacturers for their supplies, instead of dealing, as heretofore, with their correspondents in Belize, and thus simultaneously all classes looked forward with a gloomy foreboding and distrust of the future.

6. Amidst circumstances such as I have depicted the legislature was summoned in the month of January for the despatch of business; and Mr. Superintendent Seymour, in his opening address, strongly urged the Assembly "to make some additional provisions "for the support of the revenue, until the dangers which seemed to threaten it on all "sides should have passed away."

7. Acting judiciously upon this advice, the house, early in the session, appointed a committee of seven members to take into consideration the financial position of the settlement, aud to report as to the best means of meeting present difficulties.

8. The committee, after careful deliberation, reported that in their opinion the total amount of imports would greatly decrease during the year, and that it would be necessary to extend the list of articles paying specific duties, and to impose an ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. on unenumerated articles; but, as a concession to the export trade, they recommended a drawback of 6 per cent. on all goods exported in unbroken packages within two years after their arrival; and, finally, they suggested that the scale of duties proposed by them should be adopted for a term of three years, to give stability to the government, and promote the restoration of confidence in the minds of the public.

9. In these views the house pratriotically acquiesced, and without hesitation passed a tariff based on the recommendations of their committee, with a duration of three years. To exhibit in a clearer light the liberal spirit by which they were animated, I have appended to this report a copy of the duties and taxes now in force, and have placed them in juxtaposition to the schedule which previously obtained.

Appendix A.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue 1859 -	27,982	6	3
„ 1858 -	22,175	14	3
Increase -	5,806	12	0

10. The new tariff became law on the 1st of March, and, in combination with the income of one quarter under the old schedule, resulted, on the 31st of December, in an increase of revenue amounting to 5,806*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, as compared with the year 1858.

11. But the wisdom and foresight of the legislature in granting additional supplies, pursuant to the wishes of the executive, will be established more ostensibly by a closer investigation of the financial statistics. It was no false alarm or idle panic which predicted that the importations would decrease, as the subjoined table will verify; and inasmuch as the imports and exports of any country constitute the grand criterion of its prosperity, it is needless for me to demonstrate that the success of the tariff is an event attributable rather to the enlightened discernment of the Assembly than a sign of much commercial improvement.

	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858 - - -	207,908	4	0	380,377	15	0
1859 - -	175,293	6	0	288,161	7	0
Decrease - -	32,614	18	0	92,216	8	0

12. These figures of themselves afford an ample illustration of the stagnation of trade; but I have also instituted a comparison between the revenue that would have been collected in 1859, assuming that the scale of taxation had not undergone revision. A reference to the Appendix will prove, that whereas in the former year the receipts amounted in the aggregate to 22,175*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, in the latter period not more than 19,264*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* would have accrued to the treasury; in other words, there would have been a decrease of 2,910*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and at the commencement of 1860, instead of having a surplus of 3,836*l.* 5*s.* in hand, the government would have been compelled to announce that the exchequer was bankrupt.

Appendix B.

Appendix C.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts 1859 -	27,982	6	3
Balance from 1858	1,632	2	3
	29,614	8	6
Expenditure 1859	25,778	3	6
Surplus -	3,836	5	0

13. The receipts from foreign spirits may perhaps be deemed worthy of remark. Under the old schedule they were liable altogether to a specific duty of 3*s.* per gallon, which was raised according to the revised tariff to 4*s.* The importation for the two years are hereunder given, viz.:—

In the year 1858 -	21,152	gallons.
In the year 1859 -	13,247	„
Decrease - -	7,905	„

This diminution is caused partly by the heavier charge imposed upon the importer, and partly by the quantity of rum manufactured in the settlement, which has in a great measure superseded the inferior qualities of gin and other spirits formerly introduced for

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the consumption of the lower classes, as in like manner the home-made sugar virtually prohibits the importation of any sugar other than refined, notwithstanding that there is an excise duty on local produce, viz., 3*s.* per 100 lb. on sugar, and 1*s.* per gallon on spirits, subject to drawback on exportation.

14. Another peculiar feature in the financial transactions of 1859 is, that a more frequent demand has arisen for government securities as investments. Prior to the mercantile casualties above mentioned, persons in possession of small funds were in the habit of depositing their spare money with the most solid commercial firms, who allowed interest at 6 per cent. for the use of the capital, but seldom offered any material guarantee for the safety of the deposit; and until the late reverses this system of mutual accommodation had been managed with so much satisfaction to both parties concerned that no danger or insecurity was ever contemplated.

15. The failure of one of the houses which succumbed beneath the pressure of its embarrassments involved several families in much temporary misery. The loss of the interest on their capital, and the possibility of the non-recovery of the principal itself, upon which in many instances they depended for subsistence, opened their eyes to the evils incident to the practice hitherto pursued, and moved them to seek for safer channels in which to embark their means.

16. Consequently a loan to provide for the construction of a new bridge, which the government had vainly endeavoured on various other occasions to negotiate, was at once eagerly taken up, while the number of depositors in the savings bank has increased in the ratio described below, and is still being augmented.

Date.	Number of Depositers.	Value of Deposits.
		£ s. d.
31st December 1859	77	3,921 19 6
31st December 1858	56	2,338 0 0
Increase - -	21	1,583 19 6

17. Meanwhile the exhausting drain upon the treasury chest caused by the erection of a new gaol and the central schools has at length ceased, and the cost of the town improvements, which date from the great fire of 1856, has been almost entirely defrayed This will be an appreciable relief to the finances of the country; and it is a source of congratulation to reflect, that sufficient funds are still forthcoming to meet all immediate executive wants, for the maintenance of the institutions of the settlement, and the prosecution of sundry works of importance initiated by the legislature, with the sanction and approval of Her Majesty's Superintendent.

18. I believe, then, that the crisis of these severe vicissitudes has been overcome by the firmness with which at the outset they were encountered, by the policy which inaugurated broader fiscal arrangements, by the exercise of rigid economy in the administration of affairs, and by the elasticity of commerce. The new year has so far appeared in favourable contrast to its predecessor; and I would fain hope that prosperity is again about to revisit this distant dependency of the Crown, and that at the expiration of the term during which the present tariff will control mercantile speculations it will be found that there has been a revenue, not only adequate to provide for ordinary requirements, but even large enough to empower the government to redeem some of the bridge loan debentures.

19. It may not be irrelevant to state, that agriculture is beginning to command a larger share of public attention. The natural resources of British Honduras have hitherto never been scientifically cultivated or developed, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that this abundant scope for enterprize will soon be valued by capitalists, now that the capabilities of the soil have been practically tested by small planters, and the fertility of the land is universally acknowledged, and substantiated by its productions.

20. Moreover, the staple trade in mahogany and dyewoods still continues to be maintained with vigour, while the prospect of an easier communication with Guatemala, which the road projected under the British treaty with that state holds forth, encourages a happy belief that commercial intercourse with the interior of Central America may yet be renewed, under circumstances advantageous to local interests.

21. In compliance with your instructions, I have limited the range of my observations as nearly as possible to subjects bearing upon the financial condition of the settlement, both in the retrospect and in relation to its future progress; and having passed in review the chief topics which attracted my notice among the occurrences of last year, and shown that, if I am not premature in my conjectures, there is at least a fair promise of eventual and continuing amelioration, I beg leave to place my report in the hands of your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER,
Treasurer.

His Excellency Thomas Price, Esq.
H.M. Superintendent (Acting).

APPENDIX A.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Duties and Taxes levied in the Years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

	Tariff 1858.	Tariff 1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duty on all imports - - - per cent.	1 0 0	1 0 0
„ tonnage - - per ton.	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ wines - - - per gallon	0 2 0	0 3 0
„ spirits and cordials - „	0 3 0	0 4 0
„ bread and biscuits - per 100 lbs.	No rated duty.	0 2 0
„ soap - - - per cwt.	—	0 2 0
„ rice - - - per 100 lbs.	—	0 2 0
„ coffee - - - „	0 8 0	0 8 0
„ molasses and honey - per gallon	0 0 6	No rated duty.
„ cattle - - - per head	0 4 0	0 4 0
„ horses and mules - „	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ tea - - - per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 6
„ lumber - - per 1,000 feet	0 8 0	0 12 0
„ shingles - - per 1,000	0 2 0	0 3 0
„ hay - - - per 100 lbs.	0 0 9	0 1 0
„ sugar candy - - „	0 8 0	0 12 0
„ cigars - - per 1,000	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ tobacco - - - per 100 lbs.	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ malt liquor and cider - per dozen	0 1 0	0 1 6
„ cocoa - - - per 100 lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Duty on unenumerated articles - per cent.	2 10 0	7 10 0
Excise duty on sugar manufactured in the Settlement - - - per 100 lbs.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Excise duty on spirits manufactured in the Settlement - - - per gallon	0 0 9	0 1 0
Tax on wheels - - - - each	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ drays - - - - „	1 0 0	1 0 0
„ horses kept in town - - „	Nil.	1 0 0
„ dogs - - - - „	Nil.	0 4 0
„ spirit licences - - - -	30 0 0 15 0 0 6 0 0	30 0 0 15 0 0 6 0 0
Hospital dues - - - per man	0 6 0	0 6 0
Annual hospital dues - - - { per month / per man. }	0 1 6	0 1 6
Harbour dues, according to the tonnage of the vessel - - - - - - -	1 16 0 1 9 0 0 18 0 0 12 0	1 16 0 1 9 0 0 18 0 0 12 0
Storage on gunpowder - - per barrel	0 6 0	0 6 0
Fees of offices - - - - - -	As fixed by law.	Same.
Wharfage fees - - - - -	Nil.	According to size of vessel.

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX B.

A RETURN showing the actual Amount of Revenue collected in the Year 1858 and the Amount that would have been received in 1859 assuming the Tariff to have been the same in both Years, together with the actual Receipts in 1859 under the New Tariff.

	Actual Receipts 1858.	1859, under Schedule 1858.	1859 Actual Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duty on imports	2,079 9 0	1,753 1 3	1,753 1 3
„ unenumerated articles	4,438 9 9	3,766 0 4	10,074 3 0
„ tonnage	2,872 4 0	2,649 14 0	2,649 14 0
„ wines	3,730 13 6	500 3 6	694 2 3
„ spirits and cordials	3,172 16 0	1,987 1 9	2,517 1 6
„ bread	Nil.	Nil.	93 11 3
„ cattle	642 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ cigars	350 17 6	296 6 9	296 6 9
„ cocoa	58 5 6	29 3 9	29 3 9
„ coffee	303 15 9	317 3 0	317 3 0
„ hay	18 17 0	24 5 0	32 6 9
„ horses and mules	118 16 0	36 12 0	36 12 0
„ lumber	243 15 0	225 2 9	319 8 6
„ malt liquor and cider	281 8 6	402 11 6	599 10 9
„ molasses and honey	2 0	—	Nil.
„ rice	Nil.	Nil.	191 5 3
„ sugar and candy	188 14 0	133 0 9	199 0 0
„ shingles	42 18 6	48 15 6	73 3 3
„ soap	Nil.	Nil.	406 13 6
„ tea	261 13 6	212 9 3	318 7 9
„ tobacco	388 1 9	445 5 3	445 5 3
Excise duty on spirits manufactured in the settlement	1,042 18 0	1,020 6 10	1,221 2 9
„ sugar	433 11 6	510 13 6	702 6 3
Harbour dues	125 14 0	129 0 0	129 0 0
Hospital dues	266 8 0	267 18 0	267 18 0
Annual hospital dues	162 0 0	183 3 0	183 3 0
Spirit licences	855 0 0	810 0 0	810 0 0
Tax on wheels	18 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0
„ drays	14 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
„ horses kept in town	Nil.	Nil.	39 0 0
„ dogs	Nil.	Nil.	49 12 0
Storage on gunpowder	154 4 0	96 3 0	96 3 0
Rent of market stalls	68 7 6	96 5 6	96 5 6
Rent of haulover ferry	40 0 0	38 8 0	38 8 0
Sales public property	3 5 3	4 4 3	4 4 3
Fines and confiscations	241 10 6	398 19 9	398 19 9
Fees of offices	2,557 6 3	2,436 5 0	2,436 5 0
Wharfage fees	Nil.	Nil.	15 4 0
Sundries	Nil.	Nil.	1 19 0
	22,175 14 3	19,264 19 2	27,982 6 3

SUMMARY.

	£ s. d.
Actual Receipts in 1858	22,175 14 3
Receipts for 1859 if the same Tariff had remained in force	19,264 19 2
Decrease	2,910 15 1

APPENDIX C.

A STATEMENT showing the Excess of Expenditure over Revenue, supposing the Tariff for 1859 to have been identically the same as the Tariff for 1858.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure in 1859		25,778 3 6
Receipts for 1859, under old Schedule, as per Appendix B.	19,264 19 2	
Surplus from 1858	1,632 2 3	
		20,897 1 5
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		4,881 2 1

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER.

BAHAMAS.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Bayley to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 81.)

Nassau, Bahamas, N.P.,
August 15, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

Herewith I have the honour transmit the Blue Book of the Bahamas for the year 1859.

Revenue.

2. A comparison between the revenue of 1858 and that of 1859 shows a falling off in the latter of these two years. For the gross revenue of 1858 rose to 33,135*l.*, and its net revenue to 32,134*l.*: while in 1859 the gross revenue was only 31,849*l.*, and the net revenue 30,727*l.* But I have reason to believe that the income for the current year will counterbalance this depression; and a more favourable result attends the comparison between the imports and exports of the two years.

Imports and Exports.

3. While the imports of 1858 were valued at 190,523*l.*, the value of those of 1859 rose to 213,166*l.*; and whereas the exports of 1858 were valued at only 92,156*l.*, those of 1859 are estimated at 141,896*l.* But there seems to have been exported a smaller proportion of the staple produce of the Colony (pine apples and oranges) in 1859 than in 1858, owing to the ungenial season of last year. This difference, therefore, in favour of 1859, must be accounted for by the augmentation or value of wrecks, and the enhanced re-exportation of wrecked cargoes to the United States and the United Kingdom. "Wrecks" are the great and constant element of our trade and our revenue.

Legislation.

4. The year 1859 was distinguished by some important legislative measures.

5. Among the enactments which deserve notice, I would mention Acts 22 Vict. cap. 4, 22 Vict. cap. 9, 22 Vict. cap. 24, 22 Vict. cap. 25.

6. The first of these proposes the establishment of steam communication between New Providence and the Out-Islands. This, when carried into effect will supply a want that has been long felt. Nothing can be more desolate than the aspect of many of our out-islands. They possess few advantages beyond a very genial climate, and such advantages as they have are turned to hardly any account by the few inhabitants who are scattered over them. By industry, perseverance, and intelligence, they might be made to provide for a population five or six times as numerous as that which they now support. They might raise Indian corn, cattle, horses, fruit, and cotton. As it is, they raise but very little corn, no cotton, and but a small proportion of the cattle required for the use of the Nassau Market, which looks for its supplies of meat to the southern districts of the United States. Two islands, indeed, Eleuthera and San Salvador raise fruit for the English and American markets, but, with the exception of these, the description which I have given is generally correct. And one cause commonly, and not untruly, assigned for this condition of things, is the uncertainty attending the frequency and duration of voyages to Nassau. Where the time occupied may be so long as to injure the cattle put on board and the opportunity so rare as to baffle all preparations for the market of the capital, it can hardly be expected that either labour or money will be invested in breeding them. But, were the means of intercourse between the chief town of the Colony and the outlying islands either more numerous or more rapid, the cattle breeders might calculate on the exigencies of their customers, and adjust their preparations to the expected demand. And the same reasoning which applies to sheep and oxen, applies nearly as much to corn and hay, which are much neglected owing to the distance which debars the growers from knowledge of the state of the Nassau markets. I hope that, ere long, these great impediments to the development of the resources of the out-islands will be removed by an application of the remedy which the legislature has undertaken to bestow.

BAHAMAS.

7. Act 22 Vict. cap. 9. will probably have greater and more lasting effects on the Colony than its unpretending title would seem to denote. It provides for the erection of an hotel in Nassau. This work is necessitated by the influx of visitors who have crowded to this place during the two winters that we have enjoyed regular steam communication with New York. The continuance of these visits, after the completion of the structure may end by making some of these denizens permanent sojourners; and an infusion of American speculators may exercise a powerful influence over the future fortunes of the Colony.

8. Act 22 Vict. cap. 24. extends to the colony the "Matrimonial Causes" law of England. Of this enactment I will only say that I devoutly hope its provisions will be very seldom applied here as a remedy for the ills of married life. Had there been any means for ensuring privacy and quiet in the hearing of the cases, I should have felt but little repugnance to the measure. But, if in England the turbulent ribaldry of a mixed audience has been regarded as a desecration of a court of justice, and a formidable danger to social order, what may not be apprehended in a colony where the presence of a motley mob at a divorce trial will often complicate the gross indecency of semi-barbarism with the asperities of colour and race? I should have urged the legislature to provide for the more secret mode of trying these cases, had it not been for the decided opposition exhibited by the Imperial Parliament to a proposal (made during the session of last year) of the same kind. I now can only hope that the institution of this court will give few opportunities of revealing the domestic errors and quarrels of our families for the diversion and scoffing comment of those whose criticism is barbed at once by familiarity and estrangement.

9. Act 22 Vict. cap. 25. makes provision for the improvement of the town and harbour of Nassau. I have delayed using the powers conferred by this enactment, through an unwillingness to increase the taxation of the Colony, and a conviction that it will be more expedient to complete the erection of the hotel, before we begin any other public work. I trust, however, that one public work, alike of beauty and utility, will be commenced if not finished during my administration: I mean an esplanade on the Western Beach fronting the western entrance to the harbour. This I look forward to seeing constitute an ornament to the town and an attraction to visitors.

10. Such are the more prominent Acts of the session of 1858.

11. But, after all, the session was more remarkable for that which the legislature refused to do than for that which it did effect. I have already in my annual report for the year 1857 represented the want which has long been felt of some place of liberal education for the wealthier and more prominent classes of society. This want I was anxious to supply, and recommended the legislature to vote an annual subsidy for the maintenance of a public collegiate institution. This proposition was rejected after a warm discussion under the influence of those feelings which so often prevail in communities of different races and colours. Not only do many of the white population view with dislike the contact of their own children with coloured schoolmates, but also some of the coloured people themselves who have in their turn enjoyed the advantage of such companionship resist the extension of similar privileges to the young of their own class. In the debate which took place on this proposition, I am informed its most active opponents were found among those who owed their early education here, and their capacity for profiting by instruction in England afterwards no less than their present social position to the elementary training which they received while there was a collegiate institution here. In mentioning these facts, I do not mean to impute to the opponents of the measure either unmixed prejudice or unmixed selfishness. It is easy for those who have always lived at a distance from colonies peopled by races of different origin, colour, and habits, to condemn these sentiments as the mere effusion of selfish arrogance and jealous pride. But those who are intimately acquainted with tropical colonies are aware that other feelings of a less unworthy kind often beset the questions of social intercourse and public education. It would, indeed, not be impossible to select for admission to a school coloured children (mulattoes or black), whose domestic training and associations are as unexceptionable as those of any white families: But selections of this kind, if left to individual judgment would be hardly compatible with the conditions of a public school endowed and supported at the public expense. And in no community, so small as this is, would any committee or board of visitors willingly undertake the unpopular duty of winnowing the candidates for admission into an institution of this kind; while the unrestricted admissibility of all would, in the end practically exclude those, whose parentage, domestic training, and personal character were most likely to make a public school respectable. Thus, between the dread of a school which would exhibit an obnoxious exclusiveness, and the dread of one which would confound all distinctions of

manner, character, habits and position, the scheme failed to win support. But I cannot help considering both these fears to have been groundless. I think that it was in the power of the legislature to ensure respectability of birth, and decency of behaviour in the pupils, by making the payment of a certain moderate fee the condition of entry into the institution. However, the house and the people seem to have thought differently. And the fear of two opposite but equally improbable dangers caused the temporary failure of a scheme which was not only harmless but, as I believe, absolutely necessary to the Colony.

12. For, as it is, the sons of our mercantile and professional men (with the exception of the very few who are really rich) either receive a most imperfect and superficial education here, or they are sent to be educated in the United States of America. Of these alternative causes it is difficult to say which is the least to be desired. The one entails the privation of all liberal and humanizing lore; the other, the loss of all patriotic feeling. One other evil result has been painfully forced on my own experience. I have had no means whatever of testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the public service. The younger men who have applied for official situations have had no testimonials to produce, and no tutors to refer to. By itself this is a great evil: and it is strikingly illustrated by the contrast which the results of former years present. Then, there was a collegiate institution; and pupils of that establishment, now verging on middle life, are among the most capable officers of the public service. But there is another evil hardly less grave than the absence of public education or the loss of patriotic sentiment. The want of a superior kind of college tends to confirm the antagonism and repulsion of caste. I do not pretend to say that participation of the same educational advantages invariably succeeds in eradicating that sentiment of alienation with which the young white creole is prone to regard the young coloured creole in English colonies. I have not often seen in the eastern or western hemisphere perfect fusion and cordiality between the members of the different races. But I have observed that repulsion and aversion are much mitigated, certainly their expression is very much checked, in those communities in which the children of the different races have been disciplined under the same authority, and pursued their studies under one common teacher. I certainly see here that in the schools which the local legislature provides for the instruction of the less affluent classes, such white boys as parental prejudice does not forbid to attend, mix more readily with coloured boys, than those who are kept away from the schools. And I know that in Mauritius the common participation in academical instruction, if it failed to bring about domestic imtimacy between the youth of colour and the youth of white extraction, did yet lead both to a sounder appreciation of each others talents, characters, and principles. And the higher the kind of education (provided that it be not too high for the station and prospects of the recipients) the sounder will be the basis of intercourse between the two races. For mutual respect and courtesy, cultivated in early years, will tinge their social relations in after life, and render future fusion less difficult than it now appears. It is the province of humane letters and scholastic discipline to correct the prejudices of blood and origin. But this desirable result will in this Colony be deferred so long as no means exist for the joint education of respectable white and coloured children. The white boys, who are to be our merchants and lawyers, will either remain here, receiving no education at all, and regarding their own colour as an all-sufficient title to superiority; or they will go to be educated in the United States, whence they will return with a stronger antipathy than ever to negroes and mulattoes: while the more prominent members of the latter will either provide sectional education for their own children in the Colony; or will send them to some teacher of extremely sectional opinions in America. In either case great mischief will be done. Each section of the community will be embittered against the other: and time, instead of soothing, will only exasperate the sentiments of race.

13. This is much to be regretted. For I think we are just at that point where it would be possible to smooth the access to a fusion between the two classes. I am not speaking now of negroes, but of mulattoes. The negro creole, though devoid neither of vanity nor of ambition, still—speaking generally of course—is entirely destitute of that persistent will and energy, physical no less than mental, by which alone he could raise himself in the social scale. He is piqued because he is not ostensibly in that position which some of his spiritual guides have taught him is his indefeasible right. But he is better pleased to grumble at the injustice of the white man, than practise the white man's virtues of industry, economy, providence, and self-denial. He is really happier with his homeny and plot of ground, his grumbling gossip and innocent querulousness, savouring of Christian sans-culottism, than he would be if he were assured of a handsome independence on the condition of eight or ten years' hard work. This description must be limited to the negro creole; the descendant of the ancient slave. The liberated

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African rescued from Spanish slave ships and settled in the Colony is generally a more energetic and useful man. To him and his class we owe all the rougher and more active industry of the Colony. But it was neither of the African nor of the creole negro that I was speaking; only of the mulatto and his varied species. And they combine all the negro creole's ambition with a good deal of the Englishman's energy. They have as much pride as ambition; and are often when educated as capable as they are desirous of success. Nor do I think that any scion of a respectable coloured family, creditably brought up, would be regarded as an objectionable schoolmate for their children by the more intelligent and sensible white creoles. Your Grace is aware how much stronger this prejudice is among the Teutonic than among the Latin branches of the European family: and that it is stronger in the United States and in colonies in the neighbourhood of the United States than it is in England. But strong as it has been I think it is undergoing modifications here, I certainly see that excuses are readily seized for repressing it. I observe that persons of mixed blood, whose physiognomy approaches the type of Southern Europe, are, whenever it is possible, admitted to the full advantages of the favoured complexion. Many of those who do not attain the object they court, ascribe their exclusion from the houses of the white creoles to an utterly false cause. They often think that it is their colour which excludes them, when in truth it is their social position. I am not speaking now of familiar intimacy: but only of the common courtesies of social intercourse. And I do not hesitate to say that many a white creole who does not receive the visits of his coloured tailor, bootmaker, or butcher exactly for the same reason that he would not receive those of his English tailor, butcher, or bootmaker, would gladly exchange civilities with an educated man of colour who enjoyed a definite social station. And I am also convinced that the latter class would themselves be made better and happier citizens, did they, in all cases where the circumstances of their family rendered it possible, enjoy the great advantage of having one common education with their future compeers and rivals of white descent. And it is only by the means of such an education, cautiously and wisely administered, that I can see any way of dealing with the complexity of that difficult question, "the question of colour." It is one which requires great tenderness and delicacy of handling: otherwise the prejudices which we would soothe are irritated afresh; and the jealousies which we would lull start up with fresh vigilance and activity.

SUMMARY.

14. My summary of our condition must be almost a repetition of previous summaries. We are improving. There is (on a comparison of periods of years) a slow but perceptible increase in the annual growth and exportation of fruit and sponges. American visitors flock to our shores, and spend their money here. There is a general independence of manners and of means in our population. None are, strictly speaking, poor, though few are positively rich. It is only to be regretted that the source of competence and self-assertion is to be found not so much in the intelligent prosecution of some continuous industry, manufacturing or agricultural, as in the gambling profits of the "wrecker's" vocation. This calling which distributes its prizes among blacks and whites alike, puts both on a level and gives to both the opportunities of easy self-indulgence. As I have often had to remark, it involves crime and the connivance at crime. But I doubt whether the treacherous plots which are so successfully laid for the destruction of vessels are generally known to any but the commanders of the wrecking vessels and the masters of the wrecked ships. The crews I imagine have a general rather than a special knowledge of the schemes which bring the merchant vessel and the parasitic "wrecker" close together near a reef. But, whatever the degree of privity may be on the part of the crews, there is no question that there is a very loose morality on the part of the shipmasters: and the general demoralization which the system engenders throughout every class in the Colony will increase until American shipowners set the example of greater honesty, and American underwriters are more anxious to suppress the crimes which they condemn than to make their remonstrances against the English Government the vehicle of puffing their own resources and touting for fresh customers.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. BAYLEY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 47.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House Jamaica, September 6, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from Mr. President Inglis, forwarding the Blue Book of the Turks Islands for 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. H. DARLING.

COPY of DESPATCH from Mr. President INGLIS to Governor DARLING.

Government House, Grand Turk,

SIR, August 17, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for 1859, the transmission of which has been delayed for one mail in consequence of my absence from the seat of Government on a tour of the out-islands during the past month.

Taxes, Duties, &c. (Blue Book, pages 1 to 9.)

2. No direct general taxation exists here, except the dog tax. The following, however, are direct taxes on particular interests; namely:—

i. Two per centum on the gross proceeds of auction sales.

ii. Twenty-five pounds per annum for every licence to retail spirituous liquors, to which must be added a fee of *5l.* collected by the Colonial Secretary on every such licence. (Vide Blue Book, page 11.)

iii. Five pounds per annum for every licence to sell wines, cordials, and liquors in quantities not less than one pint.

iv. Three pounds for licence to act as pilot, not required to be renewed.

v. Four shillings per annum for every dog, and six shillings per annum for every bitch; a tax imposed for the abolition of a crying nuisance, which, however, though it has been the means of abating it has by no means abolished.

vi. On wrecking licences the following amounts are charged annually; namely:—

First, ten shillings on every open boat under five tons;

Second, one pound on every vessel of five and not exceeding ten tons;

Third, one pound ten shillings on every vessel of ten and not exceeding twenty tons; and,

Fourth, two pounds for every vessel of 20 tons and upwards.

3. The tariff on imports was prematurely reduced to too great an extent in 1849–50; but it is gratifying to remark that, by an ordinance passed during the present session, the elective members of Council have seen the necessity of increasing the ad-valorem duties from seven and a half to ten per centum, by which, if sanctioned by Her Majesty, an increased revenne will be collected without detriment to any interest.

4. The export duty on salt of one farthing per bushel of 35 imperial quarts is of considerable benefit to the revenue, is felt by none, and enables a correct account to be kept of the quantity of salt annually exported from the Colony. This duty, therefore, seems to be one which it would be impolitic to abolish almost under any circumstances, being, moreover, a source of revenue which must increase by increased cultivation of new salinas, and which by such means may eventually enable those import duties to be taken off which press hardest on the labouring classes of the colony.

5. The light duty, at present threepence per ton, is proposed by the ordinance above alluded to to be raised to fourpence, which it ought to have been from the commencement, periodical repairs and a renewal of machinery of a highly expensive nature being necessary

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for its efficient maintenance. All vessels in Her Majesty's Service and all steamers and mail vessels are exempt from this light duty.

Revenue and Expenditure. (Blue Book, pages 19 to 31.) *Imports and Exports.* (Pages 135 to 198.)

6. On these subjects I take the liberty of referring to paragraphs 1 to 7 inclusive of a minute addressed by me to the Legislative Council on the opening of the session of 1860, and forming herein Sub-Enclosure No. 1,* the seventh paragraph of which contains the Receiver General's comparative revenual statement of 1858 and 1859.

7. By this statement it will be seen that the revenue derived from imports in 1859 amounted to 3,995*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, against 4,583*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* in 1858, showing a decrease during the past year in import duties of 588*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; also that the revenue from exports in 1859 amounted to 1,994*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, against 1,819*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* in 1858, showing an increase during the past year of 175*l.*, the export of salt during 1859 having amounted to 1,914,524 bushels, against 1,823,324 bushels in 1858, showing an increased export during the past year of 91,200 bushels.

8. The shipping entered at the different ports of the Colony will also be seen by the same statement to have amounted in 1858 to 58,920 tons, the shipping cleared in 1858 having been 60,593 tons, against shipping entered in 1859, amounting to 58,340 tons, and shipping cleared during the same year amounting to 65,868 tons, which carried away the principal part of the largest salt crop on record made in one year within this Colony.

9. In the abstract of the net revenue and expenditure (Blue Book, page 26), under the head of Receipts in Aid of Revenue, will be found the sum of 2,374*l.* 7*s.* 1¼*d.* from Crown funds, in support of various services for 1859, detailed at pages 21, 25, 27, and 29 of the Blue Book.

10. I transmit, as Sub-Enclosure No. 2,* a table prepared by the Auditor, which gives the respective amounts of expenditure from the colonial and Crown funds consolidated, in pages 21, 25, 27, and 29 of the Blue Book, showing the total expenditure of 1859 to have amounted to 9,544*l.* 5*s.* 9¾*d.*, of which the sum of 7,169*l.* 18s. 8¾*d.* was defrayed from the colonial and that of 2,374*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* from the Crown chest. The total receipts from the colonial revenue and Crown funds for 1859 amounted to 11,066*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; namely.—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From customs duties	7,418	17	1
From salt-pond rentals	3,647	13	1
Total receipts of 1859	£11,066	10	2
Deduct amalgamated colonial expenditure, as before stated	9,544 5 9¾		
And amount expended on public works, inclusive of cost of collection of salt-pond rents — £1,625 0 9½			
Less Crown liabilities for 1859 — 351 14 9½			
	1,273 6 0		
	10,817	11	9¾
Balance	248	18	4¼
Add surplus balance in colonial treasury from 1858	2,401	3	8¾
Balance in treasury, close of 1859, as stated at paragraph 5 of Minute to Council (Sub-Enclosure No. 1)	£2,650	2	1

Public Debt. (Blue Book, pages 40, 41.)

11. At paragraph 5 also of the same Minute I have stated that the amount of cash in the colonial treasury in November 1850 justified the redemption of one half of the colonial debentures, which were accordingly paid off to the extent of 938*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, thus reducing the balance due on account of the public debt of the Colony to 900*l.*, as at page 40 of Blue Book, the original debt having been 8,000*l.* bearing five per cent. interest, being the portion of the Bahamas public debt awarded to this Colony on its separation from that Government.

Military Expenditure. (Blue Book, pages 43 to 47.)

12. The disbursements by the Colony under this head during 1859 have amounted to 397*l.* 4*s.* 5¾*d.*, some of the items of which will be saved in future, in consequence of the

* These Returns have not been transmitted.

withdrawal during the present year of the detachment of West India troops hitherto maintained here.

13. With regard to the militia and volunteer force of the Colony, I take the liberty again of referring to the 22d and 23d paragraphs of the Minute to Council in Sub-Enclosure No. 1.

Legislation. (Blue Book, page 53.)

14. * * * * *

The following ordinances, * * were passed, which have since received the gracious sanction of Her Majesty; namely, Ordinance No. 1 of 1859, to preserve order during the sittings of Council; Ordinance No. 2, being the Appropriation Ordinance for 1860; Ordinance No. 3, to amend No. 9 of 1852, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Superior Court of Justice; Ordinance No. 4, to amend an Act of the Bahama Legislature, extended here, to enable husband and wife to alien and convey lands, &c. of the wife, or of the husband and wife jointly; and Ordinance No. 5, to authorize the enrolment of a volunteer rifle corps.

15. I think it due to my experience of the late harmonious session of 1860 to take an early opportunity of modifying an expression of opinion in my report on the Blue Book of 1858, under the head of "Political Franchise," to the effect that by the formation within it of a legislative body composed of official and non-official members, both appointed by the Crown, the progression of this Colony would be assisted:—a proposed retrograde movement in its political history which the late session has proved to be as unnecessary as undesirable.

Population. (Blue Book, pages 112, 13.)

16. The population of these islands is placed at 3,250 souls; namely, 1,596 males and 1,654 females; a computation probably much under the real number, as will be doubtless proved when the proposed census for 1861 is completed.

Education. (Blue Book, pages 124, 5.)

17. The amount expended on education in Government schools in this Colony may be set down at 700*l.* per annum. This amount is contributed as follows:—

From the colonial revenue - - - - -	450*l.*
Crown funds - - - - - - -	200*l.*
	650*l.*

to which must be added the entrance fee of 3*d.* and the weekly charge of one penny half-penny for each scholar, which together amounted in 1859 to about 70*l.*, thus making the expenditure on education in 1859 about 720*l.*

18. This amount is very large in proportion to the population, and I doubt if any one in these islands, whether friendly or inimical to the public schools, considers that the Colony gets the worth of its money in education.

19. Although I have felt hitherto opposed to denominational schools, I think some such plan as is contained in certain suggestions draughted by the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, Wesleyan missionary here, and a member of the Board of Education, are free from the objections to which such schools are principally obnoxious. These are as follow:—

Suggestions to form the basis of a new Educational Ordinance.

i. The Board of Education to consist of the following persons; namely:
The Judge of the Supreme Court to be Chairman:
Two Members of Council, to be nominated by the President:
Two Episcopalians; one to be nominated by the President and one by the Minister:
Two Wesleyan Methodists, and two Baptists, known and reputed as such;
Four of whom shall form a quorum.

ii. To provide that no children in the Colony be without a plain education, whether by schools under the immediate control of the board, or by annual grants in aid of religious societies, or other public schools.

iii. There should be no interference with religion; provided, however, that the Scriptures be read; and that no school shall receive help where principles are taught inimical to the Christian religion.

iv. Right of inspection in June and December by persons to be chosen by the board; whereas there is at present a paid head master and inspector.

v. In the school under the immediate control of the board, secular instruction must come up to the standard established by the board, and embrace the subjects required; say reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and a few primary notions of science.

20. There are two elements in the above which would tend to a harmonious working of the proposed plan; namely, first, there being no necessity of having a minister of religion on the board; and, second, that there should be no interference with religion, provided that the Scriptures be read, which latter suggestion would place these schools, as far as religion is concerned, on the same footing precisely as the Government schools are placed at this moment.

21. In transmitting these suggestions for the establishment of denominational schools, I must not be understood in any way to detract from the merits of Mr. T. Ockenden, head master and inspector of the public schools of this Colony, who has been the means of bringing the Government schools here to as great a state of perfection as they are probably capable of, under existing circumstances. I look on Mr. Ockenden as a faithful and efficient public servant; yet it cannot be denied that the Government schools are not popular; and I am further of opinion that denominational schools, if carried out on the principles enunciated by Mr. Hartwell, would be a means of causing education to be more widely spread than it is at present, and therefore, better appreciated. Such a change from the present system cannot take place while we have a paid inspector, who would, however, in my opinion, be a more valuable public servant in a larger Colony, where Government education obtains, and where the element to be operated on, was what is commonly called of an Anglo-Saxon character.

22. On the present state of education here, I transmit as a sub-enclosure * a report from Mr. Ockenden, dated 23rd March 1860, giving details concerning the Government schools, during 1859, on which subject, and education generally in the colony, I again beg to be allowed the liberty of referring to my Minute to Council (Sub-Enclosure No. 1) paragraphs 27 to 34 inclusive.

General Remarks.

23. In transmitting the Blue Book for 1859, I had hoped to have been enabled to point out at least some immediate prospect of a rapid increase in the export of salt from this Colony. My late visit, however, both to the East and West Caicos, has shown me that it might be premature to descant on the subject at present. The great scale on which the works have been undertaken at the latter place precludes as yet even a commencement of the production of salt, while, whatever may be the opinion of the ultimate success of the enterprise as a paying speculation to its present projectors, there can be but one opinion as to the benefit which must accrue to the Colony from the initiatory works undertaken there, which are being carried out, not only on an extensive scale, but in a manner so substantial as to give security of the greatest durability of which such works are capable.

24. There is undoubtedly a strong element of prosperity within these islands, which, if duly fostered and developed, must lead to an increase of their wealth and resources. To effect this development, I would venture to express an opinion that great encouragement should be given to such persons, whether aliens or others, who are willing to invest capital within them, in the production of salt or in other speculations. This observation applies principally to East and West Caicos, both being places in which but slight interest is taken at present by the inhabitants of the Turks Islands, and where no native capital is likely to be expended in salt operations until the preliminary pioneer works have been first performed by others.

Extensive works are also, as I have already reported, proposed to be undertaken at East Harbour, on due encouragement being given to the projectors; works which will open up valuable salt-producing localities, which, it is not too much to say, would never be effected by mere native enterprise.

I have, &c.

W. R. Inglis,

President.

His Excellency the Governor.

* This Report has not been transmitted.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor WALKER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 152.)

MY LORD DUKE, Trinidad, October 31, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of this Government for the year 1859.

Taxes, &c.

Under the head of taxes and duties there has been no change, save in the article of rum manufactured and consumed in the Colony, the impost on which was raised from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

In examining the revenue of the Colony I would respectfully suggest to your Grace to take the import duties as the best criterion of the resources of the Island. The accounts are kept in such a way that the other items would only mislead. For example, "Miscellaneous Receipts" amount to 7,506*l.* 12*s.*, but this includes a loan to the public chest from a local fund, and has no business to be included as part of the revenue of the Colony.

Without any alteration in the tariff, the customs and tonnage duties for the last three years have been—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	71,751	8	6
1858	78,145	11	3
1859	75,237	2	0

For the reason I have just mentioned, I do not venture upon any comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure. The fixed establishments of the Island for the three preceding years cost—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	50,347	0	8
1858	53,055	7	9
1859	56,457	7	6

If to these sums be added the unfixed and contingent charges of the government the expenditure for the three years will be—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	98,125	10	9
1858	164,506	2	3
1859	183,521	4	6

To those who may wish to acquire fuller information respecting the present financial condition of the Colony, I append the statement which I laid before Council on the 1st ultimo, when bringing forward the estimates for 1861, and one of the papers which accompanied the message, showing the assets and liabilities of the island at the close of the last half year.

Local Revenues.

The aggregate receipts of the ward unions, though they do not increase, show a steadiness. For the three previous years their accounts stand thus—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857	£24,189	£24,927
1858	25,780	25,105
1859	23,953	25,332

Of the system of local government which was established by the division of the Island into wards, and by imposing on them the administration of all matters relating to roads and to primary education, it is impossible to speak too highly. Lord Harris' govern-

ment will long be remembered, if for this one act only. The ward rates are paid with the most wonderful punctuality, and are expended with general satisfaction, to the benefit and improvement of the different districts and of the people themselves.

The municipal revenues of Port of Spain and San Fernando stand thus for the last three years:—

Port of Spain.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857	£6,981	£7,047
1858	6,225	7,103
1859	5,872	7,028

San Fernando.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857	£2,192	£2,151
1858	2,073	1,845
1859	2,223	2,471

I wish it were possible to speak of these two corporations in the same favourable terms as has been done of the wards. The San Fernando Council is but in its youth, and can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial; but that of Port of Spain has been in operation for twenty years, and there is a wide-spread discontent with its administration. It is stated that the condition and general appearance of the streets and public places have retrograded; that the scavenging department is inefficient, and its expenses wasteful and inordinate; that the citizens, in fact, get no return for their money, the largest portion of which consists of house taxes and market dues. I am unable to account for these alleged shortcomings. The franchise in the election of councillors, a 20*l.* occupancy, is for this community a very moderate one; the present Mayor, Dr. de Verteuil, is an intelligent and energetic magistrate; and the funds of the Council are sufficiently large for all present purposes, and would be gladly increased if good cause were shown for it.

The greatest apathy is exhibited in the elections. Indeed the whole question of this Borough Council might afford materials for a severe commentary on the agitation which has existed in Trinidad for several years past on the question of importing into the legislative body some elective elements.

Public Works.

The Return of Public Works comprises a list of repairs to buildings, &c., which is not exactly what is wanted. The only works of a character to deserve notice were three Eastern Bridges, as they are called. They are thrown across the St. Juan's River, the St. Joseph's River, and the Aratigua River, on the road running from Port of Spain due eastward to Arima. In former days, when these rivers became flooded, as they all do after a heavy fall of rain, traffic was stopped, and life was frequently lost in foolhardy attempts to cross the streams at such times. The three bridges are handsome substantial structures of iron, and of a span of from 100 to 120 feet each; and although they have cost 12,600*l.*, which is more than double the amount of their original estimate, they are undoubtedly works of great public utility, and will have a most beneficial effect in opening up and maintaining a better communication between the interior and the more advanced parts of the island.

Here, too, should be mentioned the recent completion and consecration of a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel in New Town, a rising suburb of Port of Spain.

The new hospital at San Fernando, the forwardness of which was adverted to in last year's Report, was another work the completion and opening of which belong to the year 1859.

Civil Establishment.

The Civil Establishment of the Island has recently been strengthened by the institution of an auditor's office. It had become essentially necessary, from the extending expenditure of the Colony, to relieve the Colonial Secretary from the duty of checking and controlling so many transactions; and it was becoming impossible not to take some steps towards a better system of keeping the public accounts. The excellent appointment made to the office by Mr. Keate promises us considerable amendment in this department.

There is no doubt that the onward progress of the Island will quickly entail very serious additions to almost all the public establishments; and there is a strong impression that the government servants as a body are underpaid. But the people are not unobservant of these things, and admit in consequence the necessity for further sacrifices in the way of taxation.

Military.

The military force now stationed here consists of three companies of the 14th Regiment of Foot, one of the 3d West India Regiment, and 14 Artillerymen, numbering only 303 rank and file. Under this head I have nothing to add to Governor Keate's Report of last year, save that up to this day there has been a total absence of all mortality among the present detachment of European troops since their arrival in the Island.

Immigration.

The stream of immigration into this Island during the last season, both from India and from the West India Colonies, has been uninterrupted. I enclose the usual Annual Report from the Agent General, in which your Grace will find its most marked features and results carefully described; and I add to it a letter from the same officer, in reference to the coolies claiming return passages, from which will be gathered the extraordinary fact that out of the large number of immigrants whose industrial residence is at an end only 18 have applied during the present year to return home.

Education.

In his last Annual Report Governor Keate promised to furnish your Grace with a statement this year of the success which may have attended the new Collegiate School. The progress of the institution may have been retarded by the abrupt departure of the first principal, and the period which elapsed before the arrival of his successor; but the annexed report from Mr. Deighton, the present head of the school, will no doubt be considered encouraging. The usual Annual Report from the Inspector of Schools is also enclosed, which, as in former years, gives well-deserved commendation to the Female Model School in Port of Spain. This institution, now numbering over 200 pupils, is greatly superior to anything of the kind in the older islands, and reflects great credit on Mrs. Alcock, the head teacher. With regard to the ward schools throughout the country, which chiefly occupy the inspector's attention, your Grace will observe that they continue to maintain their position.

Trade.

Subjoined is the value of the Imports and Exports for the three preceding years:—

1857	- Imports	- 800,820*l.*	Exports	-	1,013,414*l.*
1858	- „	- 825,969*l.*	„	-	785,863*l.*
1859	- „	- 734,902*l.*	„	-	820,606*l.*

The crops exported from Trinidad during the same year were:—

1857	- Sugar	- 35,452 hhds., averaging about 1,600 lbs.	
1858	- „	- 38,784	„
1859	- „	- 41,838	„

In other Articles.

—	Puncheons Molasses.	Puncheons Rum.	lbs. Cocoa.	lbs. Coffee.	Bales Cotton.
1857	12,020	1,038	4,690,166	22,870	141
1858	10,735	2,781	5,292,800	112,260	156
1859	12,508	2,238	4,758,350	54,180	295

The crop of sugar for the present year may be safely stated at 6,000 hhds. short of 1859. Cocoa a fair average crop, though somewhat below that of last year.

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Crime.

The usual statistical return * from the Keeper of the Royal Gaol for 1859, a copy of which is annexed, shows the character and extent of the crime committed, and of what country the offenders were.

Charitable Institutions.

The two Public Hospitals, one in town and the other in San Fernando, and the Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of Port of Spain, are institutions which reflect great credit on the Colony. They have an ample staff of officers, and no expense is spared in the care and treatment of the patients. The daily average number of patients treated in the Hospital in town during 1859 was close on 100; at the one in San Fernando and at the Lunatic Asylum the daily average in each was above 40.

To these must be added the Leper Asylum, where nearly 50 unfortunate people are under careful and liberal treatment.

The Coolie Asylum for Orphan Children at Tacarigua is another charitable establishment, though, unlike the previous ones, it is not entirely supported from public funds. A fixed sum is allowed from the Colonial Treasury for each child supported and trained at the asylum, and Her Majesty's Government have recently sanctioned a larger appropriation of money, with the view of improving and extending the institution.

I have, &c.
JAS. WALKER,
Lt. Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

MESSAGE.

Mr. Chief Justice and Gentlemen of the Council,

1. I HAVE the honour, in accordance with annual practice, to submit to you the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year 1861.

2. In the fixed establishment of the Island you will find very little change. The creation of the important office of Auditor has already received your sanction, and the expense it entails has been in some measure met by a small reduction in the clerical assistance to the Colonial Secretary, and by the abolition of the office of Escribano of the Court of Intendant, and the transfer of its duties to the Keeper of Maps and Surveys.

3. Provision has been made for the appointment of a Sub-Agent of Immigration. The Secretary of State has been induced to give his sanction to this new office by the Governor's representation of the necessity of affording assistance to the Agent General in the financial business of his department, and of enabling that officer to give some of his attention to those other and even more important duties which involve the supervision of the immigrants after they have been allocated and indentured. The increase of business in the Immigration Office has likewise compelled the appointment of a Messenger, and I have also undertaken to ask your assent to providing a similar attendant for the Petty Debt Court.

4. The Borough Council have been good enough, at my request, to provide accommodation in one of their buildings for the sittings of this Court. Its removal from the Police Barracks has been a great convenience, and has enabled the Inspector to bring all his men into quarters at night, which the previous want of sufficient accommodation made impossible. The former contiguity of the Court afforded a facility for obtaining the services, when required, of a police officer, whose absence now entails the necessity of an Office Keeper or Messenger.

5. The salary of the Head Gardener in the Botanic Garden is proposed to you as a separate salary, instead of being included as heretofore in the amount voted for contingencies. But this is an increase to which, I doubt not, you will readily assent. The frequent absence of the Botanist, when pursuing his researches in other parts of the Island, makes it necessary that there should be some superintendent of the gardeners at work, and it is scarcely reasonable to make that officer's salary a deduction from the 400*l.* appropriated for the payment of labour and implements.

6. A suggestion has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for relieving the Magistrate and the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Victoria from a part of their present extensive duties, by placing the Petty Debt Court of San Fernando under the charge of the Stipendiary Justice for the Eastern District of St. Patrick, with the addition of 50*l.* per annum to his present salary, and by giving the Clerk an assistant with 100*l.* per annum.

7. It has been considered necessary that the House Surgeon should be required to retire altogether from private practice, and to confine himself to his public duties at the Colonial Hospital. With this view I am authorized to seek for your concurrence in paying him an increased salary of 700*l.* Dr. Mercer has indeed represented that he is now in receipt of a larger income than this, but, taking into consideration that his whole income will become fixed and permanent under the new arrangement, and that his expenses ought to be thereby diminished, it has been considered that the increase proposed will be fair compensation. There seems to be some misunderstanding or doubt as to whether this

* Return not printed.

disqualification of the House Surgeon from private practice was contemplated to extend to his attendance on the police force, and I should be glad to have some expression of opinion on this point from the Council, most of whom were, as members of the hospital committee, privy to the discussions in which the change originated.

8. The pittance now paid to the Consulting Surgeon is proposed to be raised to 100*l.* It is scarcely just to expect that a professional man should be at the constant call of the public for a smaller sum.

9. It is proposed also to raise the salary of the Clerk to the Hospital from 75*l.* to 150*l.* A wretched system of issuing inordinate rations to the sub-officers of the institution, having attracted the attention of the committee, has been abolished. In the case of the Clerk alone did the committee think that compensation was due, and the increase of income now proposed to him is little more than the value of his former rations.

10. This is not an unseasonable opportunity of informing you that I have received from the visitors of the San Fernando Hospital a strong recommendation that the medical superintendent of that institution should not be allowed to practise out of the town, and that he should have the occasional assistance of a consulting surgeon. I have asked the authority of the Colonial Minister to give effect to the committee's views, by fixing the salary of the resident officer at 700*l.* per annum. It is the same amount of increase which has been assigned to the surgeon in town, but there is no residence for him at San Fernando, and living at the latter place is both more expensive and more uncomfortable. But with regard to the appointment of a consulting surgeon, I would observe, that there is no medical man in or about San Fernando whose practice does not take him daily into the country, and there is no practitioner of any eminence there who would surrender his country practice for the small salary which it would be possible to assign to a consulting physician. I think, therefore, that it would be a far better arrangement to authorize the resident surgeon to call a physician into consultation when necessary, and to pay him a fee of two guineas for each consultation. The annual expense of this plan would not, from what I can learn, exceed 100*l.* per annum.

11. The Church of England establishment remains at its former amount, to which, indeed, I am obliged to confine it by the positive instructions of Her Majesty's Government; but by a slight re-distribution of the salaries of some of the minor officers it has been found possible to provide for the occasional services of a clergyman to the Lunatic Asylum and to the San Fernando Hospital.

12. Under the head of the Church of Rome you will find that the curacy of New Town has been placed on the same footing with the resident curacies of the Island. This district, in which a capacious chapel has recently been erected and consecrated, is a large and increasing one, and has a title to the entire services of a clergyman.

13. I have also, in deference to the generally expressed opinion of the Board of Council, placed on these estimates an allowance for house rent to the Roman Catholic Curé of Couva.

14. I should have been glad to have taken this opportunity of inviting your co-operation in making some provision for the religious visitation of the lepers at Cocorite. But my visits to these unhappy people have painfully convinced me of the urgent necessity which exists for doing more than merely providing for their spiritual wants, and it will be my duty at a very early period to ask for your assistance in remedying several irregularities which are now allowed to prevail in the asylum, when we can at the same time consider the mode in which we can best supply the inmates with proper instruction.

15. The necessity which is daily increasing for strengthening the police force has already been brought prominently to your notice, and the Secretary of State has authorized an addition of 824*l.* to be proposed for that purpose.

16. The total increase of the fixed establishment for 1861, as compared with the present year, will be 2,517*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

17. In the larger branch of your expenditure, which is classed as unfixed or contingent, the first change which will attract your notice is under the head of Administration of Justice, where a reduction is made in the amount voted last year for the salaries of bailiffs, and a sum of 200*l.* is inserted for the pay of interpreters, for whose appointment you provided by the Act passed on the 1st of August 1859.

18. In the votes to be taken for the gaol, police, and post office, I have not altered the sums asked for 1860. I can only assure you that in these large departments of your expenditure the most watchful economy will be exercised; and so convinced am I of the value which is derived from the assistance of a committee, such as sit monthly at the Gaol and the Hospital, in checking and controlling the public accounts, that I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a similar board for the police.

19. Under the head of Works and Buildings, you are already prepared to see a vote for the erection of barracks for the white troops who are to remain here. While on this appropriation I may as well mention, that since I had the pleasure of communicating with you on the subject, I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State, apprising me that the withdrawal of two of the companies of the 14th Regiment has been suspended until arrangements are made for their accommodation at Barbados; and I sincerely trust that the despatch which it has been my duty to write to the Home authorities, in company with the resolutions passed at your last meeting, may be in time to arrest and avert the threatened change.

20. The works of the underground sewerage in Port of Spain have been inserted for the sum of 6,298*l.* 15*s.*, the amount which has been borrowed under the Ordinance, less 1,000*l*, which will be required to pay for piping, &c. before the close of the year.

21. The necessity for additional accommodation at the Lunatic Asylum has engaged the Governor's attention, and he procured and submitted to the Secretary of State an estimate for a new wing to the building, amounting to 1,840*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Authority has in consequence been received for requesting your concurrence in the expense.

22. Considerable inconvenience and expense and risk have been incurred during the last few months by the increased demand for warehouse room, and by our being obliged in consequence to

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hire various stores in different parts of the town. More than one offer of substantial premises for bonding purposes has been made to the executive; but before I can come to any decision as to the propriety of their purchase I am bound to turn the property already belonging to the public to the best account. In the Queen's Warehouse I have caused a substantial loft, which had been projected and estimated before I arrived here, to be proceeded with; and having procured an estimate of the cost of erecting an addition to that building on the ground behind it and belonging to the Government, I have included it in the present estimates. It is calculated to contain 500 puncheons of rum, and to cost 2,500*l.*; but much of the hardwood required may be procured from the forest. This also was a building contemplated and planned by the late Superintendent of Public Works, under the Governor's sanction. Until these two works are completed, I will scarcely be in a condition to decide what other accommodation will be needed.

23. I have made very little alteration in the other items under the head of Public Works; and I have struck out altogether from these estimates the receipts and expenditure under the Wharf Improvement Ordinance of 1858, as forming no part of the revenue, properly so called, in the Colony, and as not being administered upon the responsibility of the Governor.

24. Under the head of Interest and Redemption I propose, in addition to the usual sum for interest and sinking fund, to take another vote, as in the preceding year, for the sum of 4,000*l.* towards meeting the debentures as they become due. One of these bonds, No. 9, 3,000*l.*, is payable on the 11th of July next, and the first instalment of 1,500*l.* on the sewerage debentures is due about the same time.

25. It is a subject of congratulation that we can materially reduce the probable cost of immigration for the ensuing season. The growing disinclination of the coolies to return to India justifies me in placing the charge for their return passages at 1,000*l.* instead of 4,000*l.*, and the concentration of the Indian agencies at Calcutta will effect a further reduction of 1,000*l.* On the other hand, there has been added, upon the Governor's suggestion, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, a sum of 500*l.* to assist in the improvements and extension of the Orphan Asylum at Tacarigua, an institution of which it is impossible to speak too highly, whether as regards the beneficent object of its establishment, or the zeal and efficiency which are shown in its management.

26. The whole estimated expenditure of the Island for 1861 is 180,174*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and is an increase on that proposed for 1860 to the amount of 5,408*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, as it excludes the former appropriation for the wharf improvements.

27. To meet this expenditure we have estimated the probable revenue from the customs and the rum duty at 113,000*l.*; the same amount which was taken for this year, and which to this date they evince every promise of realising; and so also with regard to most of the other sources of income. A slight addition has been made to the item of Land Revenue, which is warranted by an increased vigilance in the collection of the quit rents; and to avoid adding to the detail with which you may think that this communication is already too much cumbered, a separate memorandum will be laid before you of the "*reimbursements*" which are expected "*in aid.*"

28. With regard to immigration, it is unnecessary to remind you of the liabilities under which the operations for the coming year are to be conducted. The whole expense for this service, as you will have seen, has been estimated at 48,080*l.*, including the establishment of the Agent General. It is presumed, that by way of throwing directly upon the planter two-thirds of this amount, we shall collect by fees on indentures, all of which will now be reduced to 2*l.*, 19,566*l.*, and the balance by an export duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* a hogshead on sugar, with a proportionate payment, as formerly, on smaller packages, and on cocoa and the other produce of the Colony. I have based my calculations on next year's crop on advice which I sincerely trust may not prove to have been over sanguine.

29. With regard to the Irois Forest and the saw mill, I have not ventured to place them at the same amount as before, though we have lately received payment for a cargo of mora wood which was sent to the Admiralty last year, and have now received an order for another. When I instructed the Agent to apply for the payment of this wood, he was requested at the same time to endeavour to ascertain what was the opinion of the dockyard officers as to its qualities and value for ship-building purposes. This inquiry was not answered; but we may draw an inference from the facts that a further supply was requested, and that the admiral on the station has been in correspondence with me as to the extent to which our forests can yield the timber.

30. As to the saw mill, I am at some loss to know what to do. A correspondence has recently passed between the Governor and the Secretary of State, originating in a statement made by Mr. Samuel, that the establishment was a losing concern, and terminating in an instruction that a full report should be made on the subject at the end of the present year. I am fully informed of the great advantage which this machine has brought to the island, in the erection of many of the public works, and I am not disposed, therefore, to test its utility by the mere debtor and creditor statement of its transactions. But I am strongly of opinion that a work of this kind must always be conducted with most advantage by private enterprise.

32. The whole of the estimated revenue of the Island is 176,179*l.* 6*s.*, to meet an expenditure of 180,174*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, leaving an excess of expenditure to the amount of 3,995*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

32. I wish that I could stop here. I would willingly trust to the elasticity of our resources to cover this small deficiency. But I have to draw your attention to the circumstances of the present year, and to the financial condition in which we are likely to find ourselves at its close.

33. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the first six months of 1860 will be laid before you, as also an estimate of our probable receipts and expenses for the whole year to the 31st of December, upon which date you will see that we have calculated that there will be a deficiency of 2,623*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* I do not intend to represent this as the total excess of expenditure during 1860, for besides the actual revenue of the year there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January last of 6,583*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and in the depôt chest of 3,285*l.* 2*s.*, which have both been absorbed,

and which, when added to the 10,000*l.* borrowed from the Colonial Bank in January, raises the excess altogether to 22,492*l.* It is fair to observe, however, that the Court Deposits have been reduced during the year by about 8,000*l.* The deficiency then for which I anticipate that we shall be called upon to provide at the end of the year will be

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the estimated surplus on 1860 - - - -	2,623	10	7
For do. on 1861 - - -	3,995	6	11
And for the payment to the Bank - - -	10,000	0	0
Making in all - - - -	£16,618	17	6

34. Of the causes which have led to this extra expenditure during the present year I do not feel called upon to enter into any discussion, which will be in better season when the supplemental estimates are submitted to you. From the papers which will be printed and laid before you you will gather pretty correctly what the services are which have led to so much unforeseen expense, and that they consist chiefly of public works, to which you have already given your assent. The erection of the Eastern Bridges, which forms the most formidable item on the list, is of itself enough to mark the energy and progress of 1860, and will go far to open up and maintain a more civilizing intercourse with the interior of the Island. But whatever may be the opinion entertained as to any one of these public undertakings, the necessity which remains for providing for this large deficiency is still the same.

35. It is not a pleasant duty, under any circumstances, to have to propose new taxes; but if it be incumbent on us, as it certainly is just now, to find additional means to meet the wants which naturally spring from your rise and advancement, it only remains that we should do so in a manner which shall bear in just proportion upon all classes.

36. I should be sorry to see any attempt made to increase the customs duties. These, together with the wharfage dues, are already on a scale which could not, in my humble opinion, be extended without injury to your imports, and there is nothing which tends to unsettle the general trade of a Colony so much as frequent changes in the tariff. It has been suggested, indeed, that without attempting to disturb the duties on the food of the people, the present ad valorem tax on British manufactures might be doubled with great advantage to the revenue. But I doubt the extent to which we would profit by the additional duty, and I think that we should avoid even the chance of checking consumption in an article like dress, among people too like the coolies, of whose deficiencies in that respect we hear not infrequent complaint; but, above all, we ought to look to the inevitable consequences of a large duty on imperishable articles like cottons and woollens, in sight of another Colony where they can be landed and stored for a trifling per-centage.

37. A proposal has also been made to revive the disallowed ordinance of last year, for imposing a duty on trades and professions. The most cogent objection which was urged at the time to that enactment was, that the tax would in its operation be unjust, because unequal. Its framers did not wholly deny that such might be the case; but scarcely sufficient allowance was made for the difficulties to be grappled with on the first introduction of a system of direct taxation, and for the fact that the previous burthens of the Colony were very unequally distributed.

38. In proposing to you now the levy of a general tax of 5*d.* in the pound on all incomes of 100*l.* and upwards, I am under the impression that the measure will be generally acceptable, as being, after all, the fairest and most impartial duty which can be imposed. Objection has been made to this tax as being an inquisitorial one, and as one that is not likely to be sufficiently productive. With regard to its inquisitorial character, we can all remember the manner in which the epithet was applied to the tax when first imposed eighteen years ago at home, and nobody knows better than an Englishman the force of dressing up his opposition to a scheme in words which will convey the notion that some attempt is about to be made to invade his privacy or his freedom. But I appeal to you whether you have heard a syllable in later years of the harshness or injustice of the income tax. Complaints continue occasionally to be made of the manner in which it is collected; but the complaint which is loudest and most general is as to its largeness, not to its principle. Its productiveness is another and more serious question. When I assume that it will yield about 8,000*l.*, I do so upon the opinion of those who must be well acquainted with the ramifications of the income of the Island. Supposing the calculation to be a sound one, the produce of the tax for the next two years ought to be sufficient to meet our deficiency; and it would not be a matter of any great difficulty to arrange our expenditure in such a way as that the deficiencies should lie ever until the collections are made. Until we see how far our expectations of a revenue from the source I have suggested might be realized, I think that we had better avoid any other taxation, although I may mention that, among the fiscal projects which have been brought before me, there is one, the imposition of a licence on all rum stills, which has been strongly advocated on other grounds than those of mere revenue. I should not, however, be disposed to recommend it to your consideration before instituting some further inquiry into the probable effects of its operation.

39. The question is an important one: For what period ought the income tax, if you approve of it, to be enacted? I have spoken only of our present necessities as likely to be covered by its product in two years. But it is my duty to remind you, that although we have made allowance in this year's statement for the 4,000*l.* voted in 1859 towards the redemption of the debentures, and although the vote is again inserted in the present estimates, and may be repeated in 1862, 63, and 64, it will not be sufficient to meet the payment of the debenture for 3,000*l.* due next year, and those for 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* respectively falling due in the two latter years. Nor must you forget that there should always be a balance in hand to honour the repayment of court and other deposits which are now at call; and that to meet the additional demands for the protection and preservation of life and property, which your daily increasing population entails upon you, you will be compelled to strengthen and expand almost all your institutions, and probably to create some new ones.

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40. These are the questions which I wish you to consider well when I venture to express an opinion that it would be wise to extend the tax over a period of five years.

41. I will not detain you longer. My task to-day has been an easy and a simple one. It has been made particularly easy by the manner in which you have recently contracted with Her Majesty's Government to meet the expenditure on account of immigration, and no project for covering a deficiency could be more simple than that of an income tax as I have suggested. The details of the manner in which it must be collected are of a more complex and difficult nature, but these will be in hands which have never shown the lack of either skill or energy in the public service.

JAS. WALKER,
Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, 1st September 1860.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

STATE of the COLONIAL TREASURY on the 30th day of June 1860.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due by Mayor and Burgesses of San Fernando	1,907	3	11
Amount of rent-charge, including interest for repayment of advances for roads under Ordinances No. 12 of 1851 and 17 of 1854, on estates in wards of Santa Cruz £540 3 2; South Naparima eastern 1,999 18 9½ — payable by annual instalments of 65*l.* for 16 years, and of 238*l.* 9*s.* and 2*d.* for 16 years.	2,540	1	11½
Advances towards for roads under Ordinances 16 of 1849 and 10 of 1851, payable, with interest at 4*l.* per cent., by annual instalments of 977*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* for 16 years (1861 to 1877)	15,634	12	7
Amount of rentcharge, including interest, for advances in aid of tramways under Ordinance No.4 of 1856, payable by annual instalments of 3,615*l.* 6*s.* and 448*l.* from 1861 to 1864, viz. :— Cipero £81,467 17 3½; Chaguanas 10,176 0 0	91,643	17	3½
Advances for Port of Spain Waterworks under Ordinance No. 18 of 1851, bearing interest at 4*l.* per cent., including expenses to date of new Main Maraval	22,666	11	3½
Advances to road unions of Tacarigua and St. Ann's for bridges over rivers St. Juan, St. Joseph, and Tacarigua, under Ordinance No. 14 of 1857, payable by five yearly instalments, without interest	5,500	0	0
Advances for new steamer and slip (balance)	3,650	0	0
Amount invested in tramway debentures under Ordinance No. 2 of 1857	800	0	0
Due by wards for books furnished schools	139	0	0
Cash—In depôt chest to credit of Custodes £3,285 2 0; In hands of Receiver General 2,419 6 4	5,704	8	4
Amount in hands of Agents General of of Crown colonies to be invested on 1st July 1860 on account of Sinking Fund to meet loan of 125,000*l.*	1,562	10	0
Total assets	£151,744	5	4½

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Savings' Bank deposits	8,860	18	7
Court id.	10,056	8	9
Insolvency id.	190	17	5
Deposits under Royal Order in Council, 3d Feb. 1851	607	16	8
Seamen's Hospital Society	1	10	10⅓
Police Reward Fund	1,106	15	10½
Amount of Tramroad Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 4 of 1856 £48,650 0 0; Interest thereon for 19 years, paid half-yearly 29,746 12 4½	78,396	12	4½
Advance by Colonial Bank	10,000	0	0
Deposit by Borough Council, San Fernando (balance)	85	26	8
Id. Juvenile Offenders Apprentices under Ordinance No. 13 of 1857	9	15	0
Sewage debentures	7,298	15	0
Loan by wards to general revenue	5,000	6	0
Guaranteed loans under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 32 £41,073 0 8; „ under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 130 £125,000; Less amount invested to *31st Dec. 1858 for Sinking Fund 22,053	144,020	0	8
Surplus monies, sale of properties under Warden's Ord.	1,082	18	10
Total Liabilities	£267,718	6	8½

WILLIAM EVERSLEY,
Acting Auditor General.

* N.B.—No accounts have been rendered by the Imperial Treasury of the investments made during the past year

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Report of the Agent-General of Immigrants for the Year 1859, laid before the Legislative Council on 1st May 1860.

No 36.

Trinidad, Immigration Office,
1st April 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on the 1st instant the abstract of the Quarterly Immigration Returns, as required by Ordinance 24, 1854, was submitted to Council.

On this abstract I beg leave to offer the following remarks:—

2. The increase in the Indian population from 8854, as returned in the tabular statement for 1858, to 13544 in 1859, has not been due entirely to fresh arrivals, but is partly attributable to the registration of many adults, omitted in the previous census, and principally to a more particular registration of the children, who, as a rule, are very inaccurately entered in the quarterly returns.

3. The immigrants who have terminated their industrial residence, and are consequently at liberty to work or not, as they please, number 3,868. Of these, 1,360 have renewed contracts with their employers, for a premium, varying generally in amount from 2*l.* to 4*l.* per annum. The remainder are scattered over the country, resident, however, for the most part, on estates; while about 500 are resident in the towns and villages, or on the roadsides, tending cattle, or shopkeeping. This last class does not appear to have increased in proportion to the increasing numbers of the immigrants; probably owing to their inability to compete in trade with the Chinese.

4. Of the 3,868 immigrants who have thus terminated their industrial residence, all are entitled to return passages, except 750 arrived since January, 1854, who are consequently under a contract of residence for ten years, of which one half must be passed under written agreement, and the other half not. This leaves 3,118 entitled at present to return passages. Of these, 210 registered last year as wishful of proceeding to India. Before the season of leaving arrived the majority of these applicants had either entered into fresh contracts on bounty, or returned to their ordinary pursuits. As far as can be ascertained, there are not, at present, more than thirty-five actually willing to leave, and these are principally men who have attained comparative affluence in trade. As it is desirable that these people should not be disappointed, it might be deemed advisable to arrange in such wise with the government of Demerara, that its next vessel with return immigrants should call here on her outward bound route, and embark a certain number.

5. The arrangements entered into between the Colonial Bank here and the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta are such as must in future tend greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of immigrants wishing to transmit money to their friends in India; it will also preclude any misunderstanding in remitting the savings of return Coolies; a matter of some consequence, as scarcely a ship has sailed hence to India without creating on arrival there both discussion as to the amounts deposited here and delay in settling them.

6. The mortality for 1859 is 354 on a total Indian population of 13,447, or 2·6 per cent. This is about one per cent. higher than last year's rate, and principally due to the deaths among the Madras arrivals, viz., 110 deaths on 1442, or 7·7 per cent., a marked contrast to the old Madrassees of 1846 and 1847, among whom the deaths during the same period were six on six hundred, or one per cent.

7. The mortality among the Calcutta coolies presents somewhat similar features, but arising, I apprehend, from different causes. On a total of 11,502, the deaths in 1859 were 238, or 2 per cent.; this is somewhat higher than during 1858, and is due likewise to the mortality among the last arrived, which was nearly 100 on 2,000, or 5 per cent. In carrying this analysis still further, the deaths on 9,502 introduced prior to 1859 were 138, or 1·4 per cent., somewhat lower than the average of the two preceding years, while even among this class the deaths were almost wholly confined to those who arrived in 1857 and 1858.

8. From this comparison of the rates of mortality between the two classes of immigrants from Madras and Calcutta, it would seem that the former, however healthy during the passage, and apparently superior to the Bengalees in muscular development, are, unless carefully selected from the agricultural ranks, little adapted to the exigencies of our sugar districts. No doubt seven months almost continuous rain was somewhat trying to the constitution of people newly arrived, but the climatic influences were, in the case of the Madrassee, seriously aggravated by their own intemperance, idleness, and despondency. They are greatly deficient in the docility of the Bengalee; and although numbers of able-bodied men, particularly since Mr. Warner's agency at Madras commenced, have been thence introduced into Trinidad, they are as a rule turbulent, and so difficult to manage that of the few employers who have been exceptionally successful in ruling them not one would receive a Madras coolie into his employment if he could engage a Bengalee. As domestics they might probably give satisfaction, but they are undesirable as workers in the field, and are quite cunning enough to know that there exists no species of legal coercion capable of ensuring their efficiency.

9. The mortality among the Bengalees, although higher than usual, is not attributable to local climatic influences, as 30, or nearly one-third of the deaths among those who arrived in 1859, occurred in the Colonial Hospital, whither they had been transferred from shipboard. It therefore appears reasonable to refer the increased mortality among the Hindoostanees and Bengalees who arrived from the commencement of 1857 to the close of 1859 to the depressing influences evoked by the great rebellion in India, which, according to the report of Dr. Mouat, the Inspector General, raised the per-centage of deaths in the gaols of the lower provinces, from 2·45, the rate previous to 1856, to 6·8, 10·20, and in the case of Akyal to 78·38 in 1858. The gaol of Akyal is further stated to have

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been well ventilated and drained, and the mortality to have been confined almost entirely to the Hindoostanees and Bengalees.

10. The mortality on the passage hither from India in 1859 was 192 adults on 2,092 embarked, or 10·5 per cent. Whatever may be the nature and amount of the predisposing influences alluded to above, the direct causes of death from sickness at sea are few, and may be shortly summed up in deficient ventilation and light, with food unsuitable either as regards quantity or quality. As remarked in reporting on the "Labrador," a ship may be roomy, and yet the ventilation from other causes be more apparent than real. In the ships which bring immigrants from India to the West Indies the sleeping space allowed for their accommodation is ample, and when ventilated by well arranged bow and stern ports and open hatches, the quarters may be looked on, although occasionally unpleasansly warm, as perfectly compatible with the health of well-selected immigrants duly exercised and fed. The bow and stern ports, hatches and scuttles, transmit the light necessary for enforcing cleanliness, and its amount may be increased indefinitely by temporary longitudinal skylights, not unfrequently adopted; with such precautionary arrangements, the bilges kept sweet, and the privies constantly deodorised, it is almost impossible but that passengers duly fed and exercised should be not only as well but in better health at sea than on shore, provided they were originally well selected, and free from latent maladies or other depressing influences. As before remarked, a ship may present all these appliances, and yet be badly ventilated. This will be the case when the hold, containing cargo susceptible of decomposition, communicates in such manner with the between decks, where the passengers sleep, as to diffuse its exhalations throughout their breathing space. This must be the case in most grain-laden vessels, where, in spite of every precaution, the cargo sweats, evolving gases, pernicious in themselves, but rendered still more so when combined with those from the human system. The damage they produce will depend very much on the height at which the ventilating orifices of the hold open on the between decks. The nearer to the deck that these gases are evolved the more immediately do they come in contact with the lungs of the sleeper, and vitiate his circulation, producing first a lower vitality, and then a species of dysenteric fever, which may possibly be afterwards propagated through the medium of the privies.

11. The distribution of food to immigrants at sea has given rise to such contradictory opinions from the medical superintendents that it is difficult to infer anything from their statements, beyond the propriety of adhering to such diet as they have been in the habit of using. As a general rule the native surgeons, when duly qualified, appear in this respect to be better versed than Europeans, who, till acquainted with the languages and habits of the immigrants, are often placed at serious disadvantage.

12. The number of coolie children under the age of ten years, as returned from 128 estates is 1,975. They may be thus classified: 1,046 boys, 929 girls. Of these 1,036, with the sexes in nearly equal proportions, were born in Trinidad. But there are forty estates from which special returns on this subject have not been as yet received. On these, if the same proportion of children prevail, the total number of sexes under ten years on 170 estates will be 2,582. But besides immigrants habitually resident on estates, there are about 1,600 others, of whom 500 may be considered as engaged in trade, and the remainder as a sort of nomad population floating between town and country. It is difficult to ascertain their exact nnmbers without a special census; still more so the number of their children, and their increase by births; but as they are for the most part in easy circumstances, the ratio for increase may be assumed as equal to the former; this will give 464, or a total in the island of 3,046 Indian children. But a reference to Table S* will show that on 128 estates there were born 223 children during the first ten months of 1859; this will give 267 for the year, and for the remaining estates and unattached migratory population a total of 418 births as against 354 deaths. The deaths among the migratory Indian population can generally be ascertained pretty correctly from the hospital records, and I hope that in future the inspection of immigrants will be so far organised as to admit of positive returns independent of all calculations.

13. The well-balanced proportion between the sexes of the Indian children, 1612 males to 1434 females, augurs favourably for their social future. Among adults the proportion of females is smaller, but not so much so as stated by some unfriendly critics. There were in 1859 in Trinidad under indenture 8,100 immigrants, of whom 2,030 or 33 per cent., were females. Of the males, probably one-fifth, although adults (above ten years) by India law, are under the age of 15, so that the virtual disproportion of the sexes is more apparent than real. Indian women marry at a very tender age, and as numbers of the female children become annually eligible for matrimony, they furnish wives for those among the young adult males who can maintain them, while those who cannot must necessarily postpone their felicity.

14. The Cape de Verd islanders, at least those received here in 1857, do not differ in appearance from the ordinary African immigrant; they are, however, inferior to the latter as workmen, and do not seem much esteemed by the planter, when either Bengalee or Chinese can be procured.

15. The Orphan Home and Training School for Indian immigrants continues to pursue its quiet and beneficial career. The children number 54, and are in a most satisfactory state. Several among them who, for particular reasons, reported at the time, were received into the institution after the age of ten years, the maximum for admission as fixed by law, are now old enough (15 years) to be removed, and engaged in different occupations. Were these children left to themselves at an age so peculiarly liable to temptation, the Christian education they have received, and the care bestowed on their nurture, might be thrown away without ulterior provision for their security. An ordinance has therefore been drawn up, empowering his Excellency the Governor, from time to time, as the orphans become of age to leave the asylum, to indenture them for a limited period to useful occupations. For the present state of the Orphan Asylum, see Report of the Rector of St. Mary. The proprietor of the Lothians estate,

* Not printed.

whose school was mentioned in a former report, has written to India to secure the services of a properly qualified teacher, to superintend the instruction of the children on his estate; and it may be mentioned here as an instance of the indirect influence of kindly interest in the labourer's welfare, that the chief sirdar on this property, who had last year registered for a return passage, has cancelled his request, and remitted money through the Colonial Bank to Calcutta, to pay the passage of his family thence to Trinidad. Other immigrants have availed themselves of the same channel to communicate with their countrymen, and invest money in small shipments of rice, &c. Although these cases are as yet but few, still they indicate, when coupled with the gradually increasing numbers who return from India, some paying their own passage money, that the Bengalees are gradually acquiring confidence in the West Indies as a desirable labour mart.

16. The number of Indians who purchased the balance of their industrial residence in 1859 was 41, and those who changed employers only 11. These figures show a rapidly decreasing love of change, as compared with former years, and are confirmed by the fact that in no instance during the same period was the Agent-General of Immigrants called upon to cancel an indenture, owing to breach of contract on the part of the employer, although complaints were ocasionally received of the idleness or inefficiency of the immigrant. The number of those who were absent without leave from the properties where their services were due was 137, or a little over one per cent. on the whole population. Of these 32 were Madras coolies, and it is more than probable that many of them went to swell the unusual mortality in the public hospital.

17. Perhaps the most conspicuous item in the Indian immigration statistics for the past year is the number of days returned as lost by wilful absence from work, viz., 424,503 days. This, when added to 101,352 days lost from sickness, gives an annual average loss on 8,000 indentured labourers of about two months and 15 days per head. But as many employers do not enter the lost time against the coolies, and as many of the latter are too industrious to lose any time they can avoid, it follows that the real idlers lose about one-half of their masters' time, all of which, except the days sick, they are bound to make good. On this subject, however, the employers are lenient, that of 424,583 days lost by wilful absence, only 78,897 have been reclaimed by endorsation, and of these the majority have been probably cancelled, on the immigrants agreeing to renew their contracts with their employers. Still the system is liable to abuses, which have been elsewhere reported, and will be adverted to when considering the working of the present ordinance. The commitments to the Royal Gaol have been, if anything, in smaller proportion than during the previous year, namely, 189 for breach of contract, and 118 for other offences.

18. There arrived in this Colony in 1859 from Barbadoes and other places in the West Indies about 2,800 labourers, of whom 400 returned, the remainder adding about 200 souls per month to the fixed labouring population of the Colony. It does not appear, however, that this large influx, coupled with that from the East, has had any influence in lowering the usual rate of wages. On the contrary, skilled or heavy labour appears to be in request at a higher quotation. Fifty and sixty cents per day have been paid for clearing and planting land; and in one instance, a man engaged during the previous year in boiling sugar, declined 70 cents, because he alleged he could make 60 cents more easily in field work, cutting canes. Free immigrant labour readily commands an annual premium of from 2*l.* to 4*l.* sterling, but the premium is not so eagerly sought after as in former years; at least fewer have engaged themselves. The indenture fee of 4*l.* 10*s.* for the first year of an immigrant's service, when he is comparatively unskilled in cane labour, and physically weak, taken together with the 2*l.* fee on those of prior introduction, and the high rate of wages in 1859, left but a small margin of profit to the planter. Money no doubt circulated rapidly, but to the employer's eye a link in the chain was missing, either less expensive cultivation or a higher price for sugar.

I have, &c.

HY. MITCHELL,

Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Honourable John Scott Bushe,
Colonial Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR, St. Mary's, April 18, 1860.

As we are about to increase our accommodation at the Tacarigua Coolie Training Institution, I feel it due to your position as Agent-General of Immigrants, as well as to your social position in the Colony, to acquaint you of our intention, and to endeavour to enlist your sympathies in our behalf. This I am persuaded will be no difficult task, for even before the institution was in existence I remember your anxiety and efforts that such an institution should be established, and since its establishment your interest in its advancement has in no way abated, as your liberal grant of two acres of land, to add to our garden accommodation plainly shows.

The success of the institution as yet augurs well for its future usefulness; and the experience of nearly three years in its practical working justifies me in saying that all who contribute towards its support are aiding in the promotion of a good work.

As you are already aware that the oldest of the orphan girls, who was of an age to leave the institution, has been retained as a servant, I will merely mention that she seems to be as happy in her new position as before, and thankful that she has not left the institution. We have now in residence 54 orphans, their ages varying from one year to thirteen years, and I venture to say a happier group could not be found in the wide extent of Her Majesty's dominions.

The hours of the day are occupied with secular and religious instruction and industrial occupation, care being also taken that innocent recreation, that necessary part of youthful training, be not forgotten. The orphans take the liveliest interest in all their pursuits, and, forgetful of the abominations of caste, seem to rejoice in the fact that they are now Christians.

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The older amongst them can read in English with considerable fluency, their progress in writing and arithmetic is also satisfactory, and all who are of an age to be under instruction sing with accuracy as to time and tone the hymns generally used in infant schools.

I will show you the plans for our contemplated improvements the next time you visit the institution. To carry them out efficiently will cost us 4,000 dollars, a large sum to raise by subscription, but if all will give according to their ability, and the Government will aid us liberally as heretofore, we shall be able to manage it. I think that even those in England who are so loud in their clamours against coolie immigration to the West Indies would aid us in the work, could they hear from these interesting little creatures how improved is their condition to what it was in India, and how happy they are in their Western home.

Trusting that your influence may be of use to us in our present undertaking,

I am, &c.

HY. RICHARDS.

The Honourable Henry Mitchell,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

Encl. 4. in No. 5.

No. 75.

Trinidad, Immigration Office,
September 24, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour in answer to your queries of the 15th instant to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the total number of applications from Indian immigrants now registered for return passages from 10th December 1858, when the "Morayshire" sailed, up to 1st September 1860 is 228.

Of these applications 18 were registered in the present year. The wish to return to India is mostly confined to those whose industrial residence has not yet terminated. The older immigrants, with the exception of those enriched by trade, seem little interested in the matter. This is principally due, I apprehend, to the large influx of females during the two preceding seasons.

I have, &c.

HY. MITCHELL,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Honourable John Scott Bushe,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

Encl. 5 in No. 5.

Queen's Collegiate School, August 15, 1860.

The number of pupils attending the school during the past term was 51. These were arranged in three classes, each class being subdivided into divisions.

The work of the first class, besides the ordinary English subjects, embraces Latin, Greek, French, German, Euclid, and algebra. In the second class, Greek, German, and algebra are not taught at present, and Euclid only in the first division. The work of the third class is more elementary. Latin is only taught in the first division, and that not farther than the declensions of the substantives and adjectives, and considerable time is necessarily devoted to reading and writing from dictation. French is taught throughout the school, and is entirely in the charge of Mr. Caird. In addition, a lecture in chemistry, illustrated by experiments, has been given once a week by Mr. Caird. Before very long I hope to be able to form a class in natural philosophy. In Latin, a fair standard has been already attained. Greek and German (with the exception of one boy in Greek) were only commenced after my arrival to take the direction of the school, so that of course no very great advance has been made; but the first difficulties, which are always the most formidable, have, I believe, been fully overcome. In French, several of the boys have attained considerable proficiency; I have devoted a good deal of attention to mathematics, and am glad to be able to say that I am well satisfied with the progress the boys have made in this important branch. In Euclid, one boy has done the first three books, nine the first book, and the remaining five of the first class have got to the end of the twenty-sixth proposition. This work has been done thoroughly, a few of the boys being already able to apply the principles they have learnt to the solution of easy problems. In the first division of the second class, a beginning only has been made; but the commencement of the study of geometry always presents considerable difficulties to boys, as quite a new class of ideas is introduced. In algebra and arithmetic, my chief object has been to teach principles, merely using the examples at present in order to illustrate these. The mere mechanical working of examples, unless the principles are first fully understood, I look upon as quite worthless in an educational point of view.

The first class, in all their work except French, is under my own direction; the second and third classes are superintended by Mr. Caird and Mr. Stuart; but I have been in the habit of examining both classes every week.

With the boys themselves I am well pleased; they are on the whole both industrious and well-behaved, and the examination which was held at the end of the term showed that even greater progress than I had hoped had been made. It must be remembered that it is not necessary that a high standard should have been reached in order to justify these expressions of satisfaction; the progress made, and not the actual standard attained, ought to guide us in forming an opinion of the condition of a school, and viewed in this light I cannot but feel that the state of the school is most encouraging. The difficulties necessarily attending its first establishment are being gradually and surely overcome; the boys are beginning to work steadily and systematically together; they are punctual and regular in their

attendance, and I am doing them no more than justice in expressing the liveliest satisfaction with their general conduct.

We have been somewhat crippled by a want of suitable books. The arrival of the parcel ordered out by the direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will entirely relieve us of this difficulty. As it will be almost impossible to be sure of keeping in stock all the books we use, I would suggest that the books should be lent out to the boys, on the payment of a small terminal fee, sufficient to cover the necessary wear and tear. This would be a considerable economy to the parents of the boys; it would at the same time obviate the danger of our falling short of books; a circumstance attended with serious inconvenience, as upwards of two months must elapse before a supply can be obtained from England. If this plan is adopted, I think it should not apply to dictionaries or atlasses. These books in my opinion each boy should provide for himself.

My acknowledgments are due to my colleagues, Mr. Caird and Mr. Stuart, for the zealous co-operation I have uniformly received from them.

H. DEIGHTON, M.A., F.R.A.S.,
Princcipal.

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

Encl. 6 in No. 5.

REPORT by the Inspector of Schools on the subject of Education for the year 1859.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, March 1, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor the following report on the subject of education in this Colony for the year 1859:—

At the end of the year there were existing 27 ward schools at the places and under the masters mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed marked A.*

The respective salaries of these schoolmasters and the attendance of pupils at their schools during the year are also specified in this schedule.

I find that the attendance of pupils at these schools during the four quarters of the year has been as follows: —

The quarter ending the 31st March, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance or number on the rolls, was	1,712	
The average daily attendance		1,096
The quarter ending the 30th of June, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,774	
Average daily attendance		998
The quarter ending the 30th of September, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,659	
The average daily attendance		915
The quarter ending the 31st of December, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,623	
The average daily attendance		827
This will give an average number on the rolls, at 27 ward schools, of	1,692	
With an average daily attendance of		959

The average daily attendance at each school will therefore be 35, and the proportion of actual attendance to the number of pupils on the rolls will be as 35 to 62.

This proportion the year preceding was as 37 to 64, so that there has been a slight falling off in attendance at the ward schools during the year 1859, in comparison with 1858; and the same irregularity of attendance shows itself in comparison with former periods.

None of the masters of the ward schools are allowed any assistance in conducting the schools, and they are therefore dependent for what precarious aid may be obtained in this respect by employing at times the more advanced pupils to teach the younger children, as monitors.

Among the 1,664 children attending these schools, 410 are girls, or about one-fourth. The average age of these children is 10 years. Of these children 443 are members of the Church of England, 1,174 of the Church of Rome, and 50 of other religious denominations.

Of these 1,664 children, during the last quarter of the year, 329 were in the alphabet, 469 in the First Book of Lessons, 502 in the Second Book and Sequels, 142 in the Third Book, and 141 in the Fourth and Fifth Books; 652 were writing on slates, 649 on paper; 717 were learning geography, 901 arithmetic, 378 grammar, 667 singing, and 143 history.

Those in the alphabet are children who have lately joined the schools. Those in the First Book have advanced beyond the alphabet, and are reading and spelling easy words of one syllable. A considerable range of capacity in reading shows itself in the pupils in the Second Book and Sequels from the simple words in the Second Book to those of considerable difficulty in the Second Sequel. The children in the Second Sequel and in the Third and Fourth Books generally read and spell well. In geography the pupils are well advanced, showing great readiness in acquiring this knowledge both physical and political. Arithmetic is a more difficult subject with them. In the great majority of the ward schools the more advanced pupils can read and spell readily and correctly. They can work sums in the four rules, simple and compound; some of them sums in proportion, practice, and reduction. Their knowledge of the geography of the four quarters of the globe is extensive. They can write fairly, and generally correctly, passages by dictation; while in some of the schools there are pupils who can parse sentences very creditably. Such a state of things must show that the masters are doing their duty faithfully.

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* Not printed.

There are a few schools where such a degree of proficiency is not attained, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider the numerous difficulties which beset the path of the schoolmaster, however anxious he may be to do justice to the task intrusted to him.

To keep up this state of proficiency, the master has to be constantly working up the raw materials committed to his care, with little or no sympathy or assistance from the parents; on the contrary, in the face of an irregular attendance, and a disinclination on the part of the parents to supply the children with the books, and other cheap materials required for their instruction.

Did not the schoolmaster, by his untiring exertions, bring forward the junior children, the school would soon show symptoms of extreme mediocrity, as the more advanced pupils are constantly leaving school, with the education they have received, to look for employment as the means of supplying the wants of persons dependent for support on daily labour.

Attendance.—It will be observed that the average daily attendance is small in proportion to the number of children whose names are entered on the rolls of the schools. In my report last year I referred to the reasons for this irregularity of attendance. These reasons still exist, and as they relate to a state of society which cannot be changed except by degrees after the lapse of much time, we must expect still to meet with this irregularity of attendance. It will be seen that the attendance is about the same as last year, with the same number of schools (27), affording an average daily attendance at each school of 35. We may not, therefore, anticipate, at any rate for some time, any great extension except by multiplying the number of schools. There has, however, been great capriciousness of the attendance at some of the schools, which I hope will not be repeated. This is remarkable in the schools at Santa Cruz, Caura, Gasparillo, Point-à-Pierre, and St. Joseph's, North Naparima, where the attendance fluctuated considerably. Although, taking all the schools together, the average attendance is 35, yet the extremes of attendance are wide apart; for instance, at the school at the mission, Savannah Grande, there is an average daily attendance of 63 children out of 125 pupils attending the school; whereas at Carenage the average daily attendance is but 16 out of 57 children whose names are mentioned on the list. I have no reason for saying any thing against the master of the Carenage School; but the children there attend school very capriciously, the parents seeming to be listless or ignorant of its advantages, and the children allowed to run about the sea shore all day long, or to go out fishing when they like. This irregularity of attendance is also observable where the parents or friends of the children are leading a primitive sort of life, being possessed of a small patch of land which they cultivate in provisions, growing enough to supply their simple wants, unambitious of the future. In these cases the bigger children are often kept at home to assist in the cultivation of the land, or to superintend domestic affairs, the parents preferring their own immediate wants to the future welfare of the children. Where the population is more centralised, and the wants and conveniences of a more civilised life press the people to greater exertion and enterprise, such as at Tacarigua and the villages in South Naparima, the attendance is more regular, in consequence of the advantages of education being better understood and more appreciated.

Character of the People taught.—In considering education in this Colony, and its progress, we should keep in view the elements on which the schoolmaster has to work. On inquiry it will be found that these are often of a heterogeneous and repulsive character, and that it requires great patience and perseverance to mould them into anything like a symmetrical form. Many children are sent to the ward schools at a yet tender age, understanding no language except the common patois French. The minds of these little creatures are not apt at learning, for although not deficient in natural intelligence, the little mind has as yet received no training or education at home, beyond a few simple ideas confined to the ordinary wants of infancy.

The chances are, moreover, that its better tendencies and dispositions of self-reliance have been cowed and kept down by harsh treatment and repeated flogging. The first thing the master has to do is to teach it to understand and speak the English language; a task of no little difficulty in itself, and requiring patience and industry for a long time. This is rendered still more intense by irregularity of attendance. Such a child, however, soon chimes in with the discipline of the school, and is more easily moulded than when the mind has been allowed to grow up in ignorance till the age of twelve or fourteen; for occasionally boys and girls are sent to our schools for the first time at the latter age, having had no previous training or instruction, and presenting a semblance of utter incapacity, without habits of thought, with but little reasoning power, listless and indifferent to learning, with but little moral perception, affording a sample of almost mere animal propensities. and absence of intellectual capacity. The difficulties of dealing with such cases are much enhanced when ignorance is accompanied by formed vicious habits. But such cases, I am happy to say, are becoming exceptional; for we find that where the parent has himself been at school, or has caught a glimpse of education, whether by his unaided efforts, or by communion with educated persons, and thus has been enabled to communicate habits of observation and reflection to the child, or where the latter has been sent early to school, the moral and intellectual powers begin to show themselves, and as the child grows up an increased capacity for learning and a development of the moral tendencies manifest themselves, leading us to the inevitable conclusion, that what might be mistaken for a defective natural organisation or capacity did not exist at all, but was apparent in consequence of degraded social position attended by want of education.

Numerous illustrations of this may be seen in the model schools, borough council and ward schools, where children of African descent, who have not been allowed to grow up in ignorance, but have been sent early to school, or have had the advantages of training at home, exhibit powers of mind and a course of good behaviour no way inferior to children of European descent.

There are still existing among our peasantry too many examples of the ancient degraded character engendered by slavery; but this will always be found accompanied by absence of education, and it will be many years probably before the influence which slavery has had upon the African labourer will be entirely eradicated from the dispositions and habits of his descendants. But where education has shed its light, there these dispositions and habits become altered for the better, and the African stands forth as a

being equally capable of mental culture as other human beings, possessed of equal capacity of improvement, both intellectual and religious, equal powers of observation and reflection, and aspirations after the good.

Model School, Woodbrook.—The average daily attendance at this school during the year has been 77, out of 124 pupils.

Of these 124 pupils, 35 are members of the Church of England, 87 of the Church of Rome, and 2 of other religious denominations.

They have been taught reading, spelling, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, mechanical philosophy, algebra and geometry, human physiology and history, principally natural.

The school may be classified as follows:—

In the First Book	4
Second do.	36
Sequels	43
Third Book	23
Fourth and Fifth Book	18
Grammar (the elements)	83
Parsing and syntax	41
Geography	124
Money matters	41
Natural history	124
Arithmetic (tables)	124
Four simple rules	83
Compound rules and reduction	23
Proportion and above	18
Algebra and geometry	18
Elements of natural science	18

Taking all things into consideration, the progress of the pupils in these various departments has been satisfactory, with the exception, perhaps, that the junior boys do not know the multiplication table sufficiently well; nor can I compliment the Superintendent on the writing of the pupils, particularly as I consider this accomplishment of great importance to the class of boys who attend this school. At the same time I am aware it is partly the fault of some of the parents and guardians, who do not supply the children with the materials for writing.

I have appended hereto a list of the pupils who left this school during the year, and the destination of the more advanced boys, as far as it can be ascertained.*

If there be wanting any evidence of the usefulness of this institution, besides that of being an instrument for the training of the masters, it may be found in the number of youths who are now filling important places in this town, and in the country, who have received their education entirely here. Of the number of young lads who have been thus sent forth with nothing to look to but their own personal exertions for their support, and with their education obtained entirely or chiefly here, not one has turned out badly; and I attribute this, not altogether to the information they have obtained at this school, but in a great measure also to the training and discipline to which they have been subjected as a necessary part of education.

For 2*s.*, and a penny a month, or by the children of ward ratepayers gratuitously, an education may thus be here procured to fit a young man for any useful occupation in life short of one requiring classical attainments.

The staff of assistants during the year has consisted, besides the Superintendent, of an assistant master at a salary of 80*l.* a year, and of the normal students, six of whom have been receiving an allowance each of 20*l.* a year.

Normal School.—At the end of the year there were 12 students at the Normal School, some of whom offer a high standard of qualification. In the course of the year three students were sent out to take charge of ward schools, viz., Messrs. Allen, Purcell and Hart. The students, besides assisting at the Model School, have been receiving instruction directly from the Superintendent on the Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week, and have been examined by me every quarter to ascertain their progress. There are several of these students now well qualified to take charge of schools whenever any vacancies should occur. The inconvenience to which I alluded last year, of sending out students before they had been properly trained, on account of the exigencies of the ward schools, may, I trust, therefore be in future avoided. The institution has progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Female Model School.—I have so often insisted in my quarterly reports on the excellent character of this school, that it is scarcely necessary for me to repeat here what has already been said. It still maintains its character, and it cannot be forgotten that it is now affording the light of education to future mothers of children, by whom it will, in all probability, be reflected back on their offspring, perhaps with increased intensity and lustre.

The average daily attendance at the school gradually increased during the year from 120 the first quarter up to 156 at the end of the year, out of a number of 205 girls entered on the rolls during the last quarter; the average daily attendance during the year having been 140. The average age of these girls is 9 years. 109 are members of the Church of England, 74 of the Church of Rome, and 22 of other religious denominations. They may be thus classified: 15 in the alphabet; 9 in the First Book; 56 in the Second Book and Sequels; 52 in the Third Book; 73 in the Fourth and Fifth Books; 67 are writing on slates; 138 on paper; 112 are learning geography, 81 grammar. In arithmetic 16 are in proportion and practice, 54 in the compound rules and reduction, 72 in the simple rules, and 68 are learning figures.

* Not printed.

The proficiency of the girls in these subjects reflects the greatest credit on Mrs. Alcock and her assistants. The girls are taught sewing every day for a couple of hours, and are all taught singing with great success by Mr. Alcock. The staff of assistants has consisted, besides the Superintendent and Mr. Alcock, who has afforded efficient aid in the general conduct of the school, of six pupil-teachers, to whom stipends were allowed amounting in all to 140*l.* in the course of the year.

Borough Council Boys' School, Port of Spain.—The number of pupils on the rolls of this school at the end of the year was 164, and the average daily attendance has been 86. The boys are divided into four classes, the first consisting of 82, the second of 30, the third (subdivided into two parts) of 37, and the fourth of 15. Of the whole number (164), 94 are members of the Church of Rome, 60 of the Church of England, and 10 of other religious denominations. The first class are reading in the First Book of Lessons, writing on slates (large hand), learning addition, and a few lines of the multiplication table, and the outlines of the map of the world.

The second class are reading in the Second Book of Lessons, are writing on slates, small hand, and on paper, large hand, are learning addition, subtraction, and the remainder of the multiplication table, and in geography the outlines of the maps of Europe and America.

The third class are reading the Sequels to the Second Book of Lessons, write on paper, and from dictation simple words. In arithmetic they are in the simple and compound rules, learning at the same time the tables of weights and measures. In grammar they are learning the definitions in etymology with easy parsing, and in geography the outlines in general.

The fourth class read in the Fourth Book, write on paper from dictation, work sums in reduction and proportion. In grammar are taught orthography, etymology, and the rules of syntax, and in geography the political of Europe.

The school is conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. Walker, aided by an assistant master and monitors. It is attended by a class of boys somewhat inferior to those at Woodbrook, inasmuch as some of them attend without shoes, an appendage to the person not dispensed with at the Model School. Although the staff of assistants here is much below that at the Model School, and that Mr. Walker has his exertions stretched to the utmost in consequence, I have always found the progress of the boys denoting continued perseverance and attention on his part. The progress of the boys under his care is great for the means at his command, and he displays much zeal and intelligence in a cause which taxes very seriously not only his mental but his physical powers. He deserves every encouragement from the Borough Council, as a school of this sort cannot fail to reflect credit on the authority by which it is established and maintained.

Borough Council Girls' School, Port of Spain.—I have on more than one occasion already referred to to this school, where there is an average attendance of 24. The Superintendent has undoubtedly a formidable antagonist to contend against in Mrs. Alcock's school, and it may be worth the while of the Borough Council to consider, as it is upheld at a considerable expense, whether it might not be made more useful by being divided into two or more infant schools.

Borough Council School, San Fernando.—This is a mixed school, under the superintendence of Mr. Proctor. An infant school is attached to it, under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Proctor. The number of children attending the school last year was 113, with an average daily attendance of 85, of whom 23 belonged to the infant school. Of these 113 pupils, 36 are members of the Church of England, 68 of the Church of Rome, and 9 of other religious denominations. There are 73 pupils in the upper school, 20 of whom are girls. The children are taught reading and spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing maps, grammar, and history, natural, sacred, and that of England.

The school may be thus classified:

Number learning	reading and writing	73
Do.	arithmetic	50
Do.	geography	30
Do.	drawing maps	12
Do.	grammar	24
Do.	history of England	24
Do.	natural history	24
Do.	sacred history	50

The Upper School is divided into three classes (which are again subdivided,) and the Infant School into two departments. The first class read in the First Sequel, and write large hand.

The second class, consisting of two sections, read in the Second Sequel and Third Books, write small and round hand, and cipher from addition to multiplication.

The first division of the third class read in the Fourth Book, write by dictation, work the compound rules, have advanced in grammar as far as the adjective, are acquainted with the geography of Europe, and some outlines of sacred history.

The second division in this class read in the Fifth Book, write difficult passages by dictation, work sums in proportion, practice, fractions, and interest, parse in grammar, know the geography of the five great divisions of the globe, and of England, are acquainted with the outlines of the subject of mammalia in natural history, and of those of sacred history as far as Abraham, and of the history of England.

The school is ably carried on by Mr. Proctor, who takes a great interest in the welfare of the children committed to his care. With his abilities as a teacher, and the pride he takes in the progress of his pupils, the school cannot but be the means of affording sound and useful instructions to many of the children at San Fernando.

A recapitulation of the number of children attending these various schools will stand thus—

No. of children attending the ward schools during the year	1,667
Pupils attending the Model School, Woodbrook	124
Do. attending Mrs. Alcock's School	205

Do. the Borough Council Boys' School, Port of Spain - - - -	164
Do. the Girls' Borough Council School, Port of Spain (average attendance) -	24
Do. attending the Borough Council School, San Fernando - - -	113
This will give a total number attending these schools of - - - -	2,297

The effect of our system of education is to throw a good deal on the energies of the clergy of different denominations, particularly those of the Church of England.

The consequence is that there may be 4,000 children receiving instruction at the various schools established in the Colony, both public and private.

I am not in a position to state the number very exactly, as to enable me to do so I should be under the necessity to intrude where I have no right to go; but, from all the information I have been able to collect, this number of 4,000 will be found to be very near the exact amount. This will give a proportion of 1 in 20 of the whole population attending school.

I received in the months of May and June from the masters of the ward schools situated in the districts where there are resident clergymen certificates signed by their respective clergymen, testifying to their having attending regularly at religious worship during the preceding twelve months.

As regards religious instruction, I get no returns on the subject direct from the clergy; but by the quarterly reports of the masters it appears that religious instruction is generally afforded by the clergy every week, although I fear that the attendance of the children for this purpose is irregular, like that of the ward schools.

One point connected with our system of education, to which particular attention is directed in our practice, is the proper discipline and training of the children while at school. In the economy of school teaching it is of the utmost importance that this subject should be attended to. This point in education has been illustrated by Mr. Stowe, in his book on education, in a manner to leave no doubt on the minds of those who take an interest in the subject, that the proper training of children at school is a necessary accomplishment of a master, whether secular or denominational; that it is not sufficient that the child's mind should be merely improved by an acquisition of knowledge, but that he is to be taught how to behave himself; his perception of right and wrong is to be awakened and improved, so that when he enters on life, in whatever position he may be placed, he may bring with him, to commence his career, an active desire to do that which is right and avoid that which is wrong. This may be taught to the child without trenching on those peculiar points of religious controversy about which there is any difference among Christians. The books used in our schools are interspersed with numerous lessons both of a religious and moral character approved of by both Protestant and Roman Catholic divines, while all subjects of a sectarian character are carefully avoided. Another point resulting from this is, that education should be social in its character, that is, that it should fit a man to perform his duties as a member of the great human family in whatever position of society he may be placed.

The physical constitution of man renders it necessary that he should apply his bodily powers to supply its wants or minister to its enjoyments. With the generality of mankind the greater part of life is occupied in bodily labour; that is, in the exercise of the physical powers guided by reason. This is a necessity imposed on human nature which cannot be ignored or overlooked in any system of popular education. At the same time teaching a boy to read and spell, and write and cypher, and know something of the world in which he lives, can never incapacitate him from applying his physical powers whether to till the soil or to engage in any other agricultural or mechanical operation.

We are not to forget, however, that man has a higher destiny before him than merely to till the soil and groan under a heavy load of clay. His religious and moral faculties are ever pressing him forward to more exalted hopes, and urging him to the consideration, that, while performing his daily labour here, and undergoing the sufferings incidental to humanity, there is in the cultivation of these faculties an intimation of a higher destination hereafter, of which reason can afford no adequate assurance, but which religion foreshadows to the eye of faith. It is a poor and selfish policy which would limit man to the bare exercise of reason sufficient to guide him in his daily allotted task of labour, and deny him an expansion of his intellect, and a cultivation of those religious instincts and holy aspirations which equally belong without distinction to all grades and classes of mankind. It is in vain, however, to expect a sudden development of education here or any where else to meet at once the wants of an uneducated people. This must be the work of time. The system of secular instruction is working well in this Colony. During the past year, through the exertions of the masters, a great deal of useful instruction has been laboriously instilled into the minds of the children attending school. One important element of success in a community like this is, that there should be a perfect freedom from all religious bigotry and sectarian bias, otherwise obstacles caused by a difference of religious feeling are sure to be thrown in the way to impede the progress of the system. Another matter of importance is to have an efficient and zealous staff of schoolmasters; men not so much necessarily distinguished for their learning, as steadiness and perseverance in the discharge of their duties; having a taste for their calling; mild but firm in the treatment of children; good disciplinarians, without undue severity; and feeling an active interest in the advancement of their pupils. We have been fortunate in not a few instances in procuring such men, while there are others who require watching, others again are yet untried, and some we have fortunately got rid of altogether.

Still, even with a good staff of schoolmasters, there are other difficulties met with in the spread of education in this Colony, which, it is to be hoped, may gradually disappear.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. WS. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Schools.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 6.

No. 6. Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Wodehouse to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 121.) Government House, George Town,
My Lord Duke, September 22, 1860.

I have the honour to forward, for your Grace's information, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

The revenue for the year was 275,618*l.*, showing an increase over that of 1858, according to the comparative statement, of only 2,623*l.*; but credit may with propriety be taken for a further sum of 14,871*l.*, which was received in 1858 in repayment of advances, and with which there is of course no corresponding receipt in 1859. Our import duties show an improvement of about 24,000*l.*, and I am inclined to hope that the receipts of the current year will not fall far short of those of 1859.

The expenditure, amounting to 263,194*l.*, was less than that of 1858 by the sum of about 9,000*l.*, and left a balance in favour of the colonial chest of about 12,000*l.* on the transactions of the year. With every desire, however, to enforce the strictest economy in every branch of the public service, it is not in my power to hold out expectations that the expenditure of future years can be kept within the same limits. The estimate for the current year considerably exceeds them, although I have no reason to think that it includes any votes to which objection can be taken as unreasonable or unnecessary.

It is satisfactory to find that for the last few years no permanent addition has been made to the public debt of the Colony, and that the debts contracted in former years are subjected to a steady process of extinction. The whole debt amounted on the 1st August of the current year to 449,802*l.*, of which 320,000*l.* was due to Her Majesty's Government. Of this last-mentioned sum, 70,000*l.* will be paid in full, by means of the sinking fund, in 1868, and of the balance, 120,000*l.*, will be paid by the same means in 1872, 80,000*l.* in 1873, and 50,000*l.* in 1874. Another sum of 20,000*l.*, the balance of a loan raised in 1856, is payable to the bondholders in annual instalments of 5,000*l.*, and four sums of 17,300*l.*, 31,500*l.*, 25,100*l.*, and 21,700*l.*, raised in 1856, 1858, 1859, and 1860, are each recoverable from the planters of the Colony, and payable to the bondholders in five years from the date of each loan. The loans which are now raised year by year for immigration purposes are all recoverable and payable in like manner; and as the Colony holds a first lien on the estates for the amount advanced to each, the transactions do not in point of fact impose any burthen on the colonial revenues.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the execution of several public works of real utility of which the Colony has long stood in need. The extension of the George Town Almshouses, of the Colonial Hospital, of the Leper Asylum, the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, the restoration of the buildings at the convict establishment on the River Masaruni,—all tend to show that the legislature has fully recognized the obligations resting upon it to make due provision for the shelter and relief of the sick and destitute, and the proper custody of our criminal population. In the present year they have made liberal grants for similar services; and we may hope that in the course of a few years the Colony will have reason to be proud of the institutions we are endeavouring to improve.

Much discussion took place at the annual session for the year upon a proposal to build a new government house; but it was ultimately determined, that, in consideration of the many other pressing demands upon our resources, it would be well to postpone such an undertaking, and to repair the existing building sufficiently to ensure its lasting for some years. This has been already effected. The works for the defence of this town against the sea have made steady progress; and it may be said that under ordinary circumstances the town and barracks are now safe. In the course of the year also the colonial government commenced the restoration of the military defences of the port, which for pecuniary reasons were abandoned by Her Majesty's Government in 1854. The batteries are now nearly complete, and ought to afford substantial protection against the attacks of privateers or any other desultory force.

Among the legislative measures of the year will be found some not without interest, and from which it may be hoped that considerable benefit will be derived. Ordinance No. 10. renews the provision for the ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony for nine years, commencing from the 1st January 1860. By its provisions either salaries or substantial grants are assigned to ministers of every recognized denomination of Christians resident in the Colony, and willing to accept aid from the state; and the Combined Court has on this occasion evinced in its treatment of the question a strong desire to act with liberality, and to recognize the value of the services of those upon whose exertions the future moral welfare of the population must mainly depend. When the legislature was last called upon to deal with this subject, the prevailing general distress and political excitement led to severe and perhaps unreasonable reductions of the allowances to the clergy; and it was therefore very satisfactory to find them now disposed, not only to restore to the higher clergy the emoluments of which they were formerly in the receipt, but also to assign to the curates salaries sufficient to maintain them in a position of respectability. And in further proof of the excellent spirit by which they were guided, they unanimously resolved to sanction the arrangement for a term of years nearly double that sanctioned by the Ordinance of 1853.

Ordinance No. 17. contains regulations for the management of the hospitals established on sugar estates for the benefit of the indentured immigrants. An enactment was passed several years ago for the same purpose; but unfortunately, as it fell short of what was at the time held to be requisite by the Secretary of State, it did not receive the assent of Her Majesty. The government of the Colony had since become more and more alive to the necessity for clear and defined regulations for the management of these establishments; and I therefore proposed to the legislature the enactment of this ordinance, to which, without any material alteration, they readily assented. On its coming into operation, a medical inspector of estates' hospitals was at once appointed; and I am glad to be enabled to state that his report of his second inspection of all the hospitals in the Colony shows that the most substantial improvements have been effected and are in progress, of the buildings, of their appliances, and of their general management. As might be supposed, this has on some estates been the cause of a heavy outlay; but I believe the planters to be satisfied that the demands made upon them are just and inevitable.

Ordinance No. 20. authorizes the purchase of certain lots of land for a site for a Public Lunatic Asylum. Great diversity of opinion in respect to the proper locality had for a long time retarded the erection of a building which should take the place of the very unsatisfactory and inadequate accommodation provided for the reception of pauper lunatics. A few years since it was decided that an asylum should be built in the immediate vicinity of the convict establishment on the River Masaruni, and considerable progress had been made in its erection, when certain unfortunate transactions connected with the convict establishment gave rise to serious misgivings as to the propriety of sending the lunatics to so remote a part of the Colony, and thus depriving them of the constant supervision essential to their welfare. It was consequently determined that land should be bought in Georgetown close to the General Hospital. This has been done. One large building has been completed, into which the lunatics at present in charge of the colonial government have been transferred; and I hope that their position and treatment is now as good as a colony of the standard of British Guiana can be expected to afford.

Having thus touched upon the only subjects which seem to call for special notice,

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, P. E. WODEHOUSE.

&c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hincks to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 46.) Windward Islands, Barbados,
My Lord Duke, September 19, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Barbados Blue Book for the year 1859, and to submit the following report thereon :—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. Although the revenue for 1859 fell short of that of the preceding year by 9,023*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, it is satisfactory for me to be able to report that, owing to a considerable reduction in expenditure, the balance in the treasurer's hands at the close of 1859 exceeded that at the close of 1858 by 7,242*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, the total surplus having been 37,625*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

3. During the four years ending with 1859 the comparative revenue and expenditure has been as follows :—

	Revenue.				Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1856 - -	85,061	15	9	-	70,575	14	10
1857 - -	82,592	14	10	-	80,970	6	10
1858 - - -	96,914	19	3	-	87,891	8	4
1859 - -	87,595	5	9	-	80,352	19	5
	352,164	15	7	-	319,790	9	5
Surplus of revenue in four years - - -					32,374	6	2
					£352,164	15	7

The above surplus, added to 5,251*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, which was the balance in the treasurer's hands at the end of 1855, will give the balance on hand on the 31st December 1859.

4. During the last four years the debt of this Colony has been completely extinguished, the amount now outstanding being only 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which cannot be called in. The amount paid on this account since 1855 has been 21,151*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* The sum expended during the same period on public works has been 37,234*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, about 9,000*l.* of which was applied to the rebuilding of the government house and offices, and the remainder to the purchase and working of a steam dredge, the rebuilding of the wharves, and the blasting of rock in the Careenage.

5. There is still much to be done in the way of public improvements, and for some time back the accumulated surplus revenue was devoted by general consent to the erection of government buildings. The diastrous fire which occurred at the commencement of the present year has led to the temporary abandonment of this project, and to the appropriation of the surplus to the purchase of property which will be required chiefly for harbour improvements.

Public Works.

6. The dredging of the Careenage was prosecuted vigorously during last year, as well as the rebuilding of the wharves. New outbuildings were erected at Government House, and two new wings were added to the general hospital, one of which is specially intended for the use of sailors. The aggregate expenditure on works was, notwithstanding, considerably less than during the preceding year.

Militia.

7. I shall notice very briefly the subject of the militia. An Act was passed very late in 1859 authorizing the enrolment of volunteer yeomanry cavalry, rifle, and artillery

corps, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested by a considerable portion of the population at the time of the formation of these corps. It has since become manifest that in order to obtain militia service compulsion of some sort must be resorted to, and the legislature is at this time engaged in the consideration of a measure that will meet the requirements of the case. It seems to me, therefore, desirable to postpone a report on the subject.

Legislation.

8. Thirty-four Acts were passed during the year, but none of such importance as to require special reference on this occasion.

Education.

9. I cannot supply better information on this head than by citing an extract from the last annual report of Mr. Elliott, the Inspector of Schools, a gentleman to whose merits as an educationist I am happy to have an opportunity of bearing testimony. Mr. Elliott observes, "I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of stating briefly what "does not appear in the body of the report; namely, that I regard the cause of popular "education in this country as presenting more of promise at this juncture than at any "past time. The schoolhouses, more especially for the accommodation of infants, are "springing up in every direction, and inferior buildings devoted to the purpose are "constantly being replaced by structures which are as palaces in the comparison. The "number of pupils is not only increased by the schools newly established, but in "many of the old ones with increased efficiency there has been an increased attendance "of children. Schoolrooms lately almost destitute of fittings or furniture are now, "partly from local sources, partly from the public grant, liberally supplied with requisites. "We have just seen eighteen of our primary school teachers obtain certificates of "proficiency, when a few years back only three could be ranked as efficient after a "public examination; and I am happy to be able to report that there is every wish "shown by the uncertificated to qualify themselves for classification in the ensuing "year."

10. The average number of children of both sexes actually attending school, according to Mr. Elliott's return, was 6,854, and the number on the registers was 10,496. The total population of the island is generally estimated at about 150,000. The public schools are without exception denominational. There are 76 in connexion with the Established Church, having 4,294 pupils, and 26 under the Wesleyan and Moravian missions, having 1,930 pupils. Of these latter, 12 schools, attended by 1,134 pupils, are in the city of Bridgetown.

Imports and Exports.

11. The following statement will exhibit the value of the imports and exports of Barbados since 1855, according to the Blue Books:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1856 - -	841,254	14	4	971,028	7	3
1857 - -	976,306	13	2	1,345,361	8	4
1858 - -	1,225,118	15	4	1,468,449	10	2
1859 - -	1,049,236	15	11	1,225,571	18	2

12. From the foregoing statement it will appear that the imports during last year fell short of those in the preceding one by about 175,000*l.* This result is not attributable to any diminution of the intercolonial trade, as the exports to the other islands and British Guiana were 280,118*l.* in 1859 against 264,946*l.* in 1858. I have no doubt that there was an excessive import in 1858, and especially in one article, the large importation of which in 1858 attracted much attention, and led to not a little misconception. I allude to the article of manures, the value of which in 1858 was 89,946*l.* and in 1859 only 34,490*l.* The result of my own inquiries on the subject is, that the consumption of foreign manures in Barbados has not much, if at all, exceeded 45,000*l.* annually.

13. It must be borne in mind that Barbados supplies foreign manure not only to the neighbouring British colonies but partially to the French. The export of guano from Barbados in the last four years was nearly 60,000*l.*, and as the total imports were only 258,561*l.*, there would only have been retained for consumption for the four years 199,116*l.*, or 49,779*l.* annually. But I believe that of late, owing, probably, to the increased inter-colonial trade, the stock has been larger than it was formerly, and that 45,000*l.* may be fairly considered as about the annual consumption.

BARBADOS.

14. The exports in 1859, though falling short of those in 1858 by nearly 250,000*l.*, may be considered as a fair average. The sugar crop shipped in 1858 was, I believe, the largest ever exported from Barbados, having exceeded 52,000 hogsheads. In 1859 it scarcely reached 40,000 hogsheads, and there was a corresponding diminution in the export of rum and molasses. In both years the estimated value of the crop, as given in the Custom House returns, is exaggerated, probably, to the extent of 5*l.* per hogshead.

Gaols and Prisoners.

15. The criminal statistics for 1859 are certainly of a satisfactory character. The Blue Book Returns give the number of criminals in confinement at Michaelmas in each year, and also the largest number in confinement at any one time during the year. The following comparative statement for the last four years must be considered very gratifying:—

	Prisoners in confinement at Michaelmas.	Total Number of Prisoners in confinement at any one time.
1856 -	393 -	557
1857 -	322 -	502
1858 -	347 -	476
1859 -	287 -	347

Agriculture.

16. I am not aware that there is any new information to be communicated on this subject. There is perhaps some tendency on the part of those who have been cultivating in the most expensive manner to adopt a more economical system, especially by abstaining from an extensive use of foreign manures. This is owing to disappointment. The Barbados planters are in constant danger of suffering from drought, and this suffering, which must under any circumstances be severe, is of course enhanced in cases where great expense has been incurred in cultivation. Unfortunately there was a great deal of drought last year, and in consequence very short crops in some of the best sugar districts in the Island.

17. It is sufficiently obvious that so long as the present system of exclusive sugar cultivation is maintained great expense must be incurred in manuring, and I incline to the opinion that it will be found more economical to continue to use guano than to reduce the breadth of land in cane cultivation, and to increase the stock of cattle, which seems to be the alternative.

Concluding Remarks.

18. It is satisfactory to me to be able to report that the Colony is on the whole in a prosperous condition. No doubt there is occasional distress among the labouring classes; though I am inclined to think that the regular labourer is less liable to such distress than the small tenant or proprietor, who depends less on daily labour than on the produce of his land. During this year the Island suffered most severely from an unusually long drought, the consequence of which was the total failure of the provision crops, and great distress among those who were depending on them.

19. During this season of drought the greatest apprehension was entertained for the staple crop of the Island, but the rain at last came in sufficient time to restore the canes, and to enable the cultivators of provisions to reap moderate crops. To such vicissitudes agriculturists everywhere are liable, but especially those in the tropics.

20. It is satisfactory to think that there is no danger under any circumstances of an abandonment of cultivation. There is an ample supply of labour, and it is believed by many that the Island could spare a considerable number of labourers to the sister colonies. The labouring classes can have no just ground for complaint, either on the score of low wages or high rents, so long as there are colonies within a few hours sail where they can obtain land free of rent, and higher wages than they get at home.

21. With regard to the proprietors, it appears to me that the only sure guide as to their prosperity is the value of land. It is not an easy matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty the cost of producing sugar, indeed there can be no doubt that it varies materially on the different estates, but there is no difficulty in arriving at a pretty

accurate knowledge of the value of the crops, and so long as an estate capable of producing 100 hogsheads of sugar is worth in the market about 10,000*l.* it may be safely inferred that there is a fair average profit on the cultivation of the sugar cane.

22. In concluding this report I must not fail to draw attention to the great efforts which have been made by the bishop and clergy of the Established Church, and, within the more limited sphere of their operations, by the Wesleyan and Moravian missionaries, in promoting religious and general education in this Island. Those efforts have been cordially supported by the legislature, and by several of the most influential proprietors of the Island; and although much remains to be done, it must, I think, be generally admitted that there is a greater disposition than there was formerly to consider favourably measures for the improvement of the masses of the population. This is one among many signs of the general prosperity of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 8.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 16.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 15, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Grenada "Blue Book" for the year 1859, together with the usual report from the Lieutenant-Governor thereon.

Grenada, No. 34., 5 June 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

(No. 34.)

Grenada, Government Office,
June 5, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the "Blue Book" for 1859, accompanied by such remarks and explanations as appear to me to be necessary.

Revenue.

The total fixed revenue during the year 1859 is returned at 13,534*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, of which 9,466*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* are the proceeds of duties on imports, and the receipts in aid of the revenue, that is to say, the proceeds of taxes levied under authority of the Money Bill at 3,413*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, making the total amount collected for the public service 16,947*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The arrears of revenue of the previous year raised the sum to 24,746*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* In 1858 the amount collected from fixed revenue and incidental receipts was 17,660*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, being larger than the last year by 711*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* This apparent deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is to be accounted for by the suspension for three years from the first of January of the tonnage duties which in 1858 produced 829*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and by the increase in the consumption duty on rum, which took place in November 1858, in anticipation of which measure large payments were made into the treasury which would otherwise have formed part of the revenue of 1859. On the other hand, the amount derived from duty on imports has exceeded that of 1858 by 369*l.* 3*s.* The duty collected on the importation of rice, owing to the introduction of Indian labourers, has risen from 297*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in 1858 to 516*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It is possible that the abolition of the tonnage duties may have had some effect in stimulating trade, but as the change is not yet generally known no marked benefit to the revenue can as yet be expected.

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Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1859 exhibits an increase over that of the previous year of no less than 4,162*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Under the head "Civil," including "Legislative," appears the sum of 640*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* in excess of 1858. This comprehends a salary of 150*l.* to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and 120*l.* per annum to the Attorney General for drawing bills for the legislature, besides salaries for an additional revenue officer for St. George, for the health officer and dispenser at Carriacou, and for the clerk of the Executive Council.

The office of police magistrate for the western district was established in March last at a yearly salary of 300*l.*

The organization of the militia has also been attended with considerable expense.

The following recapitulation in tabular form will convey a better idea of the revenue and expenditure during the past year, in comparison with the previous one, than the foregoing statement:—

REVENUE.

	1858.	1859.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fixed Revenue - - -	14,308 16 5	13,534 7 3	773 9 2	Decrease.
Incidental Receipts - -	3,351 9 4	3,413 7 8	61 18 4	Increase.
Total Revenue - - -	17,660 5 9	16,947 14 11	711 10 10	Decrease in 1859.
Arrears preceding years	5,378 18 6	7,798 12 8		
At disposal of Colony - -	23,039 4 3	24,746 7 7		

EXPENDITURE.

1858.	1859.	Increase in 1859.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15,240 11 7	19,403 7 0	4,162 15 5

Local Revenues.

The local revenues raised and collected during the year, including balances due on the 1st January 1859, was 9,891*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* This amount includes the sum of 6,671*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* raised for immigration purposes, whilst the return shows an outlay of 4,170*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* under that head. It is also to be observed that among the amounts returned as collected for the support of the Colony Hospital is the sum of 500*l.* granted by the legislature out of the general revenue of the Colony. The total expenditure appears to have been 6,233*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*

Public Debts.

The public debt is returned at 9,400*l.* and is composed as follows:—

	£
Imperial Guaranteed Loan for Immigration - - -	7,000
Loan raised in 1857 to meet the emergencies of the Colony, in two sums of 700*l.* each - - - - - -	1,400
Amount borrowed in December 1856 for the purpose of supplying the town of St. George with water - - - -	1,000
	£9,400

To provide for the redemption of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, Act No. 218. requires that one twentieth part of the amount lent shall be annually appropriated for a sinking fund. Up to the 31st December 1859, 525*l.* have been remitted to England to be invested for the formation of the fund. The whole amount of the loan contracted in 1857, redeemable in 1862, has been raised, and deposited in the Colonial Bank, at interest. Of the loan of 1,000*l.*, 500*l.* have been repaid up to the 12th December last.

Militia.

The militia, which has but lately been organized, consists of a rifle corps and an artillery corps. The former is composed of seven companies, one of which is raised in each parish, and its strength is proportionate to the population of the parish which furnishes it. The whole corps consists of 300 privates, 27 sergeants, 22 corporals, and 7 buglers, and is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The other officers are 2 majors, 7 captains, and 18 subalterns. All the companies are armed with rifles of the pattern of 1851, furnished by Her Majesty's Government. Two companies only are at present provided with uniforms. The clothing for the rest of the men has been ordered from England, and is daily expected. The artillery corps, to which I have more than once had occasion to refer in terms of praise, still keeps up its character for discipline and efficiency; it consists of 60 privates and 4 officers, exclusive of a surgeon and a chaplain.

Legislative.

Nine Acts were passed by the legislature during the year 1859, some of which I believe will be of material advantage to the Island, when a fair trial shall have been given them to test the soundness of the principles on which they have been passed. The most important appear to me to be, No. 287., An Act to suspend for a limited Time the Laws imposing certain Duties on the Tonnage of Vessels; No. 288., An Act for establishing Police Districts; and Nos. 293. and 294., Acts to apply the Passenger Act, 1855, to short Voyages between Grenada and the neighbouring Islands. These two last Acts, although not disapproved of in principle, will not receive Her Majesty's assent until they shall have undergone some amendments suggested by the Land and Emigration Commissioners. I trust when in operation they will have the effect of remedying the evils pointed out in my report which accompanied the "Blue Book" for 1857.

Pensions.

The amount payable out of the Colonial Revenue for pensions is 106*l.* per annum. The number of recipients is 15. The highest amount granted is 50*l.* per annum for seven years to Mr. W. E. Killikelly, in consideration of his being deprived of his office of Comptroller of Colonial Customs, abolished in 1857. The other 14 persons receive each the sum of 4*l.* per annum in consideration of their having paid into the colonial treasury 40*l.* on manumission.

Population.

No census has been taken since 1851, when the population was estimated at 32,671. In 1854 the loss by cholera was considerable. Since then there appears to have been a steady increase. In 1857 the population was estimated at 33,349, in 1858 at 33,939, and in last year at 34,638. The coolie immigrants, numbering 879, bring up the estimated population to 35,517 in 1859.

Ecclesiastical.

There are six churches and three chapels in Grenada, and one church in Carriacou, in which service is performed by ministers of the Church of England, of whom there are six. In page 34 of the "Blue Book" the return of expenditure on account of the Ecclesiastical Establishment is 2,184*l.* 3*s.* 4.; in 1858 it was 1,944*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* This increase is owing to a salary having been provided for the curate of Saint Andrew's and Saint David's, and a grant made to the reader of Saint George's church. Included in this amount for ecclesiastical purposes is a salary of 264*l.* to the minister of the Presbyterian church, and allowance of 30*l.* for house rent. The same amount is allowed to the rectors of Saint Andrew's and Saint David's and Saint Patrick's, and also to the assistant curate of the former parishes. There are also in the Island six Roman Catholic churches

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and three Wesleyan chapels. Neither the Roman Catholic clergy nor the Wesleyan minister receive any support in the shape of stipends out of the revenues of the Colony, but liberal grants are frequently made by the legislature to enable them to keep their churches and chapels in repair. The average number of persons attending places of worship is as follows:—

Church of England	2,060
Roman Catholic	5,400
Wesleyan	1,800
Presbyterian	100
Total	9,360

This appears small out of a population of upwards of 34,000.

Education.

The grant of the legislature for educational purposes is 1,200*l.* made to the Board of Education, which is composed of the Governor and seven members. The amount is liberal, but is insufficient to enable the board to carry on its operations with complete success. The salaries of the teachers attached to the grammar, normal, and model schools in Saint George's amount to 500*l.* The head master, who is also Inspector of Schools throughout the Island, is in the receipt of a yearly stipend of 300*l.* The board supports also 19 schools, of which the clergy of the various religious denominations are patrons. The following table shows the situation of the schools, and the average number of children attending them, taken from the monthly returns made to the Board of Education:—

Parish.	Church of England.	Average Attendance.	Roman Catholic.	Average Attendance.	Wesleyan.	Average Attendance.
Town and parish of St. George	1	25	1	66	3	53
St. John's	1	23	1	45	—	—
St. Mark	1	53	1	60	—	—
St. Patrick	1	140	1	24	—	—
St. Andrew	1	50	1	42	1	27
St. David	2	41–15	1	59	—	—
Carriacou	1	76	1	55	—	—
Total	8	423	7	351	4	154

The average number of children attending the 19 schools is 928. The number on the school rolls is 119. The return shows the number of boys in the Grammar School to be 36, who pay 4*l.*, 6*l.*, or 8*l.* per annum; and in the Normal and Model School 242 children of both sexes, who pay 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* per week. These schools are open to all classes and religious denominations. A limited number of young men are admitted as pupil-teachers, who undergo a course of training to fit them to become teachers in the parochial schools. They receive a small monthly allowance from the board during the time they are in training. Besides the schools above enumerated, there are two schools in the parish of Saint John, supported by an allowance from the bishop and from the parish offertory funds. The Infant School numbers 100 of both sexes, and the Black Bay Estate School 64. Two causes operate against the success of the system being as perfect as might be desired. In the first place, the number of schools absorbs the whole amount of the grant, without affording to each sufficient assistance to secure the services of an efficient teacher. One school in each parish, with a male and female teacher attached to it, would suffice, if the number of children availing themselves of the facilities offered were at once to be taken into consideration but unfortunately denominational prejudices offer an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of unsectarian schools. The second cause, which has to some extent served to neutralize the benefit which might have been fairly looked for, may be traced to an error committed by the Board of Education in the principle of the distribution of the grant. Formerly it had been customary for the legislature to apportion to each minister of religion a fixed sum for educational purposes; the schools were not then supposed to be under government supervision. After the Act was passed for establishing a Board of Education, a year elapsed before the services of a competent person to take charge of the Grammar School, and to be Inspector of

Schools, could be procured. During this interval it was not thought desirable to make any change in the then existing system; but I believe that the board had determined, as soon as the arrival of the head master should place it in their power, to discontinue the objectionable plan of operation, and to grant aid to the schools in proportion to the amount raised by the respective patrons. I regretted to find, on my return to the Colony in May 1859, that the board had not carried out what I had supposed its views in the matter. The consequence is that the patrons are satisfied to procure second-rate teachers, wholly dependent for their salaries on the government grant, and consider themselves exonerated from the charge of contributing either directly or indirectly to the support of the schools under their charge. In few of the schools are the most trifling fees exacted from the scholars.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports into the Colony in the year 1859 appears to have been 124,660*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, on which the duty collected amounted to 9,466*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The value of exports was 131,307*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Deducting from these two amounts the sum of 1,508*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* returned as the value of articles of British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures imported into the Colony, and subsequently exported, the value of imports for consumption stands at 123,151*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the actual value of Exports the produce of the Colony at 129,798*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The value of imports is greater and of exports less than in 1858.

Immigration and Agriculture.

These two subjects, as cause and effect, may, I think, with propriety be treated under one head. I am happy to be able to state that agriculture has within the last three years, but especially during 1859, made considerable progress; and I believe that no person will undertake to deny that it has in a great measure been owing to the small but valuable accession of continuous labour afforded by the Indian immigrants. The "Chronicle and Gazette" of the 19th May contains an article on the subject, describing with so much correctness the state of the Island in an agricultural point of view, that I am induced to avail myself of it, by adopting the following extract:—"No less than "seven large estates, their works lying in a line of eight to ten miles, have been re- "claimed within the last three years from unproductiveness and abandonment (fallen "into in consequence of the want of labourers in the room of those who retired after "emancipation), and are now in flourishing condition." The estates to which reference is made in the above extract are the following; viz.—Belmont, Clark's Court, Caliviny, Wester Hall, Ballie's Bacolet, Corinth, Providence, and Belle Vue. Some of these estates were not absolutely abandoned, but very nearly so, three years ago, and all seem now in a fair way to become again remunerative and productive. There are many more in the Island which have recently been brought again into cultivation, or on which the cultivation has been greatly extended within the last few years. The return of the population (page 228 of the Blue Book) gives the number of coolie immigrants at 879. I do not undertake to assert that the physical labour of this small number of Indians has produced this favourable change in the agricultural condition of the Island, but the moral effect of their introduction into the Colony has been most telling on the creole labourers. To some of the estates I have enumerated no immigrants have been assigned, but they have felt the benefit of the emulation which the immigration has caused among the native peasantry.

The success which has up to the present time attended immigration to this Island has cheered the planters in their really arduous work, full of risk and uncertainty, and has given an impetus to agriculture which it would be wise and politic to foster. I sincerely trust that this Island may for some time to come receive a regular supply of foreign labour, forwhich there is room to a considerable extent, without the displacement of a single creole. A short time since I made a tour of the Island, and visited, with few exceptions, all the estates employing immigrants. I was very favourably impressed with their healthy and happy appearance. There were no complaints of over-work or of insufficient or irregularly paid wages. They are generally well housed, and seem perfectly contented. Several among them told me that they had no intention of returning to India; that it was their wish, at the expiration of their industrial residence, to settle in the Island. On the other hand, the planters find them generally docile, and steady at their work, and are only anxious to see their number increased. My own opinion is, that they are an easily managed race, intelligent, and ready to take advantage of any circum-

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stances that may appear favourable to them. We find that the best way to deal with them is to exact a strict performance of their duty, and to be very cautious that they shall not have cause to complain of the slightest act of injustice towards them; on this point they appear peculiarly sensitive. This course is being carried out with energy and ability by Mr. Hickson, the Immigration Agent, whose acquaintance with the character of Eastern nations renders him well qualified to deal with them.

Gaols and Prisons.

The defective state of the Gaol, reported in the Blue Books for 1858 and previous years, has not been remedied. No regular classification can be carried out. It is gratifying, however, to observe a very large decrease in the number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court in 1859. The convictions before the magistrates have been somewhat more numerous than during the previous year, but the offences have been trifling and unimportant.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted by the Supreme Court and by the Magistrates during 1858 and 1859.

Year.	Supreme Court.		Magistrates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1858	20	—	64	12
1859	9	2	82	14

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 19.)

MY LORD DUKE, Barbados, May 1, 1860.

Tobago, No. 33., April 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, together with the Blue Book for 1859, and the enclosures accompanying it.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(No. 33.)

SIR, Government House, Tobago, April 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for 1859, with a brief report.

The peace and progress of the Colony have been uninterrupted, its sanitary condition has been satisfactory, and the increase of the staple exports has been steady though gradual.

In the Appendix to this despatch will be found a Tabular Statement showing a marked decline in the number of crimes and offences; and the reports of the Inspector of Prisons and the surgeon of the gaol are highly satisfactory as regards the care and treatment of the prisoners.

There is appended also a new code of rules and regulations for the common gaol of Tobago, which I have taken much care in compiling, and which is in many respects an improvement upon the old prison rules.

The financial state of the Colony has much improved within the last three years, showing a healthy surplus of revenue and expenditure, notwithstanding diminished taxation.

This temporary improvement would seem, however, to have made the legislature incautious, and I regret to find that in the Appropriation Act for this year there have been many improvident votes of the public money, and I have felt it my duty to warn the Legislative Assembly that an expenditure exceeding in amount the estimated revenue is unwise and unsafe, and that if unchecked by the exercise of that salutary control which is of right inherent in the constitution of all responsible governments it must inevitably terminate in serious financial embarrassment.

Before the close of the year I had the satisfaction to be able to redeem the remaining balance of the island treasury bills, and I have been further gratified by the success of my endeavours in liquidating the debt of the bonds given for imperial customs duties so far back as 1850.

I continue to take much interest in the promotion of education, and I think there is evidence of progress and improvement in the schools generally.

I attach much importance to the adoption of a judicious and well-organized system of inspection and supervision of all schools receiving aid from the funds of the Colony, and I have for some time been trying the experiment, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Burgess, the master of the public school at Scarborough, of whose first annual report on the state of the Island schools I beg to annex a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
the Governor-in-Chief, Barbados.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 9.

Sub-Encl. in No. 9.

SIR, Tobago, January 27, 1860.

I BEG to submit to your Excellency my first general report of the schools subject to inspection.

My supervision of these schools dates from May 1859. During this short period I have not been able to carry out completely the various items of the scheme recommended by your Excellency, but I have prepared the groundwork for its future operation, by assisting, where necessary, in the organization, in the preparation of time-tables or daily routines of work, in advising particular courses of study to be pursued, and in the general management of our schools. Such direct aid was necessary, for the majority of our schools were in anything but a satisfactory condition; and in some intances I was induced to mould my material afresh, and erect a new structure upon a surer basis. It is in this work that the inspector's usefulness is felt; and in this Colony, where, with few exceptions, our schools are only of a third-rate character, his duties are not merely to be present to hear an examination, and to base his report upon the returns forwarded to him by our teachers, but to do the work of an organizing master, viz., to conduct the examinations himself, to point out the defects in the schools, and show how they may be removed, by actually conducting the school in the presenee of the teacher.

1. *Number of Schools in operation.*

There were 17 schools in operation during the last half year, 16 mixed and 1 boys school, viz., 8 Church of England, 4 Moravian, and 5 Wesleyan, which were attended by 928 boys and 617 girls; total 1,545. It is right to observe, that this is the number of children who have been in actual attendance during the last two months of the half year. Your Excellency is aware that I have made a rule to this effect: That the children who have been absent from school two months, except from sickness, are not to be considered members of that school, and their names are not to be retained on the register of that school.

TOBAGO.

2. *Tabulated Report.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Visits of Inspector.
MORAVIAN.					
1. Montgomery	211	219	430	237·5	2
2. Moriah	94	86	180	115	2
3. Spring Garden	39	24	63	35	3
4. Plymouth	32	13	45	37	2
Total	376	342	718	424·5	9
WESLEYAN.					
1. Scarborough	42	31	73	52	3
2. Mason Hall	50	23	73	42·5	3
3. Mount St. George	40	35	75	35·5	2
4. Mount Stewart	23	13	36	27	1
5. Plymouth	42	27	69	36	2
Total	197	129	326	193	11
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.					
1. Public school	82	—	82	52	Daily.
2. Girls' schools, Scarborough, and infant class	10	13	23	10	4
3. St. Patrick's	33	8	41	20	2
4. Dunvegan	50	19	69	41	3
5. Roxborough	58	18	76	50	2
6. St. Mary's (reopened)	42	20	62	30	1
7. Les Coteaux	42	38	80	46	2
8. Plymouth	38	30	68	30	2
Total	355	146	501	279	16

Remarks.—Assuming the population of this Island to be, in round numbers, 15,000, from the above statistics 10½ per cent. or 1,550 were in regular attendance during the last two months of 1859. Allowing 2 per cent. to be absent on account of the bad state of the roads, ½ per cent. from sickness (vaccination played havoc with some schools in the country), the attendance is raised to 13 per cent. or 1,950. It is computed that 20 per cent. of the population are children who should be receiving instruction at school. Deduct 2 per cent. for very little ones, and others incapable of attending school, 18 per cent., then, or 2,700, ought to be enrolled on our school registers. Thus nearly 800, according to this liberal calculation, are not participating in the advantages of education which is offered for their benefit. There is therefore much yet to be done by the patrons of our schools.

3. *Infant Schools.*

There is no actual infant school in the Colony under government control; but teachers having adopted my suggestions, all our schools, with one or two exceptions, have an infant or preparatory class in connexion with them, which is taught either by the master's wife or some competent monitor. This has removed the very natural complaint of parents, that they have no place to which they may send their little ones while they are occupied away from home; and it avoids the necessity of the elder children remaining at home to nurse.

4. *Buildings.*

Two Church of England schools are kept in churches, four in hired rooms utterly unfit for the purpose, and two in proper schoolrooms which need immediate repairs.

The Moravians are kept in commodious suitable and well-furnished rooms.

Four Wesleyan in chapels and one in commissariat.

5. *Books and Apparatus.*

The Moravian schools are supplied with every article requisite for the working of them. The whole of the Wesleyan and five of the Church of England are destitute of almost every requisite necessary to conduct them. This is the chief cause why their schools do not thrive, but it will be remedied when the grant of books and maps, which have just arrived, have been distributed among their schools which require such aid.

6. *Qualifications of the Teachers.*

Some of our teachers are incapable of teaching accurately the common subjects in the daily routine of school work. They have a smattering knowledge, but this in a teacher is rather an evil than a

benefit, and is seriously detrimental to the education of our children. As a means to correct this unfortunate circumstance, I am led to advise strongly a voluntary examination of as many of them as will prepare and offer themselves candidates at a time during the current year, at which prizes in the shape of money should be awarded to the successful ones. If this suggestion should meet with your Excellency's approval, I am willing to arrange the plan immediately, and furnish each teacher with a copy of it.

7. Mode of Instruction.

In a few schools only is there a mode or recognized system of instruction pursued, and the kind is the Glasgow or Howes, which these teachers have acquired at the training school at Antigua. It is undoubtedly a good system, and its merits and benefits are seen by a faithful and correct application of it. But our teachers who practise it should not confine themselves to the machinery only of it, and forget that it is merely a means to an end. They should not be, like so many M'Chokumchilds, cramming their pupils with endless strings of facts, assuming them to be so many passive creatures to be filled by so much unsavory meat. Our children have minds, and these must be actively engaged. The teachers are the trainers or educators of the mind, not donors of it; and if this fact were always recollected by them, the immense gap between their instruction and the recipient children would be greatly diminished; the pupils would be taught how to think, which is the point to arrive at, and the teaching work considerably lessened both in physical energy and mental anxiety. This is the object, I believe, of all systems of instructions.

8. Examination of Schools.

The number of subjects attempted in our schools is quite sufficient for the present, but the extent of them is not so satisfactory. I have not found in any school success in the elementary subjects of education. Writing, for instance, one of the essential and most useful, is taught in every school, but comparatively with no success. There are not 20 good writers out of the 1,550 children attending our schools. Again, there are not 20 who can parse easy short sentences. Reading is fair. Geography fair. Scriptural knowledge moderate. In conducting all the examinations I confined myself strictly to these simple subjects. The schoolmaster has many difficulties in this Island, and when they are exposed this result is not altogether derogatory to him or to be wondered at. There are internal and external causes, each powerfully opposing the exertions of the teacher. The internal causes are the paucity of books and other materials in many of our schools (referred to before), and the inability of many teachers to impart knowledge. Every master should be able to write well and spell correctly; and as regards the grammar of the English language, I do not complain of their being unacquainted with the analysis and construction of sentences, though this would be very valuable, but their ignorance of speaking moderately good English. It is hopeless to expect our rising generation to arrive at anything like a fair knowledge of the tongue they speak when they hear from their teachers such phrases as these: "When did Moses born," "I did came yesterday," &c. The external causes are the irregularity in the attendance, especially on Mondays and Fridays, for reasons or excuses which ought not to exist and might be obviated; non-punctuality; and the unwillingness of the parents to provide their children with writing and other materials.

9. Payment of Fees.

Complaints have often been made to me of some teachers receiving children who have been removed from other schools, because the payment of the fees was enforced. Now, however difficult it may be to compel the payment of the fees, or to check any incorrectness in the register, yet the difficulty is not so great as the evil resulting from such practice. Either all our schools should be free, an idea I could not entertain, much less recommend for your Excellency's consideration, or the payment of the fees compulsory. If the latter, then I would suggest that any teacher guilty of violating in any way this rule should forfeit a part of the grant made to him for that quarter.

I beg to express a hope that your Excellency, after a careful consideration of this report, will concur with my suggestions.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BURGESS.

St. Vincent.

No. 10.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hincks to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 29.)

Windward Islands,
Barbados, June 18, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the St. Vincent Blue Book for the year 1859, together with the Report of the Administrator of the Government thereon.

I have, &c.
F. HINCKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Report from the Administrator of the Government to Governor Hincks.

Government House, Saint Vincent,
May 29, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the Island of St. Vincent for the year 1859, as prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

Having only arrived in St. Vincent early in the month of May 1860, it will not perhaps be expected that I shall make any report on the statistics of the previous year.

I am happy to say that I found the sanitary condition of Kingstown and the Island of St. Vincent and its dependencies generally satisfactory.

It soon became evident to me that an anxiety existed for the introduction of emigrant labour, and I learnt that although large funds had been collected by local taxation, amounting to upwards of 7,000*l.*, one thousand of which had been remitted to the Emigration Board in England, yet that no emigrants had arrived in this Colony during the past year or up to the date of this despatch.

I am informed that with the introduction of additional labourers so will the cultivation of the sugar cane in this highly fertile Island be extended.

I was happy to find that the revenue during the past year had exceeded the expenditure, and that this Colony, by honourable exertions, and patient submission to local taxation, had freed itself entirely from debt, and, that it is now in as flourishing a state as the limited amount of agricultural labour at its command admits of.

The Bishop of Barbados during the present month visited this portion of his diocese, confirming many in Kingstown and other settlements in this Island and its adjacent dependencies, and also consecrating one church at Buccament recently completed, built of stone, and capable of holding a large congregation.

The Colony contributed during the past year the sum of 700*l.* for educational purposes, divided as follows:—

£425 to schools under the Established Church.
£200 to schools under the Wesleyan Methodist Clergy.
£75 to schools under the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Mr. Sargeaunt in his despatch to your Excellency of 7th March last, reports his having left St. Vincent on the 19th February for the purpose of visiting some of the smaller island dependencies of this Government, and that "wherever he landed he found the people "to all appearance contented and happy, and disposed to be orderly and well behaved.

The same, I believe, may be truthfully said of the Colony generally.

By the return of exports it will be seen that from this volcanic island several hundred tons of pozzolani (spelt in Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., "*puzzolano*") were exported in the year 1859, principally to Bermuda, Barbados, and Demerara.

I am not aware whether the composition be the same as the Italian puzzolani, but I understand that it forms, mixed with about two thirds of lime, an excellent hydraulic

mortar, and as a cement for pavement or otherwise, thus mixed, is useful for all similar purposes as the Roman cement. The quantity of this earth is abundant, and is shipped in the harbour of Kingstown, St. Vincent, at the rate of eight shillings per ton.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. R. NESBITT.

P.S.—There are some interesting productions in the Island of St. Vincent not specified in the Blue Book.

Among these conspicuously prominent, on hill, in valley, and continually meeting the traveller's eye, and as if of spontaneous luxuriant growth, are the *bread fruit* trees, bearing in the greatest abundance food as nutritious as the yam and potato; the productions of these trees are, I understand, a great resource for the families of the labouring classes, placing them in a much more independent position to similar classes in Barbados, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, where the bread fruit tree is not multiplied to the same bountiful extent.

Another natural production is chalybeate water, welling tepidly from various springs in this Island.

Numerous magnificent mountain cabbage trees of gigantic proportions adorn the country. There are a variety of other tall and stately palm trees, but the cocoa nut palms here, as in many of the West India Islands, have in great numbers, from some insect blight, died out, while most of the living ones exhibit a moribund appearance.

The bamboo cane is in luxuriant growth here, is very ornamental, and is useful for fences, and as conduits for the streams from the mountains of this well-watered island.

Insect life actively abounds after dark, innumerable large fire-flies emitting vivid flashes shooting incessantly through the trees in all directions. The continuous noise of various other insects during the night, at my residence, "The Garden," resembles somewhat the ticking of numbers of clocks, accompanied by the sound of an occasional castanet, all in discordant chorus, to which, however, time and custom gradually dull the ear.

(Signed) C. R. N.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hincks to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 44.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,

My Lord Duke, July 31, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a despatch from Mr. Breen, containing his report on the Saint Lucia Blue Book for the year 1859. Saint Lucia, No. 85. 22 June 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) F. HINCKS.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

(No. 85.)

Sir, Saint Lucia, June 22, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1859, in triplicate, together with the usual abstracts and comparative returns.

Revenue.

2. The estimated revenue for 1859 was 11,866*l.*, and the actual Revenue 12,831*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*, showing an excess of 965*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* This excess, it will be seen, has arisen chiefly under the heads of "Customs," "Licences," "Fines," and "Taxes"

(Rum duty). In this last item there was a slight falling off as compared with the years 1858 and 1857.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure for the year 1859 was estimated at the sum of 11,133*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the amount expended was 12,498*l.* 14*s.* 10¼*d.*, showing an excess of 1,364*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.*

4. Your Excellency will perceive that the educational grant from the general revenue, which was carried for 1859 at 500*l.*, figures in the treasurer's accounts at 1,000*l.* One half of this amount belongs to 1858, and should have been entered as part of the expenditure of that year, although drawn at the beginning of 1859. Taking this irregularity into account, the bonâ fide excess is reduced to 864*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.*, and will be found under the heads "Provisions, Clothing, and Tools for the Gaol," "Poor Asylum," "Drawback and Refund of Duties," and "Charitable Allowances." The principal item occurs in connexion with the gaol, and is attributable, not so much to any increase in the number of persons committed for crimes of a serious nature, as to the number of delinquents sentenced under the Road Ordinance, and of coolies under the Immigration Ordinance.

Public Debt.

5. In the year 1852 a loan of 3,000*l.*, redeemable in twenty years, was raised under the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 11 and 12 Vict. Cap. 130. This loan was applied to the repair of the public roads, and its redemption is provided for by a tax upon sugar, rum, and molasses exported from the Colony.

6. In 1854 an ordinance was enacted by the legislature to raise a loan of 15,000*l.* for the purpose of promoting cooly immigration into St. Lucia. This loan is also redeemable in twenty years, and the payment of the interest and sinking fund is guaranteed by a further tax upon sugar, rum, and molasses. Of this loan the sum of 10,000*l.* was raised in 1859.

Public Works.

7. No public work of any importance was undertaken during the year 1859.

Roads.

8. The new Road Ordinance, which had received Her Majesty's sanction on the 7th May 1858, did not come into practical operation till January 1859. The number of labourers who turned out on the roads on that occasion was 3,431, each for the space of six days, and the experiment fully justified the hopes of those who had supported the measure. The great advantage of the system is that it places at the disposal of the executive a regular means of keeping the public highways in good condition at a trifling expense.

Education.

9. The school under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Lecailtel, which was closed in March 1859, on the departure of Mr. Sutton, was reopened in October. At the end of the year the number of scholars in attendance was 70. The other educational establishments of the Colony continued on the same footing as in 1858. Under this head the total amount expended in 1859 was 880*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Ecclesiastical.

10. There are two Protestant clergymen in St. Lucia, one at Castries and the other at Rivière Dorée. For ecclesiastical purposes the island is divided into eleven parishes, nine of which have each a Roman Catholic clergyman, receiving a salary of 100*l.* per annum; there is also a vicar general; and the Colony is included within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Port of Spain.

Legislation.

11. Nine Ordinances were enacted by the legislature during the year 1859, the most important of which are, the ordinance establishing a new board of education, the ordinance re-establishing the office of resident chief justice, the ordinance reducing the residence of cooly immigrants from ten to eight years, and the ordinance restoring the militia to active service.

Immigration.

12. Cooly immigration to St. Lucia was commenced in 1859, and two cargoes were landed at Port Castries in the months of May and June. The details of this branch of the public service have been given in several special reports, and it seems unnecessary to dwell on the subject in this place.

Militia.

13. The St. Lucia Militia, which was disembodied on the 1st October 1857, was restored to active service by an ordinance dated the 30th May 1859. In the meantime, however, the apathy which, sooner or later, is sure to beset all such institutions, especially in these warm latitudes, appears to have taken possession both of the officers and men; and an attempt to muster the corps in the month of December, for the purpose of being inspected by MajorGeneral Sir Josias Cloeté, proved unsuccessful.

Prisons.—Crime.

14. The total number of persons confined in the Royal Gaol during the year 1859 was 473, showing an increase over the previous year of 185. This increase is chiefly composed of persons sentenced to a few days imprisonment each, in default of payment of the penalty incurred under the Road Ordinance. The total number of convictions in the higher criminal courts was about the average number of former years. One of the convictions was for murder, and for the first time during a period of eighteen years the spectacle was presented of a public execution.

Population.

15. The returns under this head state the population to be 26,471, which I consider to fall far below the actual amount. The fact is, with the exception of the comparatively slight visitation of cholera in 1854, this island has been for a series of years particularly free from epidemic diseases, and accordingly a great increase in the population by natural means is everywhere observable. On the other hand, emigration from the island is very inconsiderable, while it receives a large accession annually from other colonies, chiefly Martinique; and if to this we add the recent importation of about 1,200 Indian labourers, I have no doubt that the next census will exhibit the population as little short of 30,000 souls.

Agriculture.

16. The encouragement given to agriculture by the introduction of cooly immigrants in 1859 was visible throughout the island. Several estates which had been partially thrown out of cultivation were enabled to resume their former position, while on all the restoration or repair of the buildings gave proof of renewed activity and enterprise. The increase in cane cultivation, however, was not confined to the large estates. The services of immigrants having become available for those estates, the creole labourers found themselves in a position to devote more of their time to their own properties, and the result was seen in the number of patches of land cleared and planted, and of windmills and other machinery established in every direction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY H. BREEN,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esquire,
Governor in Chief,
&c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 35.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, March 20, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for Antigua for the year 1859.

2. The past twelve months has been an unfavourable and trying period for the Colony.

In the early part of the year that fatal and mysterious scourge of the tropics, yellow fever, desolated the homes of many of the most respected and influential inhabitants, Amongst other victims, the excellent and revered Bishop, Dr. Rigaud, fell beneath its deadly influence, in the prime of life, and in the full vigour of manhood, just at the time when, after one short year's residence in the Colony, his brilliant talents, his zealous and untiring exertions to do good, and his estimable character, had endeared him to all classes of the community, and when, so far as human foresight could judge, there seemed to be the hopeful promise of a long and useful career before him.

3. During the same early part of the year Antigua suffered greatly from dry weather, and in consequence the cane crops fell far short of what had at one time been expected.

The produce of the year, therefore, was only 13,706 hogsheads of sugar, against 15,838 of the previous twelve months.

4. Concurrently with these depressing circumstances, the colonial finances were in an embarrassed state, and yet new sources of expenditure had to be met, to provide for the safety and defence of the Colony, by the establishment of a local militia in place of the British troops which were withdrawn.

5. Nobly did the Colony bear up under its trials, and great and successful were the efforts which it made both to retrieve its monetary difficulties and to provide for the security and good government of the country for the future.

6. I proceed to make a few observations on some of the more prominent features presented by the returns in the Blue Book.

Revenue.

The gross Revenue of 1859 was - -	£34,446
The gross Revenue of 1858 was - - -	40,062
Showing a decrease of - - - -	£5,616

During each of the four years preceding 1859 large sums have been obtained in aid of the revenue from deposits at interest by the savings bank, from the issue of treasury bills, from the sale of military stores, or from private loans. None of these items, however, could be regarded as forming any part of the ordinary revenue, properly so called.

In 1858, the receipts of this nature amounted to no less than 5,119*l.* 18*s.*, (namely, issue of treasury bills, 4,569*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and deposits by the savings bank, 550*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*,) but in 1859 no such receipts were had at all.

In reality, therefore, the true revenue of 1859 was very nearly equal to that of 1858, and largely in excess of that raised during 1857, 1856, or 1855.

At the same time, however, that portion of the income of the country which is derived from tariff and tonnage duties fell very far short in 1859 of the amounts realized in 1858, in which latter year overtrading was carried to a very great extent, and necessarily led to a reaction in the succeeding year.

The deficiency which would thus have existed from a large decrease in the tariff and tonnage duties was in a great degree covered by the receipts on account of the militia export tax and the rum tax.

In September last, also, an Act was passed raising the tariff duty, and imposing a tax upon carriages. This Act, which was only in operation for three months of 1859, largely augments the revenue, and under a judicious management of the colonial resources will soon enable the Colony to free itself from all outstanding liabilities.

An estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure for 1860 has been carefully prepared by the Treasurer, and clearly shows that, without having recourse to loans or extraneous receipts of any kind, the Colony will during the current year be enabled to provide liberally for all its necessary institutions, pay off 3,970*l.* of its local

debt, and still have fully 5,000*l.* to apply in any way which may be considered most beneficial to the general interests.

Expenditure.

The gross Expenditure of 1859 was	£33,606
The gross Expenditure of 1858 was	39,787
Showing a decrease of	£6,181

The decrease has taken place chiefly in the expenditure on account of the gaol (most of the prisoners convicted of riot in 1858 having been released), in expenses connected with the riots of 1858, in the cost of the police, and in the expenditure for roads and on account of public buildings. Less sums have also been required in 1859 to meet treasury bills or other local loans.

On the other hand, a considerable increase of expenditure took place on account of the militia and in donations.

Whilst, however, the total expenditure of the year has been 6,181*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* less than in 1858, it is gratifying to know that no really essential services were unprovided for, and that all institutions of a useful or charitable nature were largely supported, as the following extracts from the expenditure will show:—

General Poorhouse	£2,340	0	0
Lunatic Asylum	1,099	4	10
Pensions	864	15	2
Board of Health	1,700	0	0
Donations	347	4	1
Holberton Hospital	1,350	0	0
Education	775	0	0
Funeral expenses of the late bishop	119	10	10

Making a total contribution for benevolent objects of 8,595*l.* out of a revenue of only 34,446*l.*, and by a population not exceeding 35,000.

Public Debt

Is of two kinds. *First.* That due to Her Majesty's Government on account of Earthquake Loan, and in liquidation of which instalments of about 5,000*l.* per annum are paid with the greatest punctuality. After the remittance of 6,462*l.* 10*s.* in 1859, there still remains a balance of 40,000*l.* due to Her Majesty's Treasury.

Secondly. That due in the Colony on account of debentures, deposits at interest by the savings bank, and treasury notes in circulation. After paying off 1,023*l.* during the year, the total amount of these claims still outstanding on the 31st December 1859 was 11,495*l.*, of which it is proposed to pay off 3,970*l.* during the present year, as shown by the estimates for 1860, already adverted to.

Militia.

The total expenditure by the Colony for forts, fortifications, and militia was 1,634*l.*

An effective force has been organised and trained, consisting of—

Cavalry	114
Artillery	61
Infantry	285
	460

The militia was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Cloete, C.B., R.H., on the 9th and 10th December, when his Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction at their general progress and efficiency.

A further reserve of 500 men can at any time be called out and embodied, under a permanent Militia Act, passed in July 1859.

Public Works.

The only expenditure on acccount of public works during the year has been—

A small sum for completing the Court House, the total cost of which has been 3,230*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

A sum of 800*l.* for enclosing Government House and grounds, upon which a total amount of 4,200*l.* has now been spent, whilst some further outlay is still necessary to complete the premises.

And the usual expenditure upon streets and public roads, all of which are kept in remarkably good order in Antigua.

ANTIGUA.

Legislation.

Twenty-two Acts were passed during the year. Amongst the most important of these are a permanent Militia Act, passed on 28th July 1859, an Act to increase the Revenue, passed on the 8th September 1859, and an Act to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee, passed on the July 1859. This latter Act, not having yet received the Queen's sanction, is not included in the schedule of Acts given in the Blue Book. A very useful Act has also been passed, compelling persons claiming to vote at elections to register, and thus, by defining who are the electors, preventing the time of the House being taken up in making scrutinies of the votes, as used formerly to be the case. It is singular that so necessary an Act should have been wanting on the Statute Book for so long a time.

Councils and Assemblies.

No alteration of a political nature has taken place in the constitution of these bodies; but a great change will be effected in their working when the Act authorizing the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee comes into operation.

A modified form of responsible government will then be created, similar to that which exists in Jamaica; the Governor will have a legitimate mode of making known the policy of the Government in either House, and the expenditure of the public money will be more immediately placed under the control and supervision of an executive body directly responsible, instead of being, as heretofore, under the management of irresponsible committees of the legislature.

Population.

The last census was taken in 1856; the previous one in 1851. In the latter year the population was 37,136; in the former only 35,408. If the returns were correctly taken, there has consequently been a decrease in the population to the extent of 1,728 souls during the five years.

This is a startling fact, in a climate so favourable to life, and amongst a people naturally so prolific as the negro race, more especially, too, considering that there is no scarcity of females, since, according to the census of 1856, the female population then largely exceeded the male, the former being 18,784, the latter only 16,624.

For the last three years an act for registering births and deaths has been in force. The following table shows the results recorded:—

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Adults.	Under 14 and above 1.	One Year and under.	Total.
1857	696	819	1,515	760	122	464	1,346
1858	587	686	1,273	751	141	419	1,311
1859	650	696	1,346	686	143	412	1,241
	1,933	2,201	4,134	2,197	406	1,295	3,898

There were thus 4,134 births against 3,898 deaths, giving an average increase annually for the three years of only about 78 souls to a population numbering 35,408.

The following table exhibits the manner in which the population was distributed at the census of 1856, with the nature of their holdings, and number of houses occupied by them.

IN VILLAGES.

Parishes.	Population.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Tenants at Will.	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
St. John's - -	*12,528	845	279	377	1,501	—
St. Mary - -	2,797	355	232	63	650	—
St. Philip - -	2,578	550	0	78	628	—
St. George - -	2,200	514	43	3	560	—
St. Paul - -	3,694	562	97	198	852	52
St. Peter - -	1,759	264	157	43	464	42
	25,556	3,090	808	762	4,655	94

* Of these 8,515 were in the town of St. John, and 4,013 in villages.

ON ESTATES.

Parishes.	Population.	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
St. John's	2,769	821	91
St. Peter	2,058	628	44
St. George	1,608	526	34
St. Philip	1,381	389	52
St. Mary	1,340	314	—
St. Paul	696	193	14
	9,852	2,871	235

It thus appears that rather more than five sevenths of the entire population have ceased to be resident on estates, and are living either in the towns or villages, upon lands which they hold as freehold or leasehold, or as tenants at will. It appears, also, that the average number of inmates to each dwelling in the towns and villages is nearly five and a half, whilst on the estates it is scarcely three and a half.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it seems evident, that whilst a natural withdrawal of a large number of the labouring population from estates to cultivate lands of their own, or to embark in other pursuits, has progressively gone on since emancipation, and the labourers have thus apparently advanced in material prosperity, there has at the same time grown up a state of things which is not conducive to that increase of population which ought to ensue, and which I believe formerly did undoubtedly take place.

The chief causes to which this unfavourable and unnatural result may be traced are, I think,—

First. The insufficient nature of the negro dwellings, the absence of proper drainage or cleanliness around them, and their being much overcrowded with inmates.

Secondly. The great neglect of the children, especially at first birth, and whilst very young.

Thirdly. The immense amount of immorality, or, rather, the almost total absence of morality. The Returns of the Registrar General show that out of 4,134 births registered in three years 2,201 were illegitimate, and it is greatly to be feared that if abortions or premature births could also be arrived at and classified the proportions would be largely increased against morality.

Under such a state of things children are an incumbrance to the mother, and if criminal means be not resorted to to procure abortion or to destroy life at birth, there is so much indifference and apathy as to saving the life of children that neglect or want of care and proper treatment are nearly as conducive to their destruction, and the frightful result is shown in the tables of the Registrar General.

Fourthly. The not obtaining medical attendance or proper nursing for women at childbirth, for children when ill, or for the aged and infirm.

Fifthly. A want of wholesome and nourishing food suitable to the age and state of health, and the use of food which is unsuitable or possessing little nutriment.

Such are, I believe, some of the principal causes operating to prevent a natural and proper increase of the negro population in the West Indies.

The importance of the subject, and the urgent necessity for taking some steps to endeavour at least to correct evils of so great magnitude, induced me to bring the question prominently before the legislature at the commencement of the present session. Both branches responded in a most feeling manner, and expressed a ready willingness to investigate the whole subject.

Considering, however, that the lamentable state of things which exists is the one in which the labourer is brought up, much time will necessarily be required to effect any great or permanent amelioration, nor can it be expected that legislation alone will be able to accomplish very much. It is to the exertions of the clergy, to the influence of schools, to the example of the educated classes, and to the interest taken in the labourers by their employers, or by the more respectable and influential residents in their neighbourhood, that we must look, under God's blessing, for bringing about any radical or lasting improvement in the habits and character of the negro population.

ANTIGUA.

Schools.

The following Table gives a summary of the schools returned in the Blue Books for 1858 and 1859, with the number of scholars on the respective school lists :—

Denominations.	1858.							
	Day Schools.				Sunday Schools.			
	No. of Schools.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total.	No. of Schools.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total.
Church of England	19	799	641	1,440	10	572	619	1,191
Moravian	17	1,006	839	1,845	17	2,020	1,810	3,830
Wesleyan	9	391	326	717	10	592	805	1,397
Private	2	63	66	129	—	—	—	—
Mico Institution	3	138	60	198	—	—	—	—
	50	2,397	1,932	4,329	37	3,184	3,234	6,418

N.B.—The above Return does not quite correspond with that given in the Blue Book of 1858, two Church of England schools having been accidentally returned therein twice over. This error is corrected in this Table.

	1859.							
Church of England	18	730	620	1,350	9	470	525	995
Moravian	18	1,081	857	1,938	14	1,603	1,779	3.382
Wesleyan	9	449	383	832	10	652	876	1,528
Private	1	32	38	70	—	—	—	—
Mico Institution	3	93	61	154	—	—	—	—
	49	2,385	1,959	4,344	33	2,725	3,180	5,905

I enclose also a Report from the Commissioners of Education for the year 1859, giving the statistics of those schools which are assisted by the Colony, and under the immediate supervision of the Board of Education and Inspector of Schools.

Comparing this Report with the corresponding one for 1858, the following result is shown—

Year.	No. of Schools receiving Aid.	Average Scholars on Lists.	Average Daily Attendance.
1858	38	3,535	2,257
1859	43	4,005	2,532

On the whole, therefore, it appears that, except in Sunday schools, no falling off has taken place in the attendance of scholars during the past twelve months.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table gives a comparative statement of the Imports and Exports for 1858 and 1959 :—

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
United Kingdom	114,631	88,089	283,215	246,579
British Colonies	30,622	38,044	24,828	22,472
United States	106,586	62,618	4,532	6,678
Other Foreign Countries	14,524	15,246	13,264	13,334
	266,363	203,997	325,839	289,063

In imports there has been a total falling off to the amount of 62,366*l.* The principal items in which the decrease has taken place are beef and pork, bread, butter, candles, cheese, cattle, flour, horses, lard, mules, meal, pease and corn, rice, spirits, tea, tobacco, wines, wood, shingles, stores, and un-enumerated articles.

There has been an increased importation of dried and pickled fish, oil, potatoes, and one or two other minor articles.

In exports the total falling off amounts to 36,776*l.* The diminution has been in beef and pork, candles, flour, horses, mules, meal, rum, spirits, wines, and sugar. An increased exportation has taken place of cheese, fish, molasses, peas and corn, potatoes, wood, stores, and non-enumerated articles.

Shipping.

The following Table shows the comparative number of vessels entered and cleared during 1858 and 1859:—

Year.	Shipping Entered.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1858	611	38,370	57	4,164	668	42,534
1859	513	29,114	53	3,948	566	33,062
Decrease -	98	9,256	4	216	102	9,472
	Shipping Cleared.					
1858	446	31,075	230	11,309	676	42,384
1859	388	27,198	182	7,366	580	34,728
Decrease -	58	3,877	48	3,443	96	7,656

Agricultural Produce.

I append a Return showing the exports of sugar, molasses, and rum produced in the Colony during the last five years. From this Return it appears that the crops of Antigua yielded the following exports in—

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.
	Hhds.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1855	16,230	654,285	194,130
1856	14,543	648,900	200,500
1857	13,013	633,700	33,400
1858	15,838	646,950	137,140
1859	13,706	675,000	112,120

Formerly (1834) Antigua has produced nearly 21,000 hogsheads, but of late years it has rarely made 16,000. The soil is for the most part rich and fertile; but the seasons are very uncertain. There is also a good deal of land out of cultivation at present. The falling off of 2,000 hogsheads in 1859 from the crop of the previous year is due, chiefly, to the dry weather in the early part of 1859; and there is, I regret to say, a prospect of a corresponding falling off in the crops of 1860, from the same cause.

Gaols and Crime.

The following Tabular Statements exhibit the relative number of commitments to prison and of convictions during the years 1858 and 1859.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Prisoners committed to Gaol for Trial before the Supreme Court.

Offence.	1858.		1859.	
	Committals for Trial.	Convictions.	Committals for Trial.	Convictions.
Murder - - - - -	1	Manslaughter.	—	—
Highway Robbery - - -	3	1	—	—
Burglary - - - - -	4	4	1	1
Rape - - - - - -	1	1	2	1
Cutting and Wounding - -	1	1	3	1
Forgery - - - - -	1	1	—	—
Riot - - - - -	156	132	—	—
Assault - - - - -	2	2	5	5
Larceny - - - - -	17	15	38	30
Obeah - - - - -	2	1	2	Discharged
Feloniously Killing an Ox - -	—	—	2	2
Arson - - - - -	—	—	2	2
Embezzlement - - -	—	—	2	2
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	—	—	4	4
Total - -	188	158	61	48

ANTIGUA.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Prisoners committed to Gaol under Sentences by Justices of the Peace.

Offence.	1858.	1859.
Riotous and Disorderly Conduct	119	85
Malicious or Wilful Injury to Property	23	26
Neglect of Duty	54	47
Petty Theft	74	69
Assault and Battery	38	50
Abusive Language	42	48
Cruelty to Animals	9	5
Obeah	2	2
Illegal Detentionf Property	2	7
Furious Riding and Driving	2	2
Vagrancy	71	45
Breach of Poor Law	3	2
Gaming and Dancing Houses	1	15
Trespass	3	5
Drunkenness	16	—
Insubordination	8	2
Desertion	1	—
Breach of Liquor Act	1	1
Having Goods in possession suspected to be stolen	5	10
Breach of Prison Discipline	3	1
Resisting Police	—	7
Breach of Contract	—	3
Ditto Porter and Jobber's Act	—	2
Irreverent Behaviour in Church	—	2
Total	477	436

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Debtors committed to Gaol.

Amount of Debt.	1858.	1859.
1*l.* and under	2	4
Above 1*l.* and up to 2*l.*	1	3
„ 2*l.* „ 3*l.*	3	2
„ 3*l.* „ 4*l.*	1	3
„ 4*l.* „ 5*l.*	—	1
„ 5*l.* „ 10*l.*	1	—
„ 10*l.* „ 20*l.*	—	—
„ 20*l.* „ 50*l.*	2	1
„ 50*l.*	-	1
Total	10	15

Out of the 132 prisoners originally convicted of offences committed during the riots of 1858 there are 16 still in gaol undergoing sentences. The others have either served out their periods of imprisonment or have had their sentences mitigated by the Crown.

Charitable Institutions

Have already been referred to under the head of Expenditure. On the 31st December 1859 the General Poorhouse afforded accommodation to 120 inmates, whilst 173 other paupers were receiving out-door relief.

The Lunatic Asylum contained 40 patients. At the Holberton Hospital 408 patients were admitted during the year, and 571 out-patients were treated at the dispensary.

There is also a Lazaretto for lepers, which contained 22 inmates on the 31st December last.

All the institutions are well kept up, under the supervision of Boards of Guardians.

General Remarks.

On the whole the condition and prospects of the Colony may be considered as satisfactory. Its sanitary state is excellent. Its financial position is now free from any source of embarrassment. Its military organisation is extensive and well kept up. Its constitu-

tion has recently been amended; harmony and unanimity, both social and political prevail throughout the community, and peace and tranquillity exist everywhere.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

RETURN of Exports of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, being the produce of Antigua.

Year.	Sugar.				Molasses.			Rum.			Total value of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum exported.
	No. of Hogsheads exported.	Average Weight per Hogshead.	Total Value.	Average Value per Hogshead.	No. of Gallons exported.	Total Value.	Average Value per Gallon.	No. of Gallons exported.	Total Value.	Average Value per Gallon.	
			£	£		£			£		£
1855	16,230	@ 15 cwt.	243,450	15	654,285	25,898	9½d.	194,130	19,413	2s.	288,761
1856	14,543	„ 15 „	290,680	20	648,900	32,445	1s.	200,500	20,050	2s.	243,175
1857	13,013	„ 15 „	260,260	20	633,700	31,685	1s.	33,400	4,001	2s. 4¾d.	295,946
1858	15,838	„ 15 „	237,570	15	646,950	25,608	9½d.	137,140	13,714	2s.	276,892
1859	13,706	„ 15 „	205,590	15	675,000	30,234	10¾d.	112,120	11,212	2s.	247,036

(Signed) J. SHERVINGTON,
Treasurer.

RETURN showing true Ordinary Revenue of Antigua for Five Years, 1855 to 1859.

Receipts not properly forming a Part of the Ordinary Revenue (to be deducted from Gross Revenue).	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
	Gross Revenue £34,446	Gross Revenue £40,062	Gross Revenue £34,219	Gross Revenue £36,693	Gross Revenue £24,693
Savings Bank Deposits.	-	£550	£1,337	£1,655	766
Treasury Bills	-	4,569	-	3,823	—
Private borrowers of Government Loan.	-	-	467	—	—
Sale of Military Stores.	-	-	2,693	—	—
Loans	-	-	-	350	560
	—,119	—4,497		—5,828	—1,326
True Ordinary Revenue	£34,446	£34,943	£29,722	£30,865	£23,367

SPEECH of his Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor administering the general Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands and Dominica, at the opening of the General Assembly of Antigua on the 16th February 1860, with replies of the Board of Council and House of Assembly.

Mr. President, and Members of the Honourable Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly,

It was my privilege, when terminating the last session of the late General Assembly, to feel that I could conscientiously congratulate the country upon the many beneficial results accruing from its labours during the long period of seven years over which they had been extended.

It is my duty, in opening the first session of a new legislature, to tell you that equally fruitful results will be expected from your exertions, and to state that there are still many measures required for the public good not less important and valuable than those which have already been achieved.

That you will give your best attention to all questions affecting the general interests I feel fully assured. Indeed the large majority of those whom I see around me are the individuals who constituted the late legislature, and in this fact the public will recognize the best possible guarantee that you, yourselves, will be as zealous, as patriotic, and as successful as your predecessors.

Whilst it is thus, gentlemen, a source of pleasure and of pride to me that it has fallen to my lot to be connected, even for a short time, with another legislature of Antigua, from which so much may confidently be hoped, I cannot but experience considerable regret in knowing that this connexion must shortly terminate.

ANTIGUA.

Appointed to this government during the absence on leave of your Governor, the period of my temporary administration is rapidly drawing to a close.

At the end of next month I expect to be relieved by Mr. Hamilton's return. It would not become me, therefore, to enter largely into questions which will have to be dealt with by another.

There are, however, two or three subjects to which I may properly direct your attention.

Amongst these is the question of receiving over from the mother country the management and direction of the local post office; and as the day named for the transfer is the 1st of April next, there is little time to lose in making the necessary arrangements for carrying out such transfer.

I duly transmitted to the Secretary of State, by the packet leaving Antigua on the 13th January, the joint report of the two Houses, but I can hardly anticipate receiving any reply until the 19th of March next, when it shall at once be submitted for your information.

It will also be my duty to lay before you for your consideration a correspondence which I have had with the Home Government relative to sending out an engineer officer to examine and report upon the state of the fortifications in the Leeward and Windward Islands from which troops have been withdrawn, and to advise the local authorities as to the best means of providing for the defence and security of the respective colonies.

The subject of immigration is one of such deep interest, and bears so materially upon the continuance of the existing prosperity of the Colony, as well as upon its future progress, that I may well invite your attention to it.

The natural abstraction of a large number of the labourers from estates to cultivate lands for themselves has silently been going on for some years past, until at length the supply of labour left available for the growth of sugar has in many districts become insufficient, and the best interests of the Colony necessarily suffer.

This evil can only be counteracted by the introduction of immigrants, and experience in other West Indian Islands has abundantly proved that the importation of additional labour is followed by a largely increased production of the staple articles upon which their general prosperity depends.

It is a fallacy to suppose that it is injurious to the existing rural population to increase its number up to a standard sufficient to maintain the estates in an efficient state of cultivation.

I shall lay before you a correspondence which I have had with the Secretary of State on the subject of immigration.

Intimately connected with the supply of labour is another question of deep importance affecting the existing population.

The Registrar General's returns of births and deaths disclose the melancholy fact that in Antigua the deaths are nearly equal to the births, and that, therefore, although no epidemic or other unusual grounds for mortality exist, the population is not increasing as it ought to do, especially in a country where the climate and other conditions propitious to life are so favourable, and where wholesome food is so readily procurable, for there is perhaps hardly any country in the world where the labourer can obtain all that is necessary to make his home comfortable at a less cost of exertion than he can in most of the West India Islands.

Here then is another cause why there is a falling off in the supply of labour, and the circumstance is one which requires both a careful investigation and the prompt application of a remedy.

A large proportion of the deaths appears to occur in infancy or in early childhood, and there can be little doubt but that they are for the most part the result of neglect and want of medical attendance.

In the days of slavery hospitals and medical attendance for all were provided by the estates; but now that the majority of the labourers have ceased to be resident on properties, and this obligation but partially exists, the greater number of them, distributed about the country in populous villages, are either unwilling or unable to obtain the necessary medical attendance and proper nursing in illness for themselves or for their children or relatives.

The sad result is shown by the statistics of the Registrar General.

It is worthy the best attention of an enlightened legislature to provide a remedy for this lamentable state of things, and to consider whether arrangements cannot be made under which medical supervision shall again be extended to the entire population.

The value of such supervision is evidenced by the fact that the rate of mortality is less among the resident population on estates than it is in the villages where the labourers reside on their own lands.

The great saving of human life, and the large accession of labour which would thereby accrue to the Colony, would both justify and compensate for any expenditure of public money which it may be necessary to incur in securing objects so desirable and so important.

Whilst deploring the loss of population which annually takes place amongst the labouring classes, from a want of sufficient care and proper medical attendance, it is a subject of much thankfulness that the sanitary state of the island is so excellent, and you will, I am sure, join with me in gratefully acknowledging the immunity from all epidemic or other serious disease which it has pleased the Almighty to permit us to enjoy for so many months past.

I have to inform you that upon the return of Governor Hamilton the Act passed during last year to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee in the Island of Antigua will at once be brought into operation. A new era will thus open out to the Colony, and an administrative machinery be put in motion which is to be hoped will accomplish much public good. My own conviction is, that this modification of the constitution will be found a vast improvement upon the existing irresponsible system which has so long prevailed in most of the West Indian Colonies, and I confidently believe that through its agency will be brought about much that is enlightened, liberal, and enduring in your laws, your institutions, and your executive administration of future years.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have caused several returns to be prepared for you, which I hope will place before you clearly the present financial position of the Colony, and thereby enable you to judge correctly how you can best apply the public resources in promoting the general welfare.

One of these Returns will show you the actual revenue and expenditure of the year terminating the 31st December 1859, and the balance in hand to be carried to the credit of the current year.

Another Return gives an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure of 1860, calculated according to the best information which the treasurer is able to afford.

In laying this estimate before you it is my duty to point out that it is not intended as the Government programme for the year, which I presume will be prepared by the Administrative Committee when appointed, but only as a means of bringing to your notice the amount of actual expenditure which is now going on, and such other items of additional outlay as will probably have to be met during the year on account of services which it is known must be provided for.

A third Return exhibits the liabilities of the island at the commencement of the current year, not provided for in the estimate of prospective expenditure.

I congratulate you most sincerely upon the improved and improving state of your financial prospects. There is every reason to believe that the Act so wisely passed by the legislature last year for increasing the revenue of the island will fully realize the expectations formed of it, and will enable the Colony both to meet its engagements easily and at the same time provide liberally for the current requirements of the public service.

In June 1859 I submitted by message to the House of Assembly two returns by the treasurer, showing that when I entered upon the administration at the close of April 1859 the Colony could not meet its liabilities for current expenditure by the sum of 431*l.* 2*s.*, whilst there were outstanding liabilities on account of debentures, deposits at interest by the savings' bank, and treasury notes in circulation, amounting to 12,168*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, also wholly unprovided for.

On the 1st January of this year, 673*l.* 2*s.* of the debt due to the savings' bank had been paid off, and after meeting all other claims for current expenditure to the 31st December 1859 there was a clear balance in hand of 2,400*l.*

The provision made in the estimates of 1860 will still further lessen your liabilities by 3,970*l.*, so that the debt of the Colony, which on the 1st May 1859 amounted to 12,168*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, will by the end of 1860 be reduced to 7,525*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*, of which the sum of 5,525*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* is due to the savings' bank, and 2,000*l.* on account of treasury notes.

At the same time there will be the large surplus of 5,225*l.* of revenue over expenditure, shown by the estimates as likely to accrue during the present year, which you will be able to apply either in further reduction of your debt, or in providing for such other services as you may deem most beneficial to the interests of the community.

There can be no doubt, therefore, but that the local finances will henceforward be found fully equal to meeting all claims which they can properly be expected to cover, and I am confident that under your supervision they will be wisely administered.

Mr. President, and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

As this is the last occasion upon which I am likely to be called upon to address you in person prior to my departure from the Colony, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to assure you that I shall carry away with me a very grateful recollection of the good feeling, favourable construction, and generous support which you so frankly tendered to me on my first arrival amongst you, and which have been ever since so trustingly continued to me.

Brief as has been the period of my administration, I am gratified to think that through such aid and support it has not been barren of results.

Without referring to many other useful and valuable measures which have been enacted during that interval, there are three so important that I may be pardoned if I advert to them now. These are—

1st. An Act largely raising your revenue, and fully retrieving the financial embarrassments of the Colony.

2d. An Act ameliorating your constitution, and extending to the Colony the advantages of responsible Government.

3d. An Act making provision for a large and permanent militia force, characterized by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as being the best Militia Act yet sent home from the West Indies.

I have also had the satisfaction of seeing the full complement of militia, liable to serve under the temporary Acts passed prior to my arrival, called out, and in a comparatively short time so well trained and disciplined that his Excellency the General Commanding in the West Indies, after inspecting the militia of all the West India Islands, has assured me that "nowhere has he found so "good a local force as that of Antigua, whether as to numbers or general efficiency."

These are not ephemeral measures, but will operate beneficially for the Colony in years yet to come.

Whatever, therefore, may be my future career, I feel that I can always look back with pride and satisfaction to my connexion with the Colony.

Indeed my gratitude is due to all classes of the community for the great kindness and consideration which have so invariably been extended to me both officially and privately.

I shall ever take a deep interest in the future progress and prosperity of Antigua; and I pray gentlemen, that success may crown all your labours, and that God's blessing may ever rest upon yourselves, your families and your country.

Council Chamber, 16th February 1860. E. EYRE.

REPLY OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL.

To his Excellency E. J. EYRE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, beg leave to thank your Excellency for the gracious speech you have addressed to us on the opening of a new session of our legislature.

We thank your Excellency for the terms of approbation with which you have been pleased to recognise the labours of the legislature during the last session; and we trust we will not disappoint your confidence that, for the future, our best attention will be given to all questions that may be brought before us, affecting the general interests of the Colony.

We acknowledge that there are several measures of great importance and value to the public good which still demand our deliberate consideration; and of these, a plan (the least burdensome to the general revenue) for encouraging the importation of agricultural labourers, and securing their services for a lengthened period,—some means for preserving the lives of native children, and placing medical assistance within the reach of the rural population who have withdrawn themselves from contracts for general hiring,—must claim the earliest attention of the legislature.

These measures are of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Colony, as regards the growth and manufacture of its staple produce; and will fitly form subjects for the careful consideration of the local Government, under the improved and extended constitution to which your Excellency has adverted.

We sympathize with your Excellency in feelings of regret that the connexion which has subsisted between us so very auspiciously is likely to be brought to a termination in a brief period. We shall always retain a grateful remembrance of your zealous concern for the public good, and the courteous deportment that has marked your administration over us; and we hope Her Majesty's Government may soon requite your services with that acknowledgment which they deserve.

(Signed) WM. BYAM, President.
B. E. JARVIS,
WM. LEE.
WM. E. ODLUM.
THOS. NICHOLSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REJOINDER.

I thank you for your kind address. It is very cheering to me to know that during my stay amongst you I have gained your confidence and esteem, and that when our official connexion terminates I shall still bear away with me your good wishes in behalf of my future career.

REPLY OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To his Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the House of Assembly of Antigua, tender to your Excellency our cordial acknowledgments for the speech which you have been pleased to make to us on the opening of the first session of the present legislature.

It is a matter of pride to us that, on terminating the last session of the late General Assembly, your Excellency could conscientiously congratulate the country upon the many beneficial results accruing from its labours during the protracted period of seven years.

We are sensible that there are various measures required for the public good, not less important and valuable than those which were achieved by our predecessors. To these, and to all questions affecting the general interests, it will be our duty to give diligent consideration and we cherish the hope that our exertions may not be altogether unproductive of results beneficial to our constituents; and the community at large.

We receive with gratification the assurance that your connexion with the legislature of Antigua is a source of pleasure and pride to your Excellency, and we cordially reciprocate the regret experienced by your Excellency at the approaching termination of your temporary administration; and, although your Excellency, in the expectation of the return of the Governor-in-Chief at the end of the next month, may not feel yourself at liberty to enter fully upon questions of public interest, yet, confident of your Excellency's anxious solicitude to promote the welfare of the Colony, we shall cheerfully entertain any suggestions to which you shall invite our attention.

We shall be prepared to receive over from the mother country the management and direction of the local post office, and on the receipt of the reply to the joint report of the two houses, transmitted by your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 13th January, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out such management and direction.

We shall give consideration to the correspondence which has taken place between your Excellency

and Her Majesty's Government, which you propose to lay before us, relative to sending out an engineer officer to report upon the fortifications in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and to advise as to the best means of providing for their defence and security.

We are impressed with the importance of the large and comprehensive subject of immigration, bearing directly as it does upon the maintenance and future progress of Antigua as a sugar-producing Colony, and indirectly upon the great question of the practical superiority of free over slave labour; for the remunerative cultivation in the British Possessions, as opposed to cultivation in the slave-holding countries, is undeniably dependent upon the command by the planter of continuous labour at a just cost.

We regard the withdrawal of a large number of the labouring population from the estates, either to engage in the cultivation of land purchased by themselves, or to embark successfully in other avocations in life, as the natural consequence of an improved material condition, of the free and equal administration of the law, and of the facilities largely enjoyed for civil and religious instruction; but while we thus acknowledge and sympathize with this abstraction from agricultural pursuits, it is clear that a deficiency has been thus created in the supply of manual labour to an extent which is not to be compensated either by increased skill, by implemental husbandry, or by the application of extended capital.

Without, then, an increase of labour, equal to the existing and growing emergency, it is manifest to us that the productive strength of the Colony must be impaired; that diminished exports must induce diminished imports; that a limited expenditure for labour must contract the circulation of money; and as all other interests, professional, commercial, and otherwise, profit, more or less, by the success of the agricultural interest, so do they, more or less, suffer by its depression.

We are convinced, therefore, that a well-designed and well-conducted system of immigration, in which the interest of the employer as well as the employed shall be consulted, is of paramount importance, not to the agriculturist alone, but to every class of the community at large.

We shall receive with the deepest interest the correspondence between your Excellency and the Secretary of State on the subject of immigration.

The state of facts disclosed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, viz., that the deaths are nearly equal to the births, is matter of unfeigned concern to us; for we have but too much reason to apprehend that the majority of deaths which are reported to occur either in infancy or in early childhood are the result of maternal neglect, or the want of medical attendance.

We believe, also, that the greater number of the labouring population now detached from properties and resident in villages, and no longer enjoying the privilege of gratuitous medical attendance, are in some cases unwilling, and in others unable, to obtain the necessary professional assistance and nursing in illness, for themselves, their children, or relations, and that thus a sacrifice of life takes place which cannot be too much deprecated.

In the presence of an evil of such magnitude it is not matter of surprise that even in a climate so favourable as our own, and where the necessaries of life are, from the bounty of nature and the constant demand for labour, so easily obtained, the population does not rapidly increase.

We are, however, apprehensive that the indifference and neglect exhibited by the mother are associated with a low standard of morality, without the pale of legislative action, and not to be immediately counteracted by the application of any influence or remedy. Yet, holding it with your Excellency to be a duty incumbent upon us, we shall address ourselves to a careful investigation of the subject, and to the consideration whether provision cannot be made for extending medical supervision to the labouring population generally.

The saving of life alone, irrespective of the advantage of an increase to the population, would amply compensate for the expenditure of money which might be necessary to accomplish so paramount an object.

We gratefully acknowledge with your Excellency the present sanitary state of the island, and the immunity from epidemic and serious diseases which it has pleased the Almighty to permit us to enjoy for so many months past.

We thank your Excellency for the information that, upon the return of Governor Hamilton, the Act to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee will be brought into operation.

We have every confidence in the beneficial working of a measure maturely considered by the Council and late House of Assembly, and passed without division in ther body; and we trust the modification of the constitution which it effects will be found to be a substantial improvement upon the existing irresponsible system, and tend to promote amelioration in our laws, our institutions, and future Executive Administration.

The various returns with which your Excellency has caused to be prepared and submitted to us afford very acceptable information in reference to the financial position of the Clony. It is matter of earnest congratulation that the Act passed at your Excellency's instance last year for increasing the revenue of the island will enable the Colony to meet its engagements, and to provide for the requirements of the public service; and it is highly satisfactory to us to know, on the authority of the estimates, that at the expiration of the present year we shall have reduced the debt of 12,168*l.*, existing upon your Excellency's arrival among us, to 7,525*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* is advisedly kept in circulation in treasury notes, and the remainder, 5,525*l.*, is held by the country at interest for the savings' bank; a valuable institution whose interests are thus, with the most perfect safety to the depositors, advantageously consulted, and that at the same time there will be a surplus, estimated at 5,225*l.*, available for the public service.

We cannot but regard the happy results as furnishing conclusive proof of the resources of the Colony, and of its power to maintain unimpaired its credit, and to confirm the confidence so exten-

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sively and so justly reposed in the local authorities for the exact and faithful performance of the public engagements.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to bear testimony to your Excellency's zealous and ardent desire to promote the public welfare; and we refer, in common with your Excellency, with pleasure, to the three Acts in particular which you have mentioned as important measures passed during the short period of your Government.

It is with a feeling of pride that we learn from your Excellency that the training and discipline of the several militia corps have elicited from his Excellency the General Commanding in the West Indies, after inspecting the militia of all the West India Islands, the distinguished compliment that "No where had he found so good a local force as that of Antigua, whether as to numbers or general efficiency." The force having been established at considerable expense, it is very gratifying to us to know, upon authority, that it merits such high commendation.

It is very pleasing to us to hear from your Excellency, on the last occasion upon which you are likely to address the two houses prior to your departure from the Colony, that you will carry away with you a grateful recollection of the good feeling, favourable construction, and generous support frankly tendered and continued to you; and your declaration that, whatever may be your future career, your Excellency will always look back with pride and satisfaction to your connexion with Antigua, and that you will ever take a deep interest in her future progress and prosperity, is very flattering to us.

We, on our part, have to perform the very grateful duty of recording our sense of the value to the Colony of your Excellency's administration. You frankly sought our confidence, and invited our cooperation. It was our duty cordially to support an able Executive, who manifested an earnest desire to promote the public welfare; hence the establishment of that good relationship which has subsisted between your Excellency and the legislature, and that mutual confidence and respect which at all times constitute the strongest guarantee for the succesful administration of a Colonial Government.

In respectfully responding to your Excellency's farewell, we pray you to accept our best wishes for your personal welfare, and the expression of our earnest hope that the able and efficient discharge of your responsible duties as the Executive Officer of Antigua may obtain for your Excellency the rich reward of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Commitee Room, February 16, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REJOINDER.

I thank you for your cordial address. It is most gratifying to me to receive so acceptable a testimony that the affairs of the Colony have not retrograded under my administration. I value very highly this record of your good opinion, and I gratefully appreciate the warm-hearted good wishes which, on the eve of my retirement from the Government, you have so feelingly expressed in my favour.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th February 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the annual abstracts from the Registry of births and deaths for the year 1859.

2. These tables, I find, call for very little comment from me, as in no respect do they present any noticeable difference from those for the preceding year, after allowing for ordinary variations which must be expected on any comparison of statistics.

3. In regard to the total number of births and deaths registered, the present return is more satisfactory than the last, the births having been in excess of those for 1858 by 73, and the deaths less in number by 70.

4. The greatest number of births and the fewest deaths on the present occasion appear in the December quarter of the year. The deaths were most numerous in the first quarter, which may be accounted for by the epidemic fever prevailing at that period.

5. The deaths of infants under one year show nearly the same ratio as in former returns, being 329, or nearly 33 per cent. of the total mortality registered. Excluding those of infants, the deaths of young persons under the age of puberty is 17 per cent. of the remaining numbers, being in rather less proportion than on the tables for 1858.

6. One tenth of the births recorded have been of still-born children, still in great and abnormal disproportion. And the illegitimate births constitute, as before, rather more than half of the total.

7. I have no general observations to add to those which have been submitted in my former reports for 1858 and 1859. The recommendations there made it is proposed to embody in an Act, for amending the existing law, which, it is hoped, the legislature will favourably consider.

I have, &c.

His Excellency (Signed) A. MUSGRAVE, Registrar General.
The Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c.

Office of Registrar General of Births and Deaths.

General Abstract of Births and Deaths for the Year 1859.

Parish.	No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 year.		One year and under.		Complexion.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.
St. John - -	524	115	129	153	127	316	48	160	639	187	207	26	28	108	83	386	96	157
St. Mary - -	178	56	50	44	28	157	6	15	96	24	20	4	7	25	16	84	4	8
St. Paul - -	155	35	44	34	42	131	5	19	134	30	43	14	8	15	24	111	8	15
St. Philip - -	150	42	38	35	35	126	8	16	115	28	31	13	7	20	16	97	12	6
St. Peter - -	180	34	26	61	61	147	16	17	150	31	32	14	6	33	34	122	17	11
St. George - -	159	45	36	37	37	128	8	23	107	30	23	8	8	19	19	94	3	10
Totals -	1,346	327	323	364	332	1,005	91	250	1,241	330	356	79	64	220	192	894	140	207

Abstract of Total Births and Deaths in each Quarter for the Year 1859.

Quarters.	No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 year.		One year and under.		Complexion.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.
To 31st March -	317	94	66	85	72	245	17	55	359	92	120	25	15	64	43	251	51	57
To 30th June -	326	69	71	99	87	249	19	58	277	93	77	17	10	42	38	222	19	36
To 30th September	336	72	92	87	85	242	31	63	340	75	87	23	20	60	75	245	31	64
To 31st December	367	92	94	93	88	269	24	74	265	70	72	14	19	54	36	176	39	50
Totals -	1,346	327	323	364	332	1,005	91	250	1,241	330	356	79	64	220	192	894	140	207

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REPORT of the Commissioners of Education for the year ending September 1859.

The Commissioners have not found it needful in any case during the past year to depart from the course which they adopted at the commencement of their labours, the principles of which were fully described in their report of last year. They have, moreover, the satisfaction of perceiving that by these means very considerable good has been effected, and the education of the people furthered to an extent greater than ever before within the same period of time.

The number of schools receiving aid from the funds under the control of the Commissioners is at present 43, which are distributed among the different religious bodies as follows:—

Church of England	17
Moravian	17
Wesleyan	8
Private Schools	1
Total	43

Of these, 4 are juvenile schools, in which the higher rules of arithmetic and the elements of geography are taught, along with grammar and writing from dictation; 11 are infant schools, in which the instruction is almost entirely elementary and introductory. Many of these, notwithstanding their small pretensions in the amount of knowledge imparted, are yet undoubtedly of very great importance and usefulness from the healthfulness of their influence upon the children brought under their discipline.

The remaining 28 are mixed schools, in which both infant and juvenile pupils are taught together. The instruction of the very young in these is for the most part carried on by the aid of monitors selected from the most advanced, and it is in these that there is generally most need for their present standard, both of work and discipline, to be raised.

The teachers are in number 58; those of the Church of England and the Moravians numbering each 22, the Wesleyans 13, and one private teacher. Some of these have had no training other than that of practice in their own way, but they evince, notwithstanding, great aptitude for their work, and do well what they do.

The total number of children at present receiving instruction in these schools is as follows:

Church of England	1,204
Moravian	1,814
Wesleyan	768
Private	87
	3,873

If an average be taken during the whole year the number gives the somewhat higher total of 3,979.

There is in some instances marked improvement in the attendance, but very much remains to be done before its average can be brought up to a satisfactory standard. Of the 3,873 mentioned as on the register, only 2,541 are in average daily attendance, and of the scholars many do not come to school more than three days in the week. In the last quarter of last year, the average daily attendance was 2,516 out of a total number on the books of 3,910, showing that there is a small increase, between one and two per centum, in the per-centage of regular attendants at school, as compared with the whole number on the register.

The total cost of the schools during the year has been 1,530*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*, of which 760*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* have been contributed by the Commissioners.

As compared with the expenditure of last year this shows the distribution of public money to have stimulated private effort, for the amount expended this year exceeds that in the former years by 107*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, of which 62*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* has been granted by the Board, the remaining 45*l.* being raised from private sources.

The Commissioners have not felt able to take any steps as yet towards the institution of a training school for teachers and monitors, desirable as they believe it to be.

They cannot bring their report to a close without again adverting to the necessity for a good middle class school in the city of Saint John. They last year ventured to draw the attention of the legislature to this important subject, and nothing having been as yet undertaken to supply the deficiency, they would again recommend it to the legislature as essential to the best interests of a most important part of the population, and therefore well worthy their most serious consideration.

The Commissioners annex a tabulated summary of the returns received from the several schools during the year.

(Signed) THOS. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Returns of Schools, made to the Commissioners of Education for the Year ending September 1859.

Schools.	Attendance.				Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils on the List.	Average daily Attendance.	School Fees.	Grants.	Total Receipts from Colonial Sources.	Salaries.	Books, Maps, and Apparatus.	Total Cost.
Church of England - - -	17	22	1,323	815	141 7 2½	277 7 8½	418 14 11	555 5 11½	52 9 5	607 15 4½
Moravian - - -	17	22	1,852	1,218	267 14 3	330 9 6½	598 3 9½	563 13 9	67 14 11	631 8 8
Wesleyan - - -	8	13	744	451	63 15 7½	141 18 0	205 13 7½	281 12 0	9 11 6	291 3 6
Union School (John Carty's)	1	1	86	48	2 4 5	8 0 0	10 4 5	10 4 5	—	10 4 5
	43	58	4,005	2,532	475 1 6	757 15 3	1,232 16 9	1,410 16 1½	129 15 10	1,540 11 11½

REPORT of the Directors of the Holberton Hospital.

According to custom, and in terms of the Act, the Directors of the Holberton Hospital beg respectfully to lay before the legislature the Report of their proceedings during the past year, being the third Annual Report.

The number of patients admitted during the past year was 408. Of these 284 have been dismissed cured and relieved, 9 were sent to the Poorhouse, 1 to the Lunatic Asylum, and 100 have died.

The number of out-patients treated at the dispensary was 571; a number far exceeding that of any former year. This increase is accounted for owing to the attention of the Directors having been specially directed to this department, with the view of increasing the accommodation for the different classes of patients, and they rejoice to find that the increased facilities opened up for obtaining medical advice by the poorer classes have been duly appreciated by them.

The total number of patients of all kinds who have received medical assistance during the past year has been 979. During the past year 7 births have taken place in the lying-in-ward. 74 seamen of various nations have received medical relief in that portion of the hospital which is set apart for seafaring men.

Several surgical operations of minor importance have been performed, and three cases of strangulated hernia were reduced, under chloroform, by the taxis.

The rate of mortality is liable to great variation from exceptional causes. It may appear somewhat high for the past year, but it must not be overlooked that several cases were admitted in a hopeless and moribund condition. Hospital statistics are always at a great disadvantage in this respect, as compared with the results of private practice, many of the deaths enumerated being cases in a hopeless condition when admitted, or labouring under diseases which are beyond the reach of the healing art; for example, 36 deaths took place from pulmonary consumption, this ruthless scourge being more prevalent here than people at a distance would imagine; 20 succumbed under dropsy, which is also unhappily too common, the effects either of debility or organic disease resulting from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. 11 deaths from yellow fever amongst Portuguese took place while the epidemic was at its height; they were admitted in the last stage of the disease.

The Directors have next to beg the attention of the legislature to the financial affairs of the hospital for the past year.

The income is usually described as ordinary and extraordinary; under the former the first and principal item is the annual grant of 1,000*l.* allowed by the legislature, and a further grant of 350*l.*, which was found necessary to meet the exigencies of the hospital. The second and most fluctuating source of income is that derived from donations and subscriptions, which have this year only amounted to the trifling sum of 7*l.* 2*s.* Having always regarded this source of income as an acknowledgment of the value of the institution, the Directors regret to report so serious a falling off in it; and they would respectfully invite the community generally, and the proprietary body more particularly, to renew their contributions, and thereby enable the Directors to carry out the humane intentions of the legislature, without pressing heavily on the general revenue of the island.

The Directors have had under their consideration the propriety of establishing an additional wing to the hospital.

Their views on the subject, however, have not yet been matured, and they purpose to give it their early and earnest attention, as soon as further means can be raised, in addition to the sum of 204*l.* in hand, received from J. B. Lowry, Esquire, surviving executor under the will of Miss McKee, deceased.

The treasurer's account, hereto appended, shows a balance of 59*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which is reserved to meet the engagements entered into for necessary repairs.

(Signed) G. W. WESTERBY, Chairman pro tem.
J. GIBSON.
WM. THIBOU, Treasurer.
JAMES GORDON, Secretary.

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Dr. HOLBERTON HOSPITAL Account from 1st July 1858 to 30th June 1859. Cr.

1859.		£	s.	d.	1858.		£	s.	d.
June 30.	To General Supplies -	759	1	0	July 1.	By Balance in hand -	33	15	0
	To Medical Officer, Warden, Matron, Nurses, and Servants	357	0	10	1859. June 30.	By General Legislative Grant - - -	1,000	0	0
	To Medicines, &c. -	74	4	0		By Extraordinary Legislative Grant - -	350	0	0
	To Incidental Expenses, Stationery, &c. -	3	0	10		By Donations, &c. received - -	7	2	0
	To Clothing, Bedding, &c. - - -	23	1	9					
	To Coffins (105) 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ,, Graves, 27*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*	66	8	10					
	To petty Repairs -	19	12	7					
		1,302	9	10					
	To Garden Expenses -	29	2	4					
		1,331	12	2					
	To Balance in hand -	59	4	10					
		£1,390	17	0			£1,390	17	0

(Errors excepted.)

Audited by J. Gibson,
Antigua, 30th June 1859.

(Signed) WM. THIBOU, Treasurer.

REPORT of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1859.

In conformity with the rules framed at the opening of the Asylum, which for some years have fallen into neglect, the Guardians beg leave to lay before your Excellency their report for the year 1859. At the close of the year 1858 the number of patients in the Asylum was 42, of whom 13 were males and 29 females. These may all be considered incurable cases, several of them having been of more than ten years duration. Since that period thirteen cases have been admitted, of whom six were males and seven females. Five patients have been dismissed cured in the course of the year, after a few months treatment; two were discharged at the request of their friends, but readmitted in the course of a week. The number of deaths during the year was 10; for particulars of which we refer to the Table No. 2.* Cerebral disease was the cause of four of these deaths; the others were attributable to general debility and exhaustion. On the 31st December the number of patients was 40, of whom 13 were males and 27 females. Reference to the Table No. 1* will show the length of time they have been in the Asylum.

The cause of the mental alienation is seldom or never stated in the admission papers, and the medical attendants have not been able to obtain any reliable information on this head, except that in the males there is no doubt that intemperance and other vicious indulgences are fruitful sources. Of this class several have been readmitted after having been discharged apparently cured.

The patients have been kept at some manual occupation, as far as the state of their health would admit. Some portion of the land to the south and west of the Asylum has been cultivated by them, but at present the dry weather and the poor nature of the soil have rendered this sort of labour valueless. The effect of the drought is severely felt also by occasioning a scarcity of water, and the state of the spouting demands immediate attention, being at present much out of repair. The buildings are in good order, and the wards are very clean. The northern range of wards is well ventilated, but the old building to the south might be improved in this respect. The parapet of the bridge connecting the island with the city requires repairs.

The rules and regulations of the Asylum have been for a long time out of print, and to this circumstance the Guardians are inclined to attribute the ignorance of the Committee of the duties required of them, and their neglect of the periodical visits and reports. The Guardians have ordered the rules and regulations to be printed, and they trust that in future the duties will be more regularly performed.

(Signed) WM. BYAM,
Chairman of the Lunatic Asylum
Guardians, ex-officio, as President.

Poorhouse, Antigua, April 4, 1860.

The Guardians of the Poor, in compliance with the desire expressed by the Lieutenant Governor that they should present an annual report of the state of the Lazaretto, now report, for the information of his Excellency—

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* Not printed.

That the Lazaretto has been under the care and superintendence of the Guardians since the year 1856, from which time the number has varied from 21 to 23.

On the 1st January 1859 the number in the Lazaretto amounted to 23, of which 8 were males and 15 females.

During the past year 8 persons were admitted; 3 males and 5 females.

The deaths during such period were 9,—3 males and 6 females,—and resulted from leprosy. As the persons admitted are all in the state of mutilation characterizing the far advanced stage, the medical attendant is not able to record any instance of recovery, the unfortunate victims being generally carried off at the last by diarrhœa or dysentery.

On the 1st January 1860, the number in the Lazaretto amounted to 22; 8 males and 14 females. The diet of the sufferers admitted to the Asylum is the same as that of the inmates of the Poorhouse, and they are visited by the master of that establishment weekly.

The medical officer is also in regular attendance on the persons received into the Lazaretto, and a religious service is observed there on the Sunday, and once during the course of the week, by a catechist appointed by the bishop of the diocese.

Cleanliness is well attended to, and the sufferers are permitted to occupy themselves in light and useful work, such as making baskets, &c., and are permitted to receive the proceeds of their labour.

(Signed) WM. SNAGG,
Chairman.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor E. EYRE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 28.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, February 11, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report from Mr. President Rushworth, forwarding the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1859.

2. It is very gratifying to learn that the general state of the island is so satisfactory, and that the revenue of 1859 was found fully equal to the expenditure.

3. The estimates of probable revenue and expenditure for 1860, transmitted in my Despatch, Montserrat, No. 23, of the 8th February instant, show that the prospects of the Colony are equally favourable for the current year.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Enclosure in No. 13.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Montserrat, January 27, 1860.

I HAVE the satisfaction, while transmitting the returns that constitute the Blue Book of this island for the year 1859, to report that the improvement in our financial condition mentioned on the last occasion has been continued during the past year; and the following Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure, that has been prepared by the treasurer, shows a balance in favour of the former of 251*l.* 19*s.* 0¼*d.*, which amount will be available for the service of 1860.

REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand on 1st January 1859	- - -	262 2 7½	Civil establishment	618 18 6½	
Import duty	1,483 2 3		Judicial establishment	516 9 0	
Export duty	492 10 4		Ecclesiastical establishment	207 15 6	
Land tax	1,157 3 0¼		Poor establishment	542 11 0	
Liquor licences	37 10 0		Repairs of public roads	135 0 0	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	63 6 3		Quarantine expenses	91 1 9	
Boat licences	3 9 4		Printing	92 7 4	
Rent of Fort Barrington	13 9 3		Gaol expenses	83 19 4	
			Public medical attendant	25 0 0	
			Instalment and interest of loan	783 18 0	
			Miscellaneous	163 18 7	
		3,250 10 5¼			3,260 14 0½
			Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	- - -	251 19 0¼
	£	3,512 13 0¾		£	3,512 13 0¾

MONTSERRAT.

2. The state of the treasury has also allowed me to continue the work I commenced in 1858 in the reconstruction of the public roads, and last year the planters residing in the windward division of the island were for the first time enabled to carry in carts the produce of their estates to the shipping place at the port of Plymouth.

3. It is further gratifying to me to be able to report that the public health has been good during the past year, and the peace and good order of the island have continued also undisturbed.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDW. RUSHWORTH, President.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 135.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 10th November 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of St. Kitts for the year 1859, with the Despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, explaining the delay in the transmission of that document, and why it is unaccompanied by a report from him.

No. 64. 31 Oct. 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KER. B. HAMILTON.

(No. 64.)

SIR,

Government House, 31st October 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State, the "Blue Book" for 1859.

2. I have delayed the transmission of this document in hope of being able to send it with a report of my own. I have found, however, that the information I have obtained on subjects not amply and sufficiently discussed in former reports is too meagre, and my own residence in the Island too short to enable me to send a report which would be satisfactory to myself or useful to the Secretary of State.

2.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, March 6, 1860.

IN transmitting a copy of a despatch which I have received from Sir Arthur Rumbold, forwarding and reporting upon the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1859, I have much pleasure in calling your Grace's attention to the satisfactory state and prospects of that Colony, as represented in the report, and to the many important and useful laws which have been enacted during the past twelve months, through the energy and perseverance of the President.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Enclosure in No. 15.

NEVIS.

Encl. in No. 15.

3

(No. 28.)

SIR, Nevis, March 3, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for this Colony for the past year.

2. As I have already fully reported in my several despatches on all matters of interest connected with the Colony, I have little to add of a general nature. A revenue adequate to the public expenditure has been collected; all public engagements have been maintained; the new gaol has been finally completed; and a new Government House has been commenced.

3. An occurrence of importance has supervened in the purchase of several estates by Barbadian planters, who being possessed of the command of capital will in all probability extend largely the cultivation of the staple products of the island, and increase its exports.

4. A rare intelligence has characterized the proceedings of the legislature; a truly enlightened view has been taken of questions both political and financial. Several acts of grave importance and immediate advantage for the future of the Colony have been passed, and appear to me to call for special record and recognition.

" 1st. An Act to authorize the Appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee of the Island of Nevis."

It was a matter of most anxious consideration whether any other measures of reform could be applied, by which the great essentials of good government could be secured, by the attainment of a working committee for the transaction of public business. The Act which has been passed to effect this object is modelled on the Jamaica and Saint Kitts Acts. Nevis possesses the material for the formation of a responsible committee; and having earnestly desired and studied the welfare of the Colony, I have found "that it is "not possible to conduct legislative business effectually unless the government and the "legislature are co-operating to a common purpose, and communicating in such a manner "as to assist this co-operation."

" 2d. An Act to alter and amend the Import and Export Tax Act."

This Act has been passed at a singularly opportune juncture. It is of the greatest importance to have a permanent source of revenue assured, whereby all established and recognized claims may be provided for. Such will be the result of this Act, while its combination with the Executive Council and Committee Act has intimately blended the most important political and financial reform ever effected in Nevis. The views of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed in Earl Grey's circular despatch of 29th May 1850, have been carried out; and the spirit of the despatch of his Grace the present Secretary of State, on the subject of a permanent revenue, in connexion with the amended constitution of Jamaica, has been fully appreciated and acted upon. This little Colony may henceforth take rank as one of the foremost in the path of progress.

" 3d. An Act to impose a Tax on the Tonnage of all Vessels entering inwards, "and to appropriate the Revenue derived therefrom."

This Act seeks to accomplish a long desired public work, viz., the erection of a pier. The advantages which will result to the commerce of the place are obvious. It is hoped that after the construction of the pier the Royal Mail Steamers, which now pass within a mile of the town, will stop to deliver and receive the mails and passengers, instead of continuing the inconvenient practice at present in force of landing them at Saint Kitts, to which island it is also necessary for passengers by the steamers to proceed, at the risk of long detention, and with the certainty of incurring considerable expense.

" 4th. An Act to authorize and provide for the Erection of a Government House "for the Residence of the Officer administering the Government."

The erection of a government house has become a necessity. The Assembly have supplied this desideratum. It was with great disappointment that I found but bare walls to shelter in on my arrival; for it was a serious matter to have to sacrifice a large portion of the first year's income from the slender salary which the local executive receives to furnish a few rooms. The Colony has hitherto granted 60*l.* a year for the rent of a house; but no other provision was made for the comfort of the officers administering the government. In the course of two or three months the new government house will be sufficiently advanced to admit of its being occupied; and a wise liberality will no doubt be exercised as to furnishing it at no distant period. The site is admirable, and the intended building, while constructed with every proper economy, will be both healthy and commodious.

5. Two Acts of significance, as evincing a more enlightened view concerning superstitious practices, deserve notice. By a former Act, now repealed, any negro or coloured

Nevis.

person who practised confu or obeah doctor was to be punished with death. This brutal enactment has not only been repealed, but the very appellations by which these heathenish and superstitious devices were known have been blotted out of the Statute book, while a suitable punishment has been provided for such persons as may use delusive and superstitious devices or other frauds for the purposes of deception.

With an amended constitution, with a permanent revenue secured, the prospect of large and increasing cultivation, the introduction of men of capital into the island, a legislature whose measures evince finality and forethought,—everything promises rapid development and progress for the Island. One of the recently arrived proprietors has stated to me that the productive powers of Nevis may be calculated to attain at least six thousand hogsheads of sugar, and that the present labouring population is adequate to its cultivation and manufacture without any recourse to immigration. Such a prospect for the future must be considered both hopeful and satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD,
President.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Virgin Islands.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Ker B. Hamilton to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 86.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
May 25, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1859, with the report of the officer administering the government.

2. That report offers a fair exposition of the condition of those islands.

3. For some years the state of Tortola and the neighbouring islands in the same government has shown little variety of political or social feature; and the islands present the remarkable instance of a colony from which there has been in the past year no export to the United Kingdom. But the reopening by English capitalists of the copper mines of Virgin Gorda, yielding valuable ore, gives the promise of an advantage to the Colony which may be of reciprocal use to the mother country.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 16.

Enclosure in No. 16.

(No. 40.)

Virgin Islands, Tortola, May 10, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward in triplicate the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1859.

2. The general affairs of these islands have been discussed recently and at length by my immediate predecessor in the administration of the government, and considering our mutual relations with the Colony, and the uncertain tenure of my office, I shall feel it desirable to avoid making this despatch the medium of any dissertation on the moral, social, or political condition of the Colony, either as regards its present state or its future prospects; and I shall confine myself, therefore, as much as possible within the limits of a mere résumé of the most important statistical details comprised in the Blue Book, and to such observations by way of running commentary as may be necessary to elucidate them.

Financial.

3. The financial condition of the Colony is improving. The year 1859 opened with outstanding claims against the country on account of salaries to public officers and

miscellaneous services amounting to 534*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and a balance on a special loan of 300*l.*, making a total debt of 834*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* To meet this amount there was in the treasurer's hands a sum of 43*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 790*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* At the end of the year this debt was reduced to 668*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, with assets in hand amounting to 331*l.* 9*s.* 7¾*d.*, whereby the outstanding obligations of 1859, to be provided for from the revenue of 1860, were brought down to 336*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.*, a reduction of debt between the close of 1858 and the close of 1859 of 454*l.* 6*s.* 7¼*d.* Commencing, therefore, with a debt of 336*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.* (whereof 200*l.* is on account of a loan payable by annual instalments of 100*l.*, with interest at 3¼ per cent., and of which, therefore, only 106*l.* 10*s.* will be chargeable to the current year), it is estimated that at the close of 1860 the current public debt will be reduced to 182*l.* 4*s.* 3¾*d.*; but I venture to hope that the Legislative Council will devise means for covering this estimated deficiency in the course of the year, and I shall let pass no opportunity of pressing the subject on their consideration.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Estimated revenue of 1860, including uncollected taxes of 1859 -	2,105	11	0
Estimated expenditure of 1860, including outstanding obligations of 1859, and instalment of loan, with interest, 106*l.* 10*s.* -	2,287	15	3¼
Deficit - - - - - -	182	4	3¾

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The revenue of 1859 amounted to 1,949*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*, and the expenditure to 1,595*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of 354*l.* 6*s.* 7¼*d.* The revenue of 1859 exceeded that of the previous year (1,389*l.* 1*s.* 0¾*d.*) by the sum of 560*l.* 15*s.* 8¾*d.*, while its expenditure fell short of that of 1858 by 2*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

5. The increase of revenue was occasioned chiefly by the imposition of new levies in the shape of a land tax, and of import duties on flour and corn meal, and by the re-adjustment of some minor heads of taxation, the nature of which, as well as the amounts yielded by them, are shown in the tables of the Blue Book.

6. Notwithstanding the occurrence in 1859 of extraordinary expenses for the maintenance of a police force and of a volunteer militia, there was a small decrease of expenditure, compared with the former year, arising from the saving of a clergyman's stipend for nine months, there having been no officiating minister for that period, relief from several contingent expenses, and in no small degree from a more stringent observance of practical economy in the disbursements of the public funds.

7. The comparative revenue and expenditure for the last five years are shown by the returns in a tabular form annexed to this despatch, marked A. and B. respectively.

Public Debt.

8. There is a large debt of many years standing, commonly called "The Consolidated Debt," for which no provision has been made of late years; not since the expiration of the Stamp Act in 1857. But as soon as the Colony shall be relieved from the current embarrassments which now overlay it, I shall feel it my duty to urge upon the consideration of the legislature the obligation of providing for the payment of this debt, with accruing interest.

Military Expenditure.

9. In April last year an ordinance was passed for raising a volunteer militia, by which a sum of 150*l.* "for arming and equipping" and 50*l.* per annum for "keeping up and maintaining" the force were appropriated; but of these amounts only 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* have been expended. The whole military expenditure for the year has not exceeded the sum of 33*l.* 16*s.* 11¾*d.*

10. There will be a large increase of expenditure under this head in 1860, when the uniforms for the militia men will be procured.

Legislation.

11. The legislative measures of 1859 are enumerated in pages 64 to 70 of the Blue Book. The most important of these measures undoubtedly are the ordinances of the 24th March and 23d September, remodelling the political constitution of the Colony, and defining the privileges of the Legislative Council. An improvement in the summary administration of justice by justices of the peace, which was theretofore most loose and irregular, has been introduced by the ordinance of the 24th August, for regulating petty sessions of the peace, which also embodies the provisions of the Imperial Statute

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20 & 21 Vict. c. 48. Ordinances for establishing a police force and for raising a volunteer militia force have also been passed, and are in operation.

12. For purposes of finance, the most important ordinances are those imposing a tax on lands, and amending the schedule to the general tax ordinance.

13. Measures have been passed for assimilating the law of the Virgin Islands to the law of England, and among these are:—An Ordinance to regulate Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, incorporating the provisions of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 38; an Ordinance to amend the Law concerning the Remission of Penalties; and an Ordinance to enable Coroners to admit to Bail Persons charged with Manslaughter.

14. A complete revision of the Statute Book, with a view to the assimilation of the code of local laws to the improved models of the mother country, and the publication for general convenience of a corrected and expurgated edition of the various acts and ordinances now in force, is under the consideration of the legislature, and will, I trust, be effected shortly.

Education.

15. Little has hitherto been done for the advancement of education or the diffusion of practically useful knowledge among the people of these islands; but the legislature is becoming awake to a sense of its obligations on this head, and an ordinance was passed during the last year, to come into operation in the present one, by which an annual sum of 50*l.* is apportioned to the furtherance of education, under the supervision of commissioners. In pursuance of this ordinance, a commission has been issued, appointing the Chief Justice, the officiating minister, and the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, to be the commissioners, and I trust that the returns under the head of Education for 1860 will be more satisfactory than those presented by the Blue Book of 1859.

16. The schools in connexion with the Established Church during the past year were three in number, supported (with the exception of 48*s.* allowed by the Colony to a schoolmistress for rent of a room), at an average expense of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, from funds at the disposal of the diocesan; but so loosely have these schools been conducted, that Mr. Vanterpool, the master of the Virgin Gorda School, is unable to make return of the number of his pupils beyond a rough guess that they amount to an average of 39 or 40, of which one half are girls.

The appointment of a minister in October last, aided, probably, by the voice in the management of the schools which the legislative grant before adverted to will give the local government, will most likely tend to secure for the future a more efficient supervision over these schools, and to enforce more attention to their duties from the masters and mistresses.

17. The Wesleyans have four schools, supported by voluntary contributions, and numbering 115 pupils. This denomination has also four Sunday schools, giving weekly instruction to 259 pupils.

Imports and Exports.

18. The gross value of the imports into the Virgin Islands during 1859 was 10,075*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, upon which the duty collected was 277*l.* 8*s.*, being at the rate of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; but the only articles liable to duties of import are flour and corn meal, the former of which pays a duty of 4*s.* per barrel, and the latter 2*s.* There were 1,633 barrels of flour (wheaten and rye) imported, and 647 barrels of corn meal; and had the import duty on these articles been in force during the whole of the year, the revenue derived from this moderate rate of duty would have amounted to 391*l.* 6*s.* Of these imports, 1,144*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* came from the United Kingdom, 1,637*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* from British North American and West Indian Colonies, and 7,291*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* from foreign countries. Of these last imports, 7,184*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* came from the adjacent Danish Islands, our local trade and commerce being carried on most extensively with Saint Thomas, where the productions of the Virgin Islands find a ready market, and whence most of their supplies are derived. The imports of 1859 show an excess over those of 1858 of 4,998*l.* 2*s.*, to be attributed in a large measure to the reopening of the copper mines at Virgin Gorda, and the consequent importation of valuable mining machinery, building materials, and other supplies for the mines.

19. The exports of 1859 amounted to 11,788*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, being an excess in the exchange of commodities in favour of the Colony of 1,713*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The exports to Saint Thomas and Saint Croix were in value 11,201*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, to other foreign colonies 127*l.* 9*s.*, to British North American and West Indian Colonies 460*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and to the United Kingdom nil. These exports consist chiefly of horned cattle, horses, and other grazing stock, firewood, charcoal, and building lime.

The corresponding exports of 1858 were :—

	£	s.	d.
To the United Kingdom	Nil.		
To Saint Thomas	10,075	14	1
Other foreign colonies	14	0	0
British North American and West Indian colonies	163	6	9
	10,253	0	10

The exports of sugar have greatly fallen off, amounting in 1859 to—

Sugar. Bbls.	Value.	Rum	Molasses.
121	302*l.* 10*s.*	Nil.	Nil.

The corresponding exports in 1858 were—

Sugar. Bbls.	Value.	Rum. Gals.	Value.	Molasses.
623	1,518*l.* 15*s.*	50	10*l.*	Nil.

But this immediate decrease of the old staples may be attributed chiefly to the drought of 1859 ; and although the weather of 1860, up to the date of this report, has been dry and unfavourable to the growth of canes, the present crop is looked forward to as being likely to be a better one than the last.

Mines.

20. A copper mine at Virgin Gorda, worked originally in the last century, and abandoned, it is supposed from the want of mechanical means of clearing the shaft from water, the power of steam being then undeveloped, and again opened for a short time in 1839, but closed in 1842, owing to the failure of the limited capitalists, merchants, and professional men residing at Saint Thomas engaged in its operations, has been reopened by a new company recently formed in England, under the direction of experienced mining agents. A mining captain, engineer, surgeon, and staff of working miners have been sent out from England ; buildings and machinery have been repaired and put into working order ; old shafts and adits have been cleared ; and the prospects of remunerative returns are reported to be most favourable. In 1842 copper ore raised from these mines, and sold at Swansea, yielded nearly 18 per cent. of copper, and realized a price of 16*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; but the ore now raised from a greater depth is supposed to be much richer, and a large vein of malleable copper has been discovered.

21. The legislature have wisely given encouragement to these mining speculations, by relieving the company from the payment of tonnage duties on vessels importing machinery and supplies for the use of the mines (there are no duties of import), until the expiration of twelve months from the first shipment of ore. No ore has yet been shipped by the new company, but the mines are reported to be yielding rich and abundant returns, and shipments will take place in the course of a few weeks from this date.

Gaol and Prisoners.

22. There is one common gaol, situated at Road Town, for the use of the Virgin Islands. The accommodation it affords is small, but sufficient for the requirements of the Colony, where crime is by no means rife. During the year to which the Blue Book now forwarded refers the total number of prisoners committed was 52, and of those the greatest number under confinement at any one time was ten.

Charitable Institutions.

23. The poor of the Virgin Islands are most inefficiently provided for. A few small rooms are set apart for the medical care and treatment of the helpless sick, but there is nothing like an hospital establishment. The great body of the poor are relieved by weekly cash payments of small sums, utterly inadequate in any case for the support and maintanance of the recipient The legislature has, however, during the past year, increased the provision for the poor, and will no doubt give heed, in the end, as the Colony recovers from its embarrassments, to the urgent appeals of the executive for more efficient provision for this unfortunate class.

I have, &c.

His Honour President Sir William Byam, &c. &c. &c

(Signed) ISIDORE P. DYETT.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

A.

REVENUE of the VIRGIN ISLANDS, for the Five Years from 1855 to 1859.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Export Duties	273 17 9	402 3 3	490 16 8¼	438 18 7½	385 17 1
Import Duties	—	—	—	—	277 8 8
Tonnage Duties	33 13 7	22 11 6	41 8 4	18 14 9	25 14 8
Boat Licences	239 6 0	137 17 6	129 13 0	138 7 6	156 7 9½
Wreck Masters' Licences	} 67 14 0	{ 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Wrecking Boat Licences		25 12 3	4 13 9	3 4 0	18 7 0
Branding Boats	—	—	—	—	2 6 0
Merchant and Spirit Licences	120 0 0	98 5 0	118 18 6½	127 18 10½	67 6 0
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences	11 19 3	25 19 9	21 12 6	13 19 0	20 14 0
Auctioneers' Licences	} 201 9 5¼	{ 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Auctioneers' Sales		61 4 8½	7 2 1½	6 5 1½	54 3 7¼
Pound Keepers' Licences	—	4 10 0	1 0 0	—	—
Sugar Estates' Licences	60 15 0	—	—	—	—
Excise Duty	—	—	—	—	55 3 6
Land Tax	—	—	—	—	212 8 11
Produce Tax	—	—	—	—	39 14 10¼
Under General Tax Ordinance	233 12 3	293 7 4½	280 13 8½	329 8 10	253 15 3
Under Cattle Tax Ordinance	100 7 6	180 6 6	200 5 6	184 1 0	159 3 6
Under Old Tax Act	21 11 6	—	—	—	—
Under Old Cattle Tax Act	3 15 0	—	—	—	—
Sugar Cane Licences	—	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fines	51 5 4½	141 17 0½	103 2 0	43 14 3	96 5 3
Seizures and Penalties	27 0 11	19 3 8	10 9 5	—	13 8 0¼
Executions for Taxes collected	—	—	—	—	94 0 5
Deposit on account of Schools	—	—	—	50 0 0	—
Miscellaneous	4 19 9¾	6 3 0	21 18 5½	29 9 1¼	10 12 11¼
	1,511 7 4½	1,425 1 6½	1,436 14 0	1,389 1 0¼	1,949 16 9½
Balance from preceding Years	25 15 0	134 4 1½	5 4 0¼	24 14 11½	43 11 2
£	1,537 2 4½	1,559 5 8	1,441 18 0¼	1,413 15 0¼	1,993 7 11½

B.

EXPENDITURE of the VIRGIN ISLANDS for the Five Years from 1855 to 1859.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries to Officers and Church Establishment	1,003 3 4¼	885 0 8½	733 10 0¾	838 6 0	871 17 7½
Maintenance of Prisoners, &c.	62 15 4½	68 10 0¼	134 6 5¼	64 11 4¾	72 16 11½
Poor	146 7 8¾	201 7 6¼	128 9 2¾	116 6 10¾	138 0 0¼
Inquests, &c.	28 3 7½	59 14 8	37 0 5¾	31 1 9	15 13 0
Police Establishment	—	—	—	—	118 16 0¾
Contingencies	162 8 2	344 8 8¾	383 16 10¼	319 18 9¾	444 8 7¾
£	1,402 18 3	1,554 1 7½	1,417 3 0¾	1,370 4 10¼	1,661 18 3¾

DOMINICA.

No. 17.

DOMINICA.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KER B. HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 9, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Dominica for the past year, with a despatch from Lieutenant Governor Ord.

2. That despatch presents a favourable report of the general condition and revenue of the island, and gives hope of the continued peace and prosperity of the community.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

One Enclosure.
Lt.-Gov. Ord to Gov.-in-Chief, Dominica, No. 36, 10 April 1860.

Enclosure in No. 17.

(No. 36.)

SIR, Government House, Roseau, April 10, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1859, in triplicate.

2. Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past year are very satisfactory, showing an increase of nearly 700*l.* on the former, with a corresponding reduction of upwards of 400*l.* in the latter as compared with the previous year. Moreover, no part of this gain is attributable to the imposition of additional taxation, the rum duties, which were slightly increased during the close of the year, having actually produced about 1 per cent. less than in 1858. The principal heads of increase of revenue over that of 1858 are on exports 10 per cent., 4 per cent. on tonnage, and 15 per cent. on roads; and the only decrease is on imports, 2½ per cent., and on house tax, 14 per cent., which latter, however, is so small as only to occasion a loss of 70*l.* The principal saving in expenditure has been caused by the reduction of the amount expended on public works, most of which, as I have already reported, through the large outlay upon them of recent years, are now in good order.

3. Public Debt.

In my report upon the Blue Book for 1858 I expressed a hope that I should yet be able to offer for consideration satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of this, the last of the debts of the Colony, and I am glad to be able to state that these expectations have been at length fulfilled. In November 1859 the legislature were induced to pass two Acts, one accepting the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government in 1854 for the liquidation of the balance due upon the Hurricane Loan, and the other providing effectually for the fulfilment of this engagement by the imposition of additional taxation, and the rendering permanent all duties that were levied temporarily.

4. Legislation.

No less than thirteen Acts were passed during 1859, four of which, however, did not come into operation until the commencement of 1860. Of the nine assented to in 1859, one provided for the establishment of a militia, one made provision for the proper management and control of the valuable property given over by the Government to the Colony on the departure of the troops, two others provided for the payment of the Hurricane Loan Debt, and by the remainder several important reforms were effected in the administration of justice.

5. Population.

A census of the island, the first that has been taken since 1844, has just been effected, and the results, though not as yet given in detail, show a population of 25,023, of whom about 11,000 are males and the remainder females.

6. Military Expenditure.

During the past year, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of State, arrangements have been made for the protection of the Colony, by the enactment of a militia law. The force is at present limited to the parish of St. George, in which the capitol is situated. It can, however, be extended at any time in the form of local companies to any part of the Island. It consists of a company of artillery and three companies of rifles, each fifty strong; and from their steadiness at drill, and attention to their duties since they have been enrolled, there is every probability that they will be found a remarkably efficient force, should any necessity for the employment of their services unfortunately arise.

7. Education.

I am glad to be able to report the progress of education in the Colony to be more satisfactory than in 1858. The hopes I then expressed that the present Roman Catholic Bishop would be induced to take a more reasonable view of the legislative enactment, under which assistance towards the education of children of all denominations was provided, have been amply realized, Dr. Poirier in the course of last autumn having fully accepted the provisions of the statute, and offered to place the whole of his schools

DOMINICA.

under the inspection of the colonial officer. The Educational Board has devoted a large portion of the funds at its disposal towards defraying the salaries of the teachers of his Lordship's schools, and there is every reason to believe that the arrangements give satisfaction to all parties, and will be productive of much advantage to the cause of education in the Colony.

8. *Gaols.*

From the valuable statistical table furnished annually by the Provost Marshal, it appears that during the past year the total number of commitments and convictions have been slightly above the average of the last seven years. The punishment for breaches of the Road Act (a new special class of offence created in 1856) is not, however, increasing, and, deducting these offences, both the commitments and convictions are below the average of the years when this punishment did not exist. Making allowance for the increase of the population during the period under consideration, the present condition of the Colony in regard to the increase of crime is not unsatisfactory.

9. *Imports and Exports.*

The returns under these heads show a steady and continuous improvement, there being an increase of about 5 per cent. on imports and 14 per cent. on exports over the previous year, whilst the increase under the same heads over the general average of the last few years is considerably above these amounts.

10. *General Remarks.*

I believe the general prospects of the Colony to be of a brighter character than they have been for some years past. The imports and exports show a steady annual increase, whilst the export of the staple, sugar, is larger this year than during the past ten. The revenue is in a flourishing condition, and based on taxation which is now altogether of a permanent character. The local expenditure naturally keeps pace with the growing wants of the Colony, but is now invariably within the limits of the revenue, whilst ample and secure provision has been made for the extinction of our only debt. Crime is, if anything, on the decrease. The difficult question of education by the state in a country where the Catholic population so largely predominates appears to have been satisfactorily solved. The roads, long a subject of complaint by all classes, are stated to be in better order than they have been for many years. Public buildings of all kinds have been put in repair. The labouring population are devoting themselves extensively to cane cultivation on their own account, and I believe contribute not inconsiderably to swell the amount of the crop, whilst they do not neglect the work on the estates, most of which acknowledge that they are fully supplied with labour. Litigation amongst all classes is much diminished, and a condition of contentment, order, and respect for authority now exists to which I have every reason to believe the Colony has of late years been a stranger. The Chief Justice, in his charge to the grand jury at the last assizes, has so fully and forcibly expressed his opinion on the change that has lately taken place in this respect, that an extract from it will most appropriately conclude this report.

" Before requesting you to retire, I am anxious to observe, that not in respect of the " comparative lightness of our criminal calendars alone have we reason to be satisfied " with the present condition of our affairs. We have a solvent treasury, improved public " buildings, numerous and well-attended schools, and a contented and thriving population. " But more than all this, there is, I think, an improved tone of feeling abroad; less " acrimony, less division, and a more general recognition of the paramount claims of the " public as compared with those of individuals and classes. It has been my lot during " the recess which has just terminated, among other employments, to inform myself to " some extent as to the past state of this Colony. I have examined books, newspapers, " and public records, and nothing has struck me more forcibly than the great social " progress that has been made. Until a comparatively recent period the Statute Book in " regard of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people is all but a " blank."

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Lieut.-Governor.

MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor STEVENSON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 132.)

MY LORD DUKE, Mauritius, August 6, 1860.

IN obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1859, together with the annual report on the general condition and prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

BLUE BOOK REPORT for 1859,

To accompany Despatch No. 132 of 6th August 1860.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Report which I am able to transmit of the financial, agricultural, and commercial position of this Colony during the past year presents a very favourable picture of its continuing prosperity, under all the influences which have contributed to its advancement; and I have every reason to hope, that, apart from any domestic casualties, against which it is impossible to guard, or any foreign convulsions which may derange our trade, there is every probability that Mauritius will permanently retain the pre-eminence she has already acquired among the sugar-producing colonies of the Crown; and where private interests continue to prompt energetic improvements in its agriculture and commerce, which are the two great sources of its wealth, as well as the chief parents of its revenue, it is certain that public interests, which are represented by that revenue, are likely to be fully maintained.

2. The revenue, which amounted in 1858 to 553,166*l.*, reached in 1859 the sum of 597,342*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*, in respect of receipts within the Colony alone; and the sum of 12,291*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* received by the agents in London for dividends and profits on investments still further augmented it to the sum of 609,634*l.* 0*s.* 5¾*d.*

3. Of the principal items which form this revenue there is an increase in the customs of 2,503*l.*, in licences of 5,723*l.*, and in increased immigration advances (reimbursed by planters) of 79,717*l.*; while, on the other hand, a large and unexpected decrease appears under the item of "permits of rum" to the amount of 30,475*l.* This great deficit, however, does not furnish a proof of the falling off to that extent below the amount which ought properly to have been received, for the collector reports that the receipts in 1858 under this item of revenue were 20,000*l.* more than usual, arising from accidental causes; therefore the deficiency of 1859 over the properly expected revenue of 1858 should be considered as being more nearly 10,000*l.* than 30,000*l.* But in whatever way it is to be calculated, the deficiency is a large one, and is partly attributed to the enormous amount of illicit distillery which is known to be practised in the island, partly to frauds alleged to be practised at the distilleries and in the warehouses, and partly to the great fluctuation in the prices of rum.

4. Every vigilance has been used to discover the frauds and illicit distilleries, but hitherto in vain. The evidence has always fallen short of legal proof against the suspected parties. I have lately, however, intrusted an inquiry into this important question to a special committee, whose investigations into the distillery laws, the illicit practices in violation of them, and the best mode of preventing the latter for the future, are now in active prosecution; and I hope that the result may give rise to some satisfactory reforms in the laws, and arrest the march of fraud.

5. The expenditure, which in 1858 amounted to 521,514*l.*, reached in 1859 the sum of 553,779*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, exclusively of the sum of 36,752*l.* 19*s.* 6¾*d* passed through the hands of the colonial agents in London, which latter amount augments the aggregate expenditure to 590,532*l.* 17*s.* 5¾*d.*

6. In the account of local expenditure there are several very heavy payments on account of immigration, both in this island and in India. The amount of remittances to India for this purpose was 53,000*l.* in 1859, being 33,618*l.* more than in 1858; while the local payments in 1859 amounted to 168,897*l.*, being 53,232*l.* more than in 1858. The greater part of both these expenditures, which were merely for temporary government advances, have, however, been reimbursed by the planters.

7. The item of 12,961*l.* for conveyance of mails, and the corresponding item of 7,578*l.* in the agents' accounts, show an apparent diminution in expenditure for our postal packet service; but this is accounted for by the fact that in 1858, when this Colony chartered and became liable for the entire cost of the steamers, the whole cost of the expenditure appeared on one side of the account, reducible by the receipts from passengers and from the Bourbon contribution on the other. In the agents' accounts there is one unusual item of 6,343*l.* for "moorings" for the harbour, which are the first of an extensive series of moorings intended for the improvement and accommodation of the harbour, and destined to supplant the former system of anchorage. There is also an item of 2,444*l.* on account of the railway surveys, of which other parts have also been paid in this island out of the sum allotted to the preliminary explorations. The other items (with the exception of 398*l.* for the medals of the Industrial Exhibition) are for the usual and necessary expenditures of the Colony.

8. The financial position of the Colony is in other respects equally favourable; the currency notes in circulation (which exceed 200,000*l.*) are fully represented by cash in the Oriental and Commercial Banks and in the treasury vaults, and by an investment in consols in the name of the commissioners of the currency; and besides this investment there is a further sum in the consols belonging to the local government of 261,266*l.* 15*s.*, of which 21,471*l.* 13*s.* were invested during the past year. The debt of the Mauritius Bank is well secured by the securities pledged for its payment; the balances in the hands of the two banks (Oriental and Mauritius) are fairly kept up; and with all these financial advantages, I only regret that in consequence of the difficulty of finding contractors or skilled labourers for the execution of many of our public works, which are suspended for the want of the human machinery to execute them, so much of the colonial money which ought to be applied in local and permanent improvements should still remain locked up in the treasury or represented by investments.

9. The savings bank operations, which are part of the department of the treasury, still continue to show improvement, in some respects, though not in others. The number of deposit accounts open on the 31st December 1859 exceeded by 2 per cent. that of the 31st December 1858, and the amount then remaining in deposit was about 1 per cent. larger than that of the previous year, but the cash transactions of 1859 have been 5 per cent. lower than those of 1858, and the amount deposited in 1859 is 11 per cent. less than that of the previous year, while the withdrawals of both years are nearly equal.

10. About one third of the depositors are Indians, who withdraw their deposits chiefly for the purpose of taking their money with them on their return to India; although a common object of withdrawal is the purchase of carts, cows, horses, mules, for their small traffic in the island. Last year 10,151*l.* were withdrawn by 468 immigrants returning to India.

11. The value of the savings bank is becoming the more appreciated the more its operations become known. During the last seven years the depositors among the class of servants increased from 341 to 725, children from 556 to 1,021, and public servants from 126 to 222, while miscellaneous depositors increased from 444 to 1,157. The profit still compensates the Government for undertaking the troublesome charge of this popular establishment.

Annual Estimates.

12. In connexion with the subject of revenue and expenditure, I may here remark that the system which has hitherto prevailed of adjusting the annual revenues and expenditures of the ensuing year so early as the previous month of June is always fraught with the greatest amount of inconvenience, and has hitherto led to the very

confusion and uncertainty which it is the object to avoid in the accounts of the ensuing year.

13. In a country in which so many sudden and unexpected mutations are constantly arising, where system is so difficult of inculcation, where the means of performing public works are so uncertain, and where all private and public engagements and arrangements appear to be constantly tottering on their foundations, and threatening to fall, in consequence of casualties which it is difficult to foresee, it is almost impossible to estimate, at a distance of six or eight months before the commencement of a year, what revenues will be received and what expenditures will be incurred throughout the ensuing year. The consequence has practically been, that, in defiance of colonial instructions, it has become an almost inevitable custom to set aside the estimates, and the instructions respecting them, as regulations which can only be observed as far as circumstances will permit, and which at the same time present obstacles to be overcome by long explanatory correspondence, whenever attempts are made (as indeed they are almost daily) to incur expenditures not strictly sanctioned by the letter of the regulations.

14. Hence it is always been usual to bring forward during each current year a host of items of expenditure under what have been called "Supplementary Estimates," and to pass a saving law after the close of each year, providing for the payment of these expenditures (already long since incurred, and from time to time sanctioned by the Council and the Secretary of State) out of the revenues which have already been used for their payment, and by a fortunate accident it has generally happened that the revenues have proved sufficient for the purpose.

15. All this has been carried to such an extent that I have considered some measures necessary to lessen the inconvenience for the future, and to adjust the practical operation of the regulations as to revenue and expenditure, and their estimates, to a more wholesome and less inconvenient system.

16. I have accordingly directed, by circular instructions,—

1. That heads of departments should always furnish, not later than the first fortnight of March, an estimate of all their supplementary services which are to form a charge against the current year's revenue; and,

2. That they should likewise state what services (already provided for in the general annual estimate) will not be carried through during the year, and the probable saving of revenue thereon.

17. Collectors of revenue have likewise been required to furnish revised estimates by the same period of March, which will be drawn in some measure from the experiences of the first two months of the year, and after these supplementary wants have been adjusted to the newly estimated revenue no further demands from departments will be listened to, unless strong representations of their absolute urgency accompany them.

18. I hope that these instructions will lead to a more convenient practical observance of the regulations, and be a first step towards further improvements, which must still be made, in the adjustment of revenue and expenditure at Mauritius under the check of the Lords of the Treasury. Necessary as this check must no doubt be admitted to be, under the constitutional arrangements of this Colony, it is obvious, and past experience has proved, that the regulations which impose it cannot possibly be maintained in their letter, or even sometimes in their spirit; and I may mention, in illustration of the slight value that can be placed on estimates made upon conjecture so long before the year of service arrives, that the estimates of the present year, which were sent home for approval in the month of September last, have not yet been formally approved, although more than one half of the year in which they are to guide has already passed away.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

19. The abundant introduction of fresh immigrant labour during last year greatly animated the planters, and favoured the operations of agriculture, and the continuing energy and enterprise of the planters prompted an extension of the cane cultivation. In consequence, however, of a protracted drought during one period of the year, and of the destructive ravages of the "borer," the crops of the year fell short of the calculations which the field preparations had justified. Nevertheless the results were favourable, and satisfactory to the agriculturists. The crops are said to have exceeded 115,000 tons of sugar, which have found their way, for the most part, to the English, French, and Australian markets.

20. No new improvements in the manufacture of sugar have been established, by use and approval, during 1859, beyond those already employed; although several patents have been taken out for new inventions, which are expected (by the inventors at least) to be

improvements on parts of the machinery now in use. The principal object attempted to be gained is that of saving fuel, and at the same time increasing the production and power of steam in the boiling and clarifying processes. There has not yet, however, been sufficient time to test the value of these improvements. The planters are exceedingly liberal in the expenditure of their capital on improved machinery, and there is no fear of their giving less than a full amount of encouragement to every new process that mechanical ingenuity can introduce, when submitted to a successful test.

21. The minds of the sugar manufacturers continue to be quite unanimous on the subject of the change which they think ought to be made in the differential duties; and they have hitherto looked forward with sanguine anticipations to the events of the present session of Parliament, as likely (in one of the financial changes of the budge) to destroy those differentlal duties, and to place their improvements on a more improved and equitable footing. I incline, however, to fear, and the planters themselves are beginning to apprehend, that their hopes in this respect are doomed to be in some measure if not altogether disappointed.

22. The productions and manufactures of the island were last year brought more prominently forward than ever, by the opening for the first time of an Intercolonial Exhibition, open to all our colonial possessions in these seas, as well as to the neighbouring island of Bourbon; an exhibition which was very popular in its objects, and very effective in its results. The distant colonies were unable, however, in consequence of the shortness of the notice, and the difficulty of communication, to send specimens of their manufactures or productions, but the island of Bourbon largely contributed many interesting objects of exhibition, and several of our neighbours from that island were present on the occasion.

23. At this exhibition Mauritius was forced to yield the palm to Bourbon in many of the minor objects of cultivation and manufacture, to which no attention whatever had been paid in this Colony, but the spirit of the Mauritian planter could brook no conquest in the staple manufacture of sugar, in which so much care and money are expended, and in the superior excellence of which so much pride is justly felt by the manufacturer.

24. Similar exhibitions are to take place annually, at Mauritius and Réunion alternately; and it is hoped that they will have the effect of improving our mutual manufactures, and of introducing a friendly rivalry in the production and exhibition of fresh objects of utility and importance, while, at the same time, the good feeling which prevails between the two neighbouring islands will be strengthened.

25. Reports were duly made by the "juries" of the exhibition, which were composed of the mixed representatives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, and they appear to have been considered fair and equitable as between the two rivals in this friendly competition for local superiority. The reports are, however, too voluminous for introduction into a Blue Book, and their contents cannot conveniently be condensed.

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.

26. The following condensed tables show a decrease to the value of 63,554*l.* 4*s.* in the imports of 1859, as compared with those of 1858, and an increase to the value of 422,310*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* in the exports of 1859, as compared with those of 1858.

27. In shipping inwards there was a decrease to the extent of 9,461 tons, in vessels with cargoes, and an increase to the extent of 981 tons in vessels with ballast, giving a net decrease of 8,480 tons.

28. And in shipping outwards there was a decrease, to the extent of 8,158 tons, in the vessels with cargoes, and an increase to the extent of 2,860 in the vessels with ballast giving a net decrease of 5,298 tons.

Imports.

	1858.			1859.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total value of imports	2,785,352	17	9	2,440,821	5	10
Deduct value of specie	695,908	10	5	414,931	2	6
Total value of goods imported	2,089,444	7	4	2,025,890	3	4
Decrease				63,554	4	0

Statement, in which the Items of *Decrease* are distinguished by *Italics*.

	Value in 1858.	Value in 1859.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Animals; viz.:				
Cows and Oxen	*54,692*	*49,372*	—	*5,320*
Horses	*23,796*	*20,308*	—	*3,488*
Mules	*35,444*	*29,569*	—	*5,875*
Apparel	23,936	32,432	8,496	—
Arms and Ammunition, Gunpowder	*6,363*	*3,333*	—	*3,030*
Bags, empty, "Gunny"	*3,858*	*782*	—	*3,076*
Beer and Ale, of all Sorts	*42,910*	*30,071*	—	*12,839*
Bran	4,990	8,915	3,925	—
Butter	*9,473*	*3,413*	—	*6,060*
Coals	22,435	30,738	8,303	—
Copper Sheets and Nails	*70,012*	*59,135*	—	*10,877*
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:				
Dholl	*36,218*	*29,561*	—	*6,657*
Gram	*102,226*	*87,592*	—	*14,634*
Oats	*37,417*	*26,602*	—	*10,815*
Rice	*372,972*	*364,264*	—	*8,708*
Wheat	43,691	64,752	21,061	—
Wheat Flour	*26,204*	*7,180*	—	*19,024*
Cotton Manufactures:				
Plain	39,922	60,402	20,480	—
Coloured	57,980	66,511	8,531	—
Fish, dried or salted	19,906	26,042	6,136	—
Ghee	3,790	7,631	3,841	—
Haberdashery, Mercery, and Millinery	63,006	71,326	8,320	—
Hardware and Cutlery	47,385	53,879	6,494	—
Iron Wrought, Nails	*8,088*	*3,386*	—	*4,702*
Jewellery	*17,281*	*11,452*	—	*5,829*
Lard	20,952	24,580	3,628	—
Machinery and Mill Work	*92,297*	*81,203*	—	*11,094*
Manure	*109,759*	*99,578*	—	*10,181*
Oil, Olive	*6,352*	*2,640*	—	*3,712*
Oil, Sperm or Fish	24	12,763	12,739	—
Pork, salted	9,062	12,094	3,032	—
Saddlery and Harness	4,732	7,772	3,040	—
Tin, Unwrought	*2,419*	*334*	—	*2,085*
„ Plates	*9,116*	*3,956*	—	*5,160*
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	18,385	26,768	8,383	—
Wine	*121,618*	*92,398*	—	*29,220*
Wood:				
Boards and Planks	*26,743*	*20,322*	—	*6,421*
Timber	3,460	6,710	3,250	—
Woollens mixed with Cotton, Silk, &c.	*17,029*	*13,969*	—	*3,060*
			129,659	*191,867*
Deduct	—	—	—	129,659
				62,208
Add Difference arising on other Articles	—	—	—	*1,346*
Net Decrease as shown on the preceding Page	—	—	—	*63,554*

Exports.

	1858. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Total value of exports	2,209,076	8	9	2,559,699	11	7
Deduct value of specie	86,593	15	0	14,906	6	8
Total value of Goods exported	2,122,482	13	9	2,544,793	4	11
Increase				422,310	11	2

The principal cause of which is explained as follows:

	Lbs. French.	Declared Value.
Sugar, produce of the Colony, exported in 1859	247,463,245	2,346,127
Do. do. 1858	237,108,958	1,940,649
Increase	10,354,287	405,478

Shipping.

Tonnage of Vessels Inwards.

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1859 -	666	280,833	65	23,813	731	304,646
1858 -	765	290,294	60	22,832	825	312,126
Increase -	—	—	5	981	—	—
Decrease -	*99*	*9,461*	—	—	*94*	*8,480*

VESSELS FROM	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.				TOTAL.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858.	1859.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858.	1859.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.		
The United Kingdom -	655	30,174	—	*5,481*	*65*	211	146	—	35,720	30,385	—	*5,335*
Australasia - - -	16,314	24,082	7,768	—	2,905	5,589	2,694	—	19,219	29,681	10,462	—
Cape of Good Hope -	17,757	10,829	—	*6,928*	1,527	1,283	—	*244*	19,284	12,112	—	*7,172*
British Continental India -	116,319	113,595	—	*2,724*	4,615	10,476	5,861	—	120,934	124,071	3,137	—
Other British Possessions -	14,935	13,567	—	*1,368*	2,119	—	—	*2,119*	17,054	13,567	—	*3,487*
France - - -	30,863	23,431	—	*7,432*	972	—	—	*972*	31,835	23,431	—	*8,404*
Madagascar - -	15,120	17,158	2,038	—	—	—	—	—	15,120	17,158	2,038	—
Reunion Island - -	11,732	5,193	—	*6,539*	8,501	5,550	—	*2,951*	20,233	10,743	—	*9,490*
Other Foreign Countries -	31,599	42,804	11,205	—	2,128	694	—	*1,434*	33,727	43,498	9,771	—
TOTAL - -	290,294	280,833	21,011	*30,472*	22,832	23,813	8,701	*7,720*	313,126	304,646	25,408	*33,888*
		Deduct - -		21,011	Deduct - -		*7,720*			Deduct - -		25,408
		Net Decrease -		*9,461*	Net Increase -		981			*Net Decrease* -		*8,480*

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING.—Vessels Inwards.

NATIONALITY.	1858.		1859.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British - - - - -	530	196,767	486	207,843
American - - - - -	19	12,386	19	9 091
Arab - - - - - -	3	1,032	—	—
Danish - - - - -	2	494	2	1,212
Dutch - - - - - -	3	1,820	6	2,954
French - - - - - -	248	93,275	192	74,045
German - - - - -	1	423	—	—
Hanoverian - - - - -	1	310	—	—
Hanseatic Towns - - - -	8	2,911	6	1,572
Lombock - - - - -	1	139	—	—
Neapolitan - - - - -	—	—	1	515
Norwegian - - - -	1	358	1	488
Portuguese - - - - -	—	—	2	337
Prussian - - - - -	—	—	1	621
Roman - - - - - -	—	—	1	1,076
Russian - - - - -	—	—	3	1,190
Sardinian - - - - -	3	1,025	2	701
Swedish - - - - -	5	2,186	9	3,001
Total - - -	825	313,126	731	304,646

Tonnage of Vessels Outwards.

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1859 -	583	232,981	155	75,661	738	308,642
1858 -	646	241,139	160	72,801	806	313,940
Increase -	—	—	—	2,860	—	—
Decrease -	*63*	*8,158*	*5*	—	*68*	*5,298*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.				TOTAL.			
	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
The United Kingdom -	60,571	53,661	—	*6,910*	—	1,725	1,725	—	60,571	55,386	—	*5,185*
Australasia - -	22,669	25,087	2,418	—	—	3,801	3,801	—	22,669	28,888	6,219	—
Cape of Good Hope -	12,103	11,259	—	*844*	2,239	—	—	*2,239*	14,342	11,259	—	*3,083*
British Continental India -	57,524	43,919	—	*13,605*	44,172	37,781	—	*6,391*	101,696	81,700	—	*19,996*
Other British Possessions -	12,098	9,140	—	*2,958*	5,804	12,112	6,308	—	17,902	21,252	3,350	—
France - - -	14,458	34,713	20,255	—	—	204	204	—	14,458	34,917	20,459	—
Madagascar - -	9,496	13,513	4,017	—	5,330	7,089	1,759	—	14,826	20,602	5,776	—
Réunion Island - -	27,342	16,499	—	*10,843*	3,039	3,551	512	—	30,381	20,050	—	*10,331*
Other Foreign Countries -	24,878	25,190	312	—	12,217	9,398	—	*2,819*	37,095	34,588	—	*2,507*
Total - -	241,139	232,981	27,002	*35,160*	72,801	75,661	14,309	*11,449*	313,940	308,642	35,804	*41,102*
		Deduct -		*27,002*	*Deduct* -		*11,449*			Deduct -		35,804
		Net Decrease -		*8,158*	Net Increase -		2,860			*Net Decrease* -		*5,298*

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING.—Vessels Outwards.

NATIONALITY.	1858.		1859.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British - - - - -	528	202,924	480	207,103
American - - - - -	17	11,763	19	9,334
Arab - - - - - -	4	1,292	—	—
Danish - - - - -	1	247	2	1,177
Dutch - - - - - -	3	1,777	5	2,769
French - - - - -	235	89,397	204	78,098
German - - - - -	—	—	1	423
Hanoverian - - - - -	1	309	—	—
Hanseatic Towns - - - -	9	3,267	6	1,486
Neapolitan - - - - -	—	—	1	515
Norweigian - - - - -	—	—	1	487
Portugese - - - - -	—	—	2	337
Prussian - - - - -	—	—	1	620
Roman - - - - -	—	—	1	1,076
Russian - - - - - -	—	—	3	1,190
Sardinian - - - - -	2	685	3	1,041
Swedish - - - -	6	2,279	9	2,986
TOTAL - -	806	313,940	738	308,642

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Immigration.

29. For the first time last year the new system of immigration was fully introduced into Mauritius. Engagements which had previously been prohibited, between the planter and his immigrant labourer, except upon the shores of Mauritius or within the limits of the Colony, were sanctioned under proper regulations in India; and great numbers of the Indians who came here to seek their fortunes in the pursuit of agriculture in Mauritius came here as the engaged labourers of the planters, with whom they had already made their binding contract through the safe medium of Government agency, before leaving the depôts of India.

30. Hence, and by means of many other improvements in the immigration laws, justice was done to the planter as well as to the Indian. With the former there was no longer the fear that the labourer, whom at so much cost and trouble he had morally engaged in India for his service in Mauritius, would be kidnapped on his arrival into the service of another employer, and would desert the service of his intended master for that of his more artful and successful competitor; with the immigrant there was no uncertainty as to the mode and terms of his employment, no doubt as to whom he was to serve, and no temptation to swerve from his inceptive engagement in India, and at the treacherous instigation of a wily crimp to abandon a service to which he had engaged himself, and to form a new engagement with a man of whom he had never before heard. To the crimp, who lived upon his stratagems, who deceived the new immigrant and taught him lessons of unfaithfulness, and who extorted unbounded rewards from his almost equally unprincipled employer, the change was fatal. The crimp was doomed to become an honest man, and to discover some other means of employment more accordant with the general interests of employers and employed, but perhaps less profitable to himself.

31. The immigrant, under the new arrangements, had two courses open to him; one to come here under an engagement in India to serve a particular master in Mauritius, the other to come here under an engagement to the Government, but free to select his own master on his arrival from among those who would offer to give him at least the wages and rations stipulated for on his behalf by the Government.

32. In every respect, in carrying on these improvements, arrangements were made for the most complete protection of the immigrant as well as of the master, and for ensuring perfect freedom of choice in the selection of employers, and of terminating engagements, in case of fraud, violence, or other proper cause, and, with the exception of one or two further modifications which may still be made, I know of no law that could be devised which would more fully protect a labourer, or more reasonably satisfy an employer; and I can conceive none which has been more successfully reduced to practice, during the past year, under the skilful superintendence and management of the Acting Protector of Immigrants, who has during the greatest part of the time been in charge of the depôt, in the absence on leave of the titular head of that department.

33. I should be sorry to weaken the effect of a valuable report on last year's immigration which I have received from the Acting Protector, Mr. Beyts, by attempting to give any selected portions of its substance in language of my own; I therefore append it to this report as part and parcel of the article I am now writing, under the head of "Immigration." It gives not only a picture of immigration during the year 1859, but a history to some extent of its past and present state, and of the improvements which have lately taken place in the system, and I favourably regard this report for its fidelity, and for the value of the opinions which are therein expressed.

34. This report will be found in Appendix A.*

35. Many of the recommendations which are contained in this report have been already acted on, or directed to be so, and there are two of the most prominent, upon which I have been long of the same opinion as the Acting Protector, and respecting which I have, upon more occasions than one, communicated my views to the Secretary of State.

36. The first of these recommendations has reference to the future discontinuance of the Government contingent of immigration, and the second relates to the engagement of immigrants for five years, the whole period of their industrial residence, determinable at their own option at any time after the third year of service.

37. At the commencement of my correspondence in 1858, upon the subject of these improvements in the system of immigration, I expressed the opinion that they would so soon and so certainly lead to an abundant and free supply of labour, to be introduced at the cost of the planter alone, that there would at once cease to be any reason or necessity for a Government contingent at the partial cost of the treasury, and that, after a year's trial, that contingent might safely and properly be discontinued. This anticipation has been

* Not printed.

fully realized, and I have made known to the Council of government my intention to propose no more government expenditure on this account after the present year, but at the same time I have given full assurance that every endeavour will still be used by the government here and in India to furnish as free and abundant a supply of fresh labour as the planters and their operations may require, but at their own cost.

38. Upon the other point, of the five-year engagement, I have again communicated with the Secretary of State. This was one of the points which I advocated when asking for the improvements which were allowed in 1858, and it was the only boon which was not then sanctioned, because, as I concluded, the same boon had been refused, and would be refused to other colonies, upon similar applications. It has since, however, been accorded to the island of Jamaica by the law of November 1858, and upon much the same conditions (for the earlier determination of the contract) as those which I proposed, and, unless there be any reasons, on account of local considerations or otherwise, for giving it to Jamaica alone, which are not equally applicable to Mauritius, I hope there will be no objection to the extension of the same boon to this Colony.

39. The Indian being in every case (except only when he buys his own exemption) bound to reside in this Colony for five years, and to serve any master or succession of masters to whom the government may allot him, during the whole of that time, there can, I apprehend, be no difference whatever in principle, whether he engage to serve one master for three years, and re-engage with the same master for the remaining two, or whether he at once engage to serve the same master during the whole period of five years, determinable (at his own option) at the end of the third or any subsequent year.

40. On the other hand, there are many strong reasons, favourable alike to the labourer and to the employer, why the engagements should be the longer and the determinable one, independently of many financial complications which I have fully disclosed in my despatches on the subject, but which need not be repeated in this report.

Quarantine in connexion with Immigration.

41. Great difficulties were experienced in carrying out the quarantine arrangements of the year 1859, owing to the prevalence of small pox on board of an unusually large proportion of the ships that arrived from India with coolies.

42. Facilities having been afforded, under Ordinance No. 30 of 1858, for the introduction of immigrants on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the agricultural community, it was fully expected that a very large influx of coolies would be the consequence of the promulgation of that enactment, and accommodation had therefore been provided, at the different lazarets, to an extent which was believed to be proportionate to the probable requirements of the expected immigrants.

43. At the beginning of the year, 1,000 men could have been accommodated at Flat Island, 600 at Cannonier Point, and 300 at Ile Bénitiers. The works at the latter station had not yet been quite completed, and the arrangements for the supply of water had not been placed on the satisfactory footing which they have since attained. Accommodation, however, might at any time have been safely provided at all three stations collectively for 1,900 men; whereas the number of immigrants under quarrantine at any one time had never, either before or since the promulgation of the ordinance under reference, exceeded 1,394, and had seldom reached even half that number.

44. Towards the end, however, of the month of January, two coolie ships, the "Northern Light" and the "Earl of Derby," arrived almost simultaneously, and were both ordered into quarantine for small pox, there being at the time 543 immigrants already under quarantine at Cannonier Point, the small-pox station.

45. Under these circumstances, being reluctant to appropriate to small-pox patients the whole of the station at Flat Island, which is the lazaret especially designed for immigrants under quarantine for cholera, and yet not liking to interrupt the works which were in progress at Ile Bénitiers, by calling that station into immediate use, I directed that the immigrants from the "Northern Light" only should be sent to Flat Island, that temporary accommodation should immediately be constructed at Cannonier Point for 300 men, so as to admit of the coolies from the "Earl of Derby" being received here, and that Ile Bénitiers should immediately be adapted for the reception of 1,000 men, so as to provide against the very probable event of fresh ships arriving with small pox on board.

46. Subsequent events fully demonstrated the necessity that existed for taking this precaution, for during the latter end of the month of February and the first few days of

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the month of March there were no fewer than 2,314 immigrants simultaneously under quarantine for small pox, of whom 835 were at Ile Bénitiers, 986 at Cannonier Point, and 493 at Flat Island.

47. In the meantime a special committee, whom I had appointed to examine the quarantine and sanitary regulations, and to offer suggestions for the amelioration of the quarantine system, had presented a report, in which attention was called to the necessity of enjoining greater caution in the care and examination of intending immigrants prior to their embarkation, and urgent instructions were issued to the emigration agents at the different ports of embarkation respecting these and other sanitary recommendations of the committee, which had reference to the treatment of the immigrants before their arrival in this Colony.

48. Whether the result may or may not be attributed to the observance of these instructions, certain it is that during the last three quarters of the year a very marked difference was observable both in the number of ships that were placed in quarantine and in the periods during which the coolies were detained.

49. Out of 9,272 immigrants who were introduced during the first quarter of the year, 4,601, or about 49·6 per cent., were placed in quarantine (including those who were detained in what is called "temporary quarantine," that is, put under observation merely, while measures are taken for fumigating and cleansing the ship, and destroying the clothes of the immigrants); 3,146 were placed in quarantine at the lazarets, and suffered an average detention of 56 days; and there were, at one time, as many as 2,314 immigrants collected at the different quarantine stations.

50. Whereas during the period that elapsed between the 1st April and the 31st December, out of 35,125 immigrants introduced, 8,635, or only 24·5 per cent., were placed in quarantine, of whom 5,223 were sent to the lazarets. The largest number at any one time under quarantine at the different stations during this period did not exceed 794, and they were detained on an average not more than 13 days.

51. Indeed the total number of immigrants placed under quarantine at the lazarets during any one of the three last quarters of the year never amounted to the maximum number for whom accommodation can at any one time be provided at the three quarantine stations, so that even if it were likely that immigration would continue to be conducted on the same scale as during the year 1858–59 it would be a justifiable inference, that, under the precautions which have been taken for ensuring attention to the sanitary state of the immigrants prior to their departure from India, there is ample accommodation at the lazarets for the largest number of immigrants that is at all likely to be collected together at any one time under quarantine and as the number of intending immigrants during 1860 will probably not exceed one half of the number that arrived during 1859, there can be no reasonable grounds for apprehending a recurrence of embarrasments similar to those which I have above described.

52. This wholesale system of quarantine, which would be regarded as a monstrous grievance, if, in its practical application, it happened more frequently to embrace men of occupation whose time was of value, does not operate with the slightest disadvantage to the immigrant coolie. On the contrary, it may be said rather to improve his condition, for he is exceedingly well cared for and well fed at the stations, made to keep his person clean, and is provided with new apparel on quitting the station, and embarking in his new service in the Colony, and the time spent in quarantine may be regarded as a period of sanitary preparation for the new life of industry which he is about to commence.

53. The expense is, notwithstanding, a heavy one to the community, but I believe there is not a planter or a creole in the island who would not readily contribute to the cost, rather than diminish by a single day the detention which, for sanitary objects, the law has imposed.

54. The officials who have the duty of carrying out these laws have no easy task to perform, but they do their duty with energy and fidelity, and I rarely have occasion to find the slightest fault, except perhaps with an occasional over-anxiety to carry out the law too rigorously, but as far as the community is concerned this is regarded as a merit, not a fault.

Population.

55. It will be seen by the Return and Appendix* that the population of the island was more than one third larger at the end of 1859 than it was in 1851 when the census was taken.

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* Not forwarded.

56. The general population of the island (exclusively of the Indian immigrants and aliens) is stated at - - - - - - - - 96,526
The immigrant population - - - - - 201,979
The alien population (chiefly Chinese) - - - - 6,541
Making an aggregate of - 305,046

57. The population of the Seychelles and the other dependencies of Mauritius are stated at 8,001.

Legislation.

58. During the year 1859 several important measures were matured for legislation, and drafts of ordinances embodying the views of the Council of government and its committees were presented to the board, and were still under consideration at the close of the year. The number of laws, however, which passed the Council was considerably smaller than in previous years, but several important laws have been, or will be, passed this year, upon materials provided and preliminaries settled in 1859.

59. Ordinances Nos. I., XVIII. and XIX., are for ordinary financial purposes, and do not require any special notice, beyond the observation that No. XVIII. (the Annual Direct Tax Law) contains some slight amendments on the corresponding laws of former years, for the purpose of giving increased facility and certainty in the recovery of that branch of the revenue.

60. Ordinance No. II. was passed for a temporary purpose, in consequence of Ordinance No. XXX. of 1858, which introduced the system of engagements of immigrants in India, not having come into operation as soon as the colonial government had expected. The temporary purpose of Ordinance No. II., in suspending the repeal of a previous law (No. XII. of 1855) on the same subject, ceased on the 22d of November, when the law No. XXX. of 1858 was put in force.

61. The continued delay in completing the arrangements for a new paper currency in the Colony necessitated the passing of Ordinance No. X. of 1859, for continuing the operation of Ordinance No. XIII. of 1855, under which the present government notes are in circulation.

62. No. XVI. of 1859 was passed on the recommendation of the Civil Commissioner of Seychelles, to encourage trade in these dependencies, and to make provision for pilotage of vessels frequenting them. Although the effect of this ordinance, as an isolated law, is not of much importance, yet, in conjunction with other efforts which are now being made to introduce a regular postal service, immigration, and commerce into the dependencies, the effect will be much enhanced. For the first of the objects of the law, the ordinance relieves the vessels frequenting the harbours in the Seychelles group from the burden of anchorage and port charges. The amount thus remitted was small, being only 21*l.* 9*s.* on an average of three years. The loss to the government revenue was, therefore, slight, compared with the advantage that was likely to arise from the trade of these dependencies being promoted by the measure. The remaining articles of the ordinance empower the government to appoint and suspend pilots for the Seychelles dependencies. These provisions will be advantageous to shipping, as they will enable masters of vessels to obtain qualified and responsible pilots, in place of the unauthorized persons who had previously acted in that capacity. The ordinance also provides a tariff for pilotage dues, and it subjects pilots who overcharge to forfeiture of double the amount demanded by them.

63. Ordinance No. XXII. of 1859 was passed for the convenience both of the public and of the internal revenue department in regard to the issuing of trading licences. Previous to the passing of the law, these licences used to be issued quarterly, on first dates; the consequence of which was, a great pressure on the internal revenue department at such times, with much delay and inconvenience to the licensed traders. By making the licences run from the date of issue, and changing them from quarterly to half-yearly or yearly, this branch of duties of the internal revenue department has been spread over the whole year, and dealers applying for their licences can obtain them at once, without inconvenience.

64. On the re-appearance of the cholera in 1859 it was found that the ordinances on boards of health (viz. Nos. XXXVII. of 1851 and XVI. of 1855) were ambiguous as to the power to levy rates. Pending the introduction of an amended sanitary law which was then under consideration, the government considered it advisable to remove all doubt by laying before the Council the explanatory Ordinance No. XVII. of 1859, which was passed at once. This ordinance enabled those local boards of health which desired to

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avail themselves of the power of rating to do so without risk of personal responsibility, and all excuse on the ground of inability to raise funds was taken away from some local boards which were ill-disposed to take with vigour and promptitude the measures necessary for preventing the spread of the epidemic. Before the termination of the year, the amended and consolidated sanitary law, containing full provisions on this subject, was read the first time, and was afterwards passed, during the early part of the present year, among the ordinances of which it will appear in next year's Blue Book.

65. The remaining ordinances of 1859 are No. XIV. for confirming the supplemental charter of the Mauritius Commercial Bank, and several ordinances of naturalization.

Civil Establishment.

66. In consequence of the representations I had made of the insufficiency of the staff of many of the departments of the civil service, and the inadequate salaries of the clerks, I received, in the early part of 1859, authority to allow large augmentations, upon condition of certain preliminary examinations of the clerks, in some respects analogous to those of the Civil Service Commissioners in England.

67. In due time, after receiving this authority, and after the arrival of the reports and instructions which were to be my guide, I appointed three carefully selected civil service commissioners to carry out such instructions, with as much modification as was necessary for meeting the more moderate attainments of the ordinary clerks of the civil Service of Mauritius, as contrasted with the superior training and qualifications which are to be found among the clerks of the parent service at home, and preparations were accordingly made for these preliminary examinations, the first series of which were afterwards held in the month of May.

68. The very imperfect knowledge of the English language which is possessed by most persons in this colony, where French is commonly spoken by the upper classes, and "creole" by the lower, has always made it a difficult matter to furnish the public offices with clerks whose knowledge of English was at all accurate or even passable; and the consequence has been, that whenever documents have been forwarded to the secretary's office for transmissal to England, the errors have been so numerous as to occasion a large amount of trouble in correcting and recopying them. In every other respect, also, the ignorance of English was felt to be a great blot on the imperfectly educated clerks by whom the inferior clerical seats of most of our public offices were occupied; and it is quite inconceivable to what an extent the evil was felt in all branches of the service.

69. In addition to the most ordinary elementary attainments which were to be decided by the commissioners, it became therefore necessary that some attention should be paid to the English qualifications of the junior clerks, and accordingly some simple exercises in orthography and in writing to dictation were given, as the test of sufficiency in that important but much neglected branch of clerical knowledge.

70. The consequence was, that very few of the junior clerks successfully submitted to the test, and the great mass of them declined the trial altogether, and even among those who submitted to the examination the numbers who reached mediocrity were so small as to make it hopeless to press such examinations on the clerks already in office, but to confine it to expectants only.

71. The nature of the examinations was then necessarily changed, but the effect of such change was almost as unsatisfactory; for, whether from nervousness, timidity, or ignorance of elementary knowledge, or from some other cause, the sequel proved, that if elementary English examinations such as those used for the most humble official civil servants in England were to be insisted on as tests of qualification, at least one half of the minor clerks in the Colony would have been rejected, either as being only half qualified or wholly disqualified for the service, and in such case there would have been no possibility of replacing them.

72. Still it was clear that in most cases they performed their duties with sufficient ability in the positions which most of them filled, and that there were many among them who were fit to rise to higher and more responsible posts. It therefore became expedient to resort to the inspection of their duties in their respective offices, and to examine there the style and method of their work, as well as to confer with the heads of their offices on the subject of the duties required of them, and their ability to perform them.

73. In this manner far more satisfactory results were attained, although the labour of acquiring them was so great as to make the duty a spreading one over the whole remaining months of the year, and probably it will continue to spread over the greater part of the present year also, for in the month of July, in which I am now writing, many of the examinations still remain to be completed.

74. The pressing and constant duties of the commissioners, in their own respective departments, have made it impossible for them to proceed with these examinations otherwise than by occasional and uncertain visitations; and I have felt myself under great obligation to them for the amount of labour and pains they have bestowed upon the duty, and for the satisfactory results which they have so far produced.

75. But the examination of the clerks, and their mode of performing their own duties, did not appear to me to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury, for in almost all the offices there was a question of augmentation of staff (as well as salary) to be determined; and my instructions prohibited me from granting any such augmentations, except in special cases, and upon being satisfied of the necessity of the addition.

76. Hence it became a duty, not only to inquire into the services of each department, and the mode of their performance, and the manner in which time and labour were economised, but to suggest such improvements as would render the present staff sufficient, or produce the largest amount of efficient service from the smallest number of intelligent clerks; and the labour of this inquiry was exceedingly great. But the insight into the working of existing systems which was produced, and the improvements that have resulted, and are still under consideration for adoption, have amply compensated for the time and labour which have been bestowed upon the inquiry.

77. The result of the examination of clerical qualifications has shown this; that while it is evident that the greater number of clerks in the public service cannot successfully submit to such examinations as are applicable to junior clerks in corresponding offices in England, for the reasons already given, yet, that when their work has been scrutinized, and their mode of performing it has been examined into at their own offices, and certain practical tests applied to the clerks in the presence of the heads of their departments, they have, in the great majority of cases in which they would have been rejected on examination, proved themselves quite equal to the work in which they are engaged.

78. The preliminary examinations, particularly in English language and composition, are therefore reserved for juniors on their first admission into the service, and are intended only to test their general educational qualifications for the first steps in the service, their future successes and promotions depending altogether on their own exertions and merits; and it is hoped that in course of time a better staff of clerks will be found in the service, and that the graduated increase of salary now established will assist in keeping the best of them in their places.

79. In accordance with the reports and recommendations of the commissioners resulting from the examination of the work in the departments, several of the offices were remodelled, or put into better working order, before the close of the year. Others were not examined and re-organized until after the commencement of the present year; while there are still several which remain to be reformed; and, indeed, when all have passed through the ordeal, the commissioners propose at a later period of the year to re-examine all the offices, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the improvements they have recommended, and of making any further changes that may be necessary.

80. These delays, unfortunately, prevented me from carrying out, as early as I desired, one of the earlier objects of the examinations, which was to give augmentations of salary to all those who showed themselves deserving of them; and, consequently, in these times of dearness and difficulty of living, much disappointment has been experienced. I have, however, in all cases (as the delay has arisen from causes over which the clerks have had no control) allowed most of the augmentations, according to circumstances, to take effect from the 1st of July last, at which time they would have commenced, had these new causes of delay not been interposed.

81. The work of the several departments of the public service has so greatly increased during the last few years, and so few additions have been made, until lately, to the staff of departments, while many curtailments and inconveniently accumulated duties have been thrown upon several of them, that the improvements and augmentations which have been rendered absolutely necessary appear almost to involve me in a charge of extravagance; and it is for this reason that I have taken the greater pains to show the positive necessity for every change and addition that has been made. Indeed, in considering the amount of work now done in those departments in which changes have already been effected, in contrast with that which was done under the former system, and the machinery employed in both cases, it has ceased to be a matter of surprise to me that large arrears had been allowed to accumulate under the old system, and that so much of the proper work of some of the offices had remained wholly neglected.

82. Even now there is much that still remains to be done, and in some of the departments which have been affected by the largely increased population of the country many

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augmentations still remain to be made. The large accumulation, for example, of litigation in the inferior courts, not only necessitates, in some of the crowded districts, additional aid to the magistrates, but prevents the district clerks from bestowing any portion of their time upon collateral or wholly foreign duties, which, as a matter of convenience, and for the want of some other person to perform them, have been thrown upon those hard-worked officials, to the detriment of their proper duties, and to the serious prejudice of the courts. I have it in contemplation to make in this respect some necessary alterations, which are at this moment under consideration of the Council.

Public Works.

83. The difficulty of meeting with contractors willing to undertake or capable of performing large public works, and the absolute want of skilled labour throughout the Colony, have greatly retarded the operations of the Surveyor-General's department during the past year, as far at least as the commencement of several important new works which had been sanctioned, and which would have been proceeded with but for these causes of delay.

84. Contractors are also reluctant to embark in government undertakings, in consequence of the extreme strictness which the treasury regulations and the audit exact; and in this country, in which all private persons who engage in buildings are ready to make large allowances to contractors for the failure of workmen, the indifference of work, the natural laxity in the performance of all engagements, which universally prevails here, allowances which the strict rules of the treasury prohibit to the local government, it is hopeless for the government to compete successfully with private persons for the time and labour of contractors and their workmen. When contractors have once passed through all the ordeal of difficulty which they have to undergo,—when their accounts are passed by the Surveyor-General through the audit, and have encountered all the delays that are imposed upon them before they can obtain their money, where any slight deviation from a contract or from an estimate has been detected, and required to be rectified,—and when this difficulty has been again and again opposed to his settlement, the Surveyor-General seldom finds such contractor tendering his services again for works which are likely to entail similar delays of payment; and as other contractors are not easily tempted into the field, and the few who offer are over-abundantly occupied, and have, besides, a most untractable set of workmen to contend with, the probability is that many minor works are necessarily thrown into a few hands, and that, for various causes which are beyond control, they are indifferently performed, while the large buildings (of which several are now required) remain uncommenced.

85. As it appears impossible to mould the creole contractor and his men to the model of the English standard of precision, and to expect from them the same rigid observance of conditions which in England is easy of enforcement, much relaxation of strictness is necessary, and until a new system can be established still greater relaxation must still in other respects be submitted to, otherwise government works must to a great extent continue suspended.

86. I have also in vain endeavoured to procure for the Surveyor-General's department some few skilled workmen from England; but my applications on the subject have hitherto not been successful. With a few good and steady men, placed under the orders of the Surveyor-General, and engaged to the government for a certain number of years, as I have already proposed, something like an apprenticeship system might be eventually established, as an adjunct to his working department, and thus many smaller works might be additionally undertaken by the department, the operation of repairs would be greatly accelerated, and the necessity of resorting to expensive and uncertain contracts upon every occasion would be obviated. In this last respect, however, I have latterly been obliged to sanction more frequent undertakings of minor works by the employed workmen of the Surveyor-General's department, whenever it has been practicable to obtain their services, and the practice has been beneficial to the service, although it has greatly increased the duty of direct superintendence, for which the staff is scarcely adequate. The construction of a complete set of workshops (of which some have already been erected) for the Surveyor-General's department, and the introduction of several skilled artizans from England to form the nucleus of a larger establishment for future operations, will greatly accelerate as well as cheapen the public works performed by the department.

87. In addition to the difficulties to which I have alluded, the enormous price of skilled and mechanical labour in the Colony, rendered still more exorbitant by the inferiority of the work, and the uncertainty, caprice, and undisciplined habits of the

workmen, makes it a question of prudence how far the commencement of large public works can be justified, without greater certainty of satisfactory results; and it is most unfortunate that at this time, at which so many public buildings are absolutely wanted, and cannot be hired or bought, but must be built, both in the town and in the country, all these disadvantages should be simultaneonsly presented.

88. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, a fair amount of work has been performed in the Surveyor-General's department during 1859, some new buildings having been advanced and others completed, and several alterations and repairs of old ones having been commenced or finished. One new bridge has likewise been completed, and three others commenced. But among all these works there are none which deserve to be particularized as conspicuous undertakings suited to the importance of the Colony, although they are all works of necessity and of immediate public utility.

89. In the road department about 317 miles of main road and 2½ of by-road have been repaired or remetalled; and three new roads, which had been previously commenced, have been completed, and a fourth is still in progress. These roads have all been made and repaired (except in some very few instances) by the permanent labourers attached to the department. During the early part of the year the number of labourers little exceeded one half the number provided by the estimates, but since immigration has become more abundant the numbers have been sufficiently recruited, and are now very nearly completed.

Grants of Land, &c.

90. These likewise pass through the Surveyor-General's department.

91. In the course of the year fourteen grants of land have been made to the occupants, upon payment of the estimated value under the Crown Land Regulations, realising the aggregate price of *725l. 9s. 4d.*

92. Two leases have been granted under the same regulations, for improvements at the Tron Fanfaron Docks, and another has been disposed of at the Savanne by auction. The aggregate rental received is *266l. 16s.* per annum.

93. Twenty-one lots of land have been sold by public auction for *2,541l.*

Education.

The Royal College.

94. In consequence of the recent arrival in the Colony of the newly appointed rector of the Royal College when my last year's report was made, I was unable to furnish in that report any details of the improvements which had been so long contemplated in that institution. I stated then, that in the condition in which a disciplinarian would find that college he would have a hard task to perform in working out the radical changes which were demanded, and that, judging from the difficulties which at that time appeared to beset his path, he would have great opposition to encounter before that object could be gained.

95. I regret that this prognostic has been verified, and to an extent too far beyond all that I could possibly have anticipated. I have never known so long-continued and determined an opposition to any public servant, or to any new system, as that which has been shown towards the new rector, and the new system of education and discipline which he was entrusted with the duty of introducing into and enforcing at the Royal College. The rector has indeed had fearful odds to contend against; and I have not myself been unembarrassed by the difficulty and opposition in adhering to my determination of seeing fair justice done to the rector, and a full and fair trial afforded to the system.

96. No one doubts the sufficiency of general qualifications which the rector possesses as a scholar and as a mathematician. He has great power of imparting education, in the broad and true sense of the term, and of compelling his pupils thoroughly to know and understand all that he teaches them; but it is said that he has too anxious and impetuous a temper for the professors and the pupils with whom he has to deal; and this temper has been the pretext for all the warfare that has been waged against him by the professors, pupils, "pères de famille," and others, since his first arrival in the Colony. I believe the fact to be, so far as I can judge from frequent official and other communication with the rector himself, of whom I have seen a great deal in connexion with the duties of the college, that he is a man of most anxious and energetic mind, and most indomitable firmness of purpose when he sees a right course which it is his duty to pursue, and when engaged in improving public education at the college, and in bringing

that institution (and its professors, as well as pupils,) into a proper state of discipline and subordination, and in enforcing morality there, he has shown himself resolute in his object, and has not perhaps exhibited so much tact, or so much deference to the peculiar susceptibilities of the creole community, as might have been the case had he in the first instance known as much of their character as he has since had an opportunity of learning. I think, also, that with the peculiarly active and energetic mind which he possesses, he may have expected the same activity and energy from others, and have frequently exhibited impatience when he found his coadjutors incapable of stepping in the march of improvement "pari passu" with himself.

97. When I speak of a non-exhibition of tact on the part of the rector, I do not refer to it in condemnation of the course which he pursued, for I think that course would have been an effective one in most other communities, in which respect had been habitually shown to the commanding influence which the head of a public school ought to possess; but I rather refer to it as having been the alleged cause of unintentional offence to the pride and susceptibility of the Mauritius creole, which render much that necessary to prevent offence to their "amour propre."

98. It is said to be the characteristic of the creole of Mauritius, that he can "always "be led, but never driven," and perhaps the case of the Royal College furnishes an extreme instance of the truth of that adage. Where discipline was to be introduced into the college, and attempted perhaps at first to be so per force, i.e., by strict rule and regulation, and where such discipline was to be made applicable to professors as well as pupils, who never thoroughly understood or appreciated it before, the "amour propre" was touched, boys and professors both resisted, pères de famille listened to the tales of their children, and resented the supposed offence, anonymous scribblers filled the newspapers with their complaints, editors readily admitted them into their columns, and perhaps as readily belived them, and, at length, an angry feeling spread throughout the Colony, and the rector remained with little apparent support, beyond that which was given by the government to a well-intentioned and zealous public servant, and that which was afforded by a small minority of persons who had taken pains to make themselves acquainted with facts, by inquiry at the fountain head.

99. During all this opposition, great mischief resulted to the college and to the cause of true education; and first in large numbers, then in smaller, pupils were removed, under some pretext or other, until at length the numbers that filled the lists at the end of 1858 became reduced to one-fifth or thereabouts at the end of 1859.

100. But if the cause of education is to be promoted through the medium of an improved system at the college, and through the instrumentality of a firm and resolute chief, it is probable that that fifth may yet become the nucleus of a large and important collegiate school, whose numbers will be trained under a better system of morality and discipline than has ever yet prevailed, and whose education is likely to be more solid and sound than that which the Royal College has ever yet afforded. Whereas if that improved system is to give place to another, so contrived as to introduce that laxity and insubordination which has lately prevailed at the college, the youth of Mauritius can never reap the advantage that is designed for them, and the responsibility must rest with those who frame and sanction the changes, and not with those who are to be instruments of their execution.

101. Upon this uncertainty the college rested at the close of 1859, when, in consequence of all that had taken place, I thought it right to refer the whole question to the Council, upon an official report from the rector, for which I had called, and which reached me (after many inevitable delays in its preparation) towards the end of the year. A preliminary report from the Council was afterwards made, and after a discussion upon some parts of its contents, and upon some final suggestions which I offered, certain alterations in the present college law have been directed to be the subject of an amending Ordinance, which is now before the Council for consideration.

102. The changes contemplated by this amendment are, however, very few, and chiefly relate to the extension and reformation of the council of education, and to a declaration of the visitatorial and other powers which they should possess; while, at the same time, the whole ruling power and responsibility (subject to appeal in certain cases) will still rest with the rector, as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of his proper authority and position.

103. My great wish is, that this college should become a sound, moral, and well-disciplined public school, at which the pupils whose parents cannot afford to send them to Europe for their education may derive sufficient instruction for all the ordinary pursuits in which they are likely to engage in the Colony, and at which the more advanced may still, as at present, compete for the liberal English scholarships with which

the government has endowed the college, and which will confer on the successful candidates the high advantage of receiving a perfect collegiate education upon English soil.

104. I do not know that there can be much difference of opinion as to this especial object of the institution; the great want of unanimity is as to the mode of its attainment, and indeed the French and creole opinions of education, and the system and discipline which ought to be observed, differ so widely from the English that a complete concurrence of opinion on the subject is out of the question.

105. I regret that this report, which at the commencement of last year I hoped might have been of a more gratifying and satisfactory character, should present so disagreeable a picture; but I should not have been justified in stating the remarkable diminution in the number of the pupils without assigning at the same time the causes of such reduction. When the opposition which has hitherto prevailed is once vanquished as I hope it will soon be, I feel no doubt of the successful results of the new system, and of the complete recovery of the college from the paralysis into which it has unhappily fallen.

106. Already, as I am informed, there is a great change in the minds and opinions of many who had been led away by the overwhelming clamour which has been raised, and I am anxiously watching the effect of this change, in the hope that it may speedily produce a greater. I do not, however, expect a complete restoration of the establishment, until the future course is satisfactorily settled, and the amending ordinance to which I have referred is brought into practical operation.

Government and other Schools.

107. The accompanying "Note on Popular Education in Mauritius during 1859," which is furnished by the Superintendent of Government Schools, and which forms Appendix B. to this Report, affords a brief summary of information on the subject, together with several observations worthy of consideration, on some sections of which I desire to make a few remarks.

108. The number of government schools is still 23, as was the case last year, but the number of schools assisted by the government has increased from 21 to 30.

109. (§ 3.) The school lately established by the "Christian Brothers" seems likely at present to be a successful experiment. It has been recommended and promoted by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and although supported to some extent, if not wholly, by voluntary contributions, professes to afford education gratuitously. This, apart from the educational reputation of the brothers, is one great attraction to the school; but I am no advocate for an unnecessary extension of gratuitous education, among a population who are above all want, and who are fully able to afford payment for the instruction of their children.

110. (§ 4.) The Indian Government having insisted on the exemption of Indian children from the operation of the compulsory Education Ordinance chiefly on the ground that it was no part of the engagement of their parents when they migrated to Mauritius, that their children should be educated, it has been considered better to defer, for the present, the appointment of a collector of educational statistics under it, as the field of inquiry is very greatly reduced in consequence of this exemption, and it is hoped that at no distant time Indian children may have the advantage of the law, in an amended form equally with all other neglected children of the Colony.

111. The Superintendent has expressed a doubt, in a subsequent part of his note, § 3, a doubt in which I much incline to concur, that this law can ever be sufficiently worked out in this Colony. I am more disposed to rely, as does the Superintendent, upon the effect of extended missionary exertions, from whatever Christian source they may spring; although my strong impression is, that the broadly conflicting Christian creeds which prevail in this island will always prove, in this as in every other educational field, a source of difficulty which, combined with the still greater difficulty of language, will always impede the progress of instruction in Mauritius.

112. My limited experience teaches me that there are no children in the world more quick in their perceptions, more anxious to learn, and more easily taught than the Indian; and if a single example will prove this, I need only refer to the orphan asylum lately established at the "Powder Mills," in which are now collected upwards of 100 Indian orphans, who live upon the premises, under the able charge of a missionary and his wife, who are not subject to the capricious interference of parents or friends, who are disturbed by no conflicting Christian creeds, and who have already made such progress in their education, English education chiefly, as surprises and delights all visitors, while their industrial occupations (in which they are also instructed through the instrumentality of employed artizans) are actively prosecuted, and their whole appear-

ance and demeanour indicate the care, comfort, and contentment which they enjoy. These boys are likely to turn out valuable members of our social community. They are instructed in the art of every trade or handicraft they may think proper to select, and are destined to be more fully instructed in the trades of their choice when the proper time arrives, while the girls are educated in needlework, and in all domestic and household occupations, and are destined in due time to become equally useful in their own sphere.

113. To show the beneficial effect of examples that are furnished by institutions of this sort, and to prove that it is not "compulsory" but "persuasive" education that should chiefly be relied on as the means of inducing Indian or other parents to give the benefit of education to their children, it may be stated that after a few Indian women who had been previously known to the superintendent missionary and his wife had been allowed to visit this institution, and to witness the care, comfort, and education bestowed upon the children, and the useful employments to which they are trained, applications on the part of Indian parents for admission of their children were numerous; but as it was foreign to the objects of the institution to receive any but orphans, these applications were refused, notwithstanding the desire expressed by the parents in many cases to give up their children altogether to the establishment for educational purposes.

114. I hope that this humble but useful institution will be the means of introducing others of an educational and industrial character for the benefit of Indian children; but so long as these children depend on the control of their parents, and are sent to or kept from ordinary day-schools as caprice or convenience may dictate, I entertain but little hope of accomplishing any steady march in the progress of education.

115. The following extract from a report I have lately received from the Protector of Immigrants shows what progress has taken place in this humble asylum since its formation, now only nine or ten months ago:—

"I have the honour to report that I visited the "Powder Mills" Orphan Asylum at "the end of last month" (April 1860), "with the view of ascertaining what progress had "been made by the pupils of that establishment, and with the further object of inquiring "into the present wants of that institution.

"I am happy to be able to say that I witnessed a remarkable advancement in the "reading and writing classes of both sexes, as well in English as in Tamul and "Hindostanee, and that the most advanced of the pupils answered questions set to them "in English on the addition table with great facility and accuracy.

"The industrial classes may also be considered to have made satisfactory progress, "allowances being made for the deficiencies in their organization, which have hitherto "been unavoidable.

"The present industrial training comprises the following branches:—

"1. Cart making,
"2. Carpenters' work,
"3. Basket making,
"4. Tailoring,
"5. Blacksmiths' work;

"A small spring cart, 24 bedsteads, the greater part of the school furniture, a large "quantity of rattan baskets, and the whole of the clothing worn by the pupils, have "been already made either by the pupils themselves or with their assistance.

"The results hold forth a promising prospect, not only of the work that may in "future be performed at the asylum, but of the *skilled labour* that may thence be issued, "when the institution will have attained a more advanced age."

116. (§. 10.) The Superintendent of Education recommends that the staff of trained European teachers in the government schools should be recruited, and that some should be procured who are qualified, not only to conduct a school, but to instruct pupil-teachers. In this I entirely concur. It was indeed one of my earliest recommendations on the subject of educational requirements, and I have always considered that the untrained or half-trained teachers whom the government is obliged to employ, and whom, notwithstanding, it is so difficult to obtain, do more harm than good to the system of education in this Colony. I had rather see two or three well-trained teachers engaged in conducting some of the principal schools, and at the same time training a number of pupil-teachers upon the same system for the service, than twenty or thirty untrained and undisciplined teachers pretending to conduct schools, but giving no impulse to education, attracting no interest in it, and labouring through the day, as many of them do, indifferent to the important objects of their duty, and murmuring at the trouble and inconvenience that their occupation entails upon them. No true education, in the proper signification of the term, can ever be expected from such persons; but much might be accomplished

by well-trained teachers, notwithstanding the complication of difficulties which are to be encountered in this Colony, arising from the varieties of language, creed, complexion, and "amour propre" of the inhabitants.

117. A compliance with the Superintendent's requisition has been announced, since his report was made, but not until great difficulties had been experienced in securing teachers with the peculiar qualifications required in this Colony; and as other similar requisitions are about to be made, I think it will be necessary to augment the salaries of the principal trained teachers who may be required, in order to tempt superior persons to embark in the service of this country, which, it must be confessed, presents many discouragements that can scarcely be anticipated or guarded against at home, too frequently leading to disappointment among newly introduced employées of the government, not only in the educational but in other branches of the administration.

118. (§ 11.) The Superintendent complains of the formalities required by "Colonial Regulations," as impeding very seriously the extension and efficient maintenance of schools, requiring, as they do, all the delays of inspections, estimates, references to the Council, and votes, and, finally, approvals by the Lords of the Treasury and confirmations by the Secretary of State before works can be advanced and arrangements completed. No doubt these are serious practical difficulties, and the framers of these "Regulations," who live in a country in which a well-understood system is observed and easily enforced in all matters concerning Government works, contracts, and general arrangements, can little comprehend the difficulties which these regulations impose on those who are to carry them out in this distant country, in which (notwithstanding all that may be attempted to enforce them) system, accuracy of estimate, steady performance of engagements, and fidelity of execution, can rarely, if ever, be relied on, and hence the difficulties complained of, which are experienced not only in the department of schools, but in all other departments which are controlled in their financial arrangements by the "Colonial Regulations," and which equally complain of the same difficulties.

119. I fear, however, that I am unable to cure the evil, except by such modifications as I may from time to time direct in particular cases upon my own responsibility. The system is a radical one, and belongs to the constitution of all Crown colonies, and, although the inconveniences are sometimes exceedingly great, yet the general rule, subject to judicious relaxations, must still, I apprehend, prevail.

120. Nevertheless, as an improved system is likely to be introduced into the Royal College (the principal educational establishment of the Colony), and as the same relaxation of rule is solicited there, it may become advisable shortly to adopt a more liberal and popular scheme of management for all our educational institutions; and, when I am sufficiently supplied with materials, I shall probably place the newly recommended scheme before the Secretary of State for consideration.

121. (§ 13.) In the concluding paragraph of the Superintendent's remarks on the subject of Indian education I am much disposed to concur, and I believe he places in a true light some of the difficulties of spreading education, through the instrumentality of Protestant missionaries and schools, among the Indian populations of sugar estates, although I have understood from two of the missionaries that they have only on rare occasions felt that impediments of the nature alluded to have been opposed to their mission. The voluntary system of education must, I fear, continue a failure, for these as well as other reasons; and as the Indian Government has decided that the compulsory system must not be applied to the Indian children, so also I apprehend will that Government equally object to any other forced system, such as that recommended by the Superintendent of Education.

122. It may, nevertheless, be a matter of doubt how far any colonial government is justified in keeping in the island any large population of children, to whatsoever other country they may belong, upon whom they are prohibited from forcing some sort of education, rather than allow them to grow up in ignorance and a reproach on the government of the country, for since, as a general rule, they are said to refuse to accept the invitation of education when offered without pressure, and since pressure is prohibited, that result (of their becoming a reproach to the government) is very likely to ensue when these children assume a more prominent position among the labouring population of the country.

123. If the objection that the immigrant's contract is silent on the subject of his child's education be the only tenable objection, it may easily be removed for the future by introducing into every contract a stipulation that the child shall (in default of other voluntary education supplied by the parent) be allowed to submit to such instruction as the government may think proper to provide.

124. The other recommendations of the Superintendent will be carried out when the proper time arrives for doing so.

Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.

125. In order to furnish a more detailed account of the state of crime, as well as of the administration of the prisons, and the changes in the prison system during the past year, I have obtained from the Procureur-General, who is the president of the prison committee of Port Louis (the principal prison in the island), a report of that prison, and of the state of crime as shown by committals and sentences executed there during the year 1859, which I annex as Appendix C. to this Report.

126. As in all the changes in prison arrangements which have been made upon the suggestion of the committee or of myself I have conferred with that officer, and have relied on his instrumentality in working out such changes, and have myself observed the results, I am able to concur in the views and opinions he has expressed, and I may say, that, so far as I am able to judge, and the plan and accommodation of the prison will admit, the discipline and arrangements are as satisfactory as can reasonbly be expected.

127. The opinion I have expressed in previous reports in favour of a "penitentiary," to be conducted on a larger and more convenient scale, and with sufficient space for carrying out prison discipline and operations within the walls of the institution, are entertained by others as well as myself, and I hope that at no distant day an institution of that character will be erected on the "Camp Lawzun," for which I have already directed a suitable spot to be reserved as a future site.

128. In such case, the present prison, which is in the very heart of the town, and situated between the court-houses and the police establishment, may be devoted to far more appropriate uses, part of it being reserved for prisoners under commitment or imprisoned for short sentences, part being used as a stronghold for the archives of the courts, for which secure places are now wanted, and the remainder for additional police accommodation, and for the temporary security of "night charges," and persons in custody of the police.

129. The employment of prisoners in large parties, and under a supervision which is gradually improving in its security, upon the larger works, in which the public, the military, and the municipality are engaged, has proved of great service to those three departments of the government; indeed, without their aid many of the larger operations would have been occasionally suspended.

District Prisons.

130. The aggregate number of district prisoners in confinement at the end of the year, and the aggregate number of those prisoners on any one day of the year, are about double the number of those in the Port Louis Prison on those two periods of calculation. Their employments (whenever they can advantageously be so employed for the public service) are for the most part in large numbers out of their prison, and either on the public roads or other public works in the districts; and the new system of control, while so employed, is similar to that in use in the town of Port Louis.

131. The prisoners of the districts are for the most part of the agricultural class, and in all cases their imprisonments by the district magistrates are for short periods and for minor offences.

132. As the prison of Port Louis is adopted as the model of the country prisons, and the discipline and arrangements are as nearly as possible the same, I have thought it unnecessary to encumber this Report with any more detailed particulars of the system and operation of these district prisons during the past year, and I need only say, in general terms, that they have been managed as judiciously and as satisfactorily as I had any right or reason to expect.

The Dependencies.

133. I annex in Appendix D. the Acting Civil Commissioner's report on the state of the Seychelles during the year 1859.

134. The remarks which were applied to the dependencies last year are equally applicable to them during the present year. There is still experienced the same want of labour, and the same difficulty of communication, which were then the subject of observation; but I incline to hope that changes which are in progress will relieve to some extent both these wants, and bring prosperity to the dependencies, as well as an increase of revenue, which is still unequal to their expenditure, and of which the deficiency is made up from the treasury of Mauritius.

135. The postal service, which prevented last year all communication with Seychelles by that medium, has again been suddenly altered, and the direct communication with Aden, which is about to be resumed under the contract of 1858, includes in the terms

of its contract a service to Seychelles in the outward and homeward passages, although latterly there has been an attempt to disregard that stipulation in the engagement. If, however, it be faithfully carried out, and regularity of communication be established, the greater part of the difficulty will be at once removed; and the want of labour will then, in all probability, be supplied, for although immigration is much demanded, capitalists are reluctant to make requisition for labour, or to accept the aid of government in facilitating its introduction, so long as the Seychelles, which lie in the direct path between Mauritius and Aden, continue to be as isolated as the most distant dependencies, by reason of the continuing exclusion from intercourse by the direct packets which ply between those two termini without affording the intermediate islands the advantage of their service.

136. In the concluding paragraph of my last year's Report I mentioned that I had sent Her Majesty's steamer "Lynx" with a special commission to visit and inquire into the condition of the more distant dependencies which are beyond the reach of the ordinary magistracy of the Seychelles, and I expressed a hope that the result of that visit would afford a favourable view of the state and condition of those remote dependencies.

137. That expectation has been fully realized by the report of the commissioners, and the account which is given of the good understanding which prevails there between the employers and employed, and among the inhabitants generally, is altogether very satisfactory.

138. I annex in Appendix E. a copy of the report of the commissioners; and I need only add, that the representations which are made in paragraphs 38 and 41 have been the subject of correspondence between the government and the agent of "Solomon Islands," and of "Six Islands," and that the result has been productive of satisfactory assurances that the causes of complaint there stated shall not again be suffered to arise.

139. The Bishop of Mauritius took the opportunity of making a visitation tour to the Seychelles, as well as to the more distant islands of the "Chagos Archipelago," which were visited by the "Lynx." And his lordship's report of that visitation, which has been published, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, was as satisfactory as could be expected.

140. It is my intention, whenever an opportunity is afforded me, to have these official visits to our distant dependencies repeated, in order that their progress and interests may be watched, and that every assurance may be given to the inhabitants of the continuing interest and protection of the government.

General Remarks.

141. The greater part of last year was employed in working, out as opportunities were afforded, many of the inquiries and reports connected with the general improvements of the Colony and of the public institutions of the town and of the districts, and in preparing laws and regulations which were required to carry all contemplated improvements into effect. But it has been necessary to suspend for a time very many of the changes and improvements which have been reported on as beneficial, simply because the whole work of execution is in this island so completely thrown upon the government, and because the government is not sufficiently provided with the means and machinery for carrying out, except by slow degrees, the various projects which are in prospect, the greater part of which are so nearly equal in importance as to make it a matter of difficulty to determine which should take precedence in the order of time.

142. One great object, however, of making all these preliminary inquiries, and of collecting all these reports, is to show precisely and from authentic data the various wants and requirements of the Colony, and to leave only the duty of supplying those wants as and where opportunities of so doing are afforded. A fault hitherto committed in executive arrangements has been that of attempting to work out single objects, or to accomplish single changes, without much regard to the manner in which other arrangements which at the same time remain unchanged or uncompleted were likely to be affected; and the consequence has been, that the perfection sought to be attained by any individual change has often been in some degree neutralized by the want of that correspondence and harmony which ought to have pervaded the whole system.

143. The succession of reports now in progress of completion, not only with regard to all public works and undertakings, but with regard to the organization of all the departments of the service, and several of the public institutions of the Colony, will present a fair picture of all that is required to be done in order to place existing institutions and arrangements in better working order; and these improvements must be

gradually worked out, according to their relative exigencies, as means are afforded of so doing.

144. At the best, however, the general system must still be an imperfect one, in consequence of the want of harmony between the original constitution of the country and the various foreign improvements which have from time to time been engrafted on it. English and French systems are so wholly different from each other, that no attempt at association and assimilation can ever be perfectly accomplished. The English system prompts the government to rely greatly on the energy, enterprise, co-operation, and responsibility of the people; the French system prompts the people to rest altogether on the undertakings of the government. In the former case, the people, knowing the value of their participation in all movements in advance, are proud to display their powers in aiding the efforts of the state. In the latter, the people, equally reliant upon the government, make but little effort to assist, either by voluntary combinations or by individual exertions, in advancing general public improvements.

145. Hence it is that attempts at engrafting free institutions, to a limited extent, upon a constitution founded upon the strict and arbitrary rule of the old régime, have proved in some respects a failure; so also the graft of English laws upon the old French codes; so also the popular influence and criticism of the press over institutions which are not of popular form, and where the true principles of the "liberty of the press" are not always very clearly comprehended; so also all attempts at inducing voluntary associations of persons, where pecuniary contributions are to be relied on for charitable, commercial, scientific, or practicable objects. All these fail, because they are foreign to the original constitution of the country, and to the habits and customs of the people, and because they are attempts at piecemeal associations and assimilations of antagonistic principles.

146. But if the energy and enterprise which are promptly and liberally shown for private and personal advantage, individual aggrandisement, or commercial or agricultural speculation, could be brought to the aid of the government in carrying out objects of importance for the common benefit of the Colony, and in the foundation and improvement of public institutions, schools, colleges, and eleemosynary establishments, and if reliance could be placed in individual and personal devotion to public objects, similar to that which is the characteristic of purely English society, living under a purely English constitution, there is nothing that the talents, wealth, and energy of the people of Mauritius would not readily accomplish for the benefit of the Colony.

147. But, unfortunately, this is not to be expected, at all events from the present generation of Mauritians, among whom a wide difference of opinion prevails on the subject of government institutions and free institutions. One party advocates a continuance of the long accustomed reliance on the government for all the public, and indeed, for many of the private wants and improvements of the Colony. Another desires at once to plunge into the depths of a free and liberal government, before the ripeness of time is come, and before the great mass of what may be called the intelligent portion of the community are prepared for so great and responsible a change.

148. Such a change as this in the constitution of the government, could only be safely accomplished by a corresponding change in the habits and inclinations of society; a change which, if it can be ever introduced at all, can only arise from a gradual introduction of free institutions, and from a conviction that the privileges conceded thereby are likely to be beneficially used, and not likely to be prejudicially abused.

149. This latter probability will for some time to come present itself to the great majority of the intelligent population, and prevent any cordial concurrence in the opinions and views of the minority. The community, in its English, French, Creole, African, and Asiatic varieties, is too mixed, and the Creole population have been too long accustomed to the old régime of dependence on government, to render any such great change at all advisable at present; and their tastes, habits, and predilections are not sufficiently English to enable them thoroughly to understand and appreciate what English people know and admire as "free institutions" and "free constitutions;" and, whatever opinions certain sections of the community may express to the contrary, I am satisfied that a sudden introduction of a free constitution into this country would jeopardize all the institutions, and render them open to great, although perhaps unintended abuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX B. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

Note on Popular Education in Mauritius during the year 1859.
(Directed by his Excellency the Governor.)

General Summary.

The schools, which had increased from 27 in 1857 to 44 in 1858, increased during 1859 to 53, but 47 of which, however, will be referred to in the notice on attendance further on; the grants in aid of six, though taking effect from different dates in 1859, not having been approved of until very recently, prior to which the quarterly reports of attendance and instructions could not be called for.

2. Of the 53 schools, 23 are Government schools, and 30 assisted by grants in aid under Ordinance VI. of 1856. The number of government schools is the same as in 1858, but the schools assisted by grants have increased by nine. With reference to these latter. it may be observed that of the 21 in operation in 1858, eight were schools for Indians; and out of the 30 at present existing there is but the same number eight, and four of the Indian schools assisted in 1858 having been discontinued, and their places supplied by as many more in 1859.

3. Of the number of schools not in connexion with government, I have no means of judging exactly, but I believe they have increased, an opinion chiefly founded on inquiries made of many teachers of elementary schools in different parts of the Colony. The Christian Brothers have lately opened a school in Port Louis, supported by voluntary subscriptions, which is attended already, it is stated, by between 100 and 200 boys in the day, and by a greater number of adults in the eveniug. It remains to see how far this success is to be attributed to the well-known efficiency of the Christian Brothers as teachers, and how far to the attraction of novelty.

4. Though there are no general statistics of education in this Colony, there are means provided for their collection, a collector of statistics (educational), under Ord. XXI. of 1857, being armed by that law with the necessary powers for enforcing the furnishing of information on the subject, and funds applicable to the payment of such an officer being borne in the estimate for the present year, on the "establishment of the schools department"

5. The following table exhibits the number of pupils in 1858 and 1859 :—

	Number on the Roll from 1st January to 31st December		Number on the Roll in December	
	1858.	1858.	1858.	1859.
Government schools* - -	3,054	3,766	2,368	2,288
Schools assisted by grants in aid†	1,300	1,800	879	1,103
	4,354	5,566	3,247	3,391

* Twenty-three government schools each year.

† Twenty-one grant in aid schools in 1858, and thirty in 1859; but of the latter but 24 are included in the above return, as explained before.

6. The falling off in the pupils of the government schools in December 1859 is more than accounted for by the change of one of them from Côte D'or Street to Champ Delort, a great number of the pupils having discontinued attendance after the transfer took place, and but few of the children, dwelling more immediately in the vicinity of Champ Delort, having as yet presented themselves. The attendance at most of the schools increased, and would have far counterbalanced the falling off just noticed, had not some others of the schools suffered from the sickness and rumours of sickness, cholera in particular, that prevailed in the last quarter of the year (in several localities), the last quarter of the year, it may be added, being that in which usually the attendance is greatest.

7. In a table annexed is given the distribution of schools connected with government throughout the island. Taking into account not only these, but also the presence or absence of other elementary schools, the districts of Flacq, Savanne, and Black River may be pronounced the most unfavourably circumstanced as regards the means of education. There is a large tract comprising Flacq to the sonth of the village where the district court is held, and a good portion of Moka, the population of which is considerable, and the means of affording education very limited. The opening of a school in the Quartier Militaire, Moka, (arrangements for which have been made,) will afford a great improvement, so far as that district is concerned. Appendix I.

Government Schools.

8. The state of progress in the government schools, and the impediments to be encountered, offer in general nothing worthy of remark, as distinguished from what is noticed in certain paragraphs (4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.) of the report on schools for 1858, hereto annexed. The progress of the first classes, however, has been advantageously stimulated by the pecuniary prizes of 10*l.* each offered by his Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Stevenson to the best pupil in the boys' and girls' schools Appendix II.

respectively, and by the pecuniary prizes offered by members of the education committee to the best pupils in the several subjects of examination, exclusive of the pupils obtaining the 10*l.* prizes. 14 of the 23 government schools proposed competing, but four of them ultimately withdrew. To the fourteen, however, the direct influence of the prizes in stimulating the progress of the first classes may be considered as having extended. Indirectly others have been influenced, the prospect of similar prizes for future years holding out a stimulus to them to prepare for competition at a later period.

Appendix III.

9. A table is annexed showing the result of the general examination. In connexion with a subject to be noticed farther on, the great success of the pupils of the Mahebourg School may be noticed, the master of which is one of the only two teachers trained in Europe who remained at the time of the examination, out of the comparatively many there had been in the government schools about fifteen years before. None of the present mistresses have been trained in Europe, but the girl who obtained the first prize was taught by a mistress who for many years had the benefit of the direction or assistance of teachers who had enjoyed that advantage.

10. It is very desirable that the staff of teachers trained in Europe should be recruited, and some procured, qualified not only to conduct a school but also to instruct pupil-teachers. A master and mistresses have already been recommended for the new school premises at Champ Delort, and I understand applied for. The master and mistress of Pamplemousses School being likely soon to leave their situations, the master (Mr. Anderson) of Pucelles Street School having actually resigned his, and the new school house at Terre Rouge being likely soon to be without its master, whom it may be necessary to transfer to Port Louis, room is afforded for further appointments of teachers from Europe, the schools in the meanwhile, according as vacated, to be placed under the charge of acting masters. For these it is probable that permanent appointments to schools of less importance than those before referred to will be ultimately available, as the inefficiency of at least two of the present masters renders it unlikely that their services can be continued much longer.

11. The formalities rendered necessary, I am informed, by Colonial Regulations, throw a serious obstacle in the way of the extension and efficient maintenance of schools. To purchase land or buildings is a work of great time, as it is (and I believe must be) conducted by government. To build or repair buildings is beset with an analagous difficulty. And even the comparatively easy task of providing school furniture is not without its troubles and delays. To remedy this, I would suggest, that a corporation be formed for the conduct of the fiscal business of the schools department, apart from salaries, both in offices and schools, and the other expenses connected with the former; that the present school buildings and other property, real and personal, vest in it; and that it be empowered to hold such lands and buildings as it may afterwards be found desirable to purchase; that the sums voted annually for the schools department, except salaries and office expenses, which, as before suggested, might be dealt with apart, be voted in bulk, and not under separate items, and transferred to the corporation, the unexpended residue of the funds in any one year to be available for future years, and the accounts to be audited as directed by the Governor, and published in the Government Gazette, the duties of the auditor to be limited to seeing that the expenditure has been duly vouched for. The control of the executive government over the corporation might be provided for fully in its constitution, and the proceedings might be made subject to the approval of the Governor, like those of the education committee. More detailed suggestions for carrying out this plan can be furnished, if the general idea be approved of. The same corporation might act for the Royal College and government schools; its functions to be fiscal merely. Were this to be adopted, the same exemption of salaries and office expenses from the purview of the corporation is recommended in the case of the college as in that of the government schools. It would be desirable that separate votes be made of the funds transferred to the corporation for the college and those for the schools, and also that the accounts for each department by the corporation be kept separate.

Schools under Ordinance VI. *of* 1856.

12. It is gratifying to observe, that the extension of the schools assisted by grants has not been in number alone, but has also been such as to bring within the reach of their beneficial influence a greater variety of the sections with which the population of the island may be divided, regard being had to difference of race, religion, or other circumstances. In 1857 the seven schools reported on were under the direction of one manager; in 1858 the schools rose to 21, and the number of managers to nine; and in 1859 the number of schools was 30, and that of the managers 15. The seven schools in 1857 were in connexion with the Anglican Church. In 1858 there were three schools in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, and 18* in connexion with the Anglican Church, eight† of these latter being Indian schools. Of the 30 schools assisted in 1859, 11 are Roman Catholic and 19 Protestant, the number of Indian schools being eight, as before. With respect to the state of instruction in the schools, other than Indian schools, assisted by grants, the account in the note‡ taken from the report of 1858, section 46, affords a tolerably correct idea. One

* One of these, that at Grand River, is under the management of Dissenters.

† Some, or all of these, might more correctly be termed schools under the management of Protestants, than Protestant schools, religious instruction being generally left optional to the Indians.

‡ The programme of literary instruction in the creole schools usually includes English, French, writing, arithmetic, with, not unfrequently, vocal music and geography. As a general rule, the progress of the pupils in any of these branches, the last three especially, is not great, nor indeed could much be expected, taking into account the inferior order of teachers with which managers, with limited funds, must in most instances content themselves, in a place like Mauritius, where a person possessed of even the rudiments of a fair education can earn so much (comparatively) in other pursuits, and likewise looking to the condition of the pupils who attend the schools, in the country parts of the island especially, acquainted as they are but with a dialect so scanty as to throw serious, for a time insurmountable, difficulties in the way of intercommunication between pupils and teachers,—difficulties, too, which make themselves seriously felt even with teachers much more advanced than are usually to be found in the schools assisted by grants in aid.

The industrial instruction is limited to needlework.

In the Indian schools little is attempted besides instruction in the vernacular of each.

cause of the backward state of these schools is the want of school requisites generally, especially a uniform set of text books. The present very common practice of each child having a different book renders it impossible to make a suitable division into classes, the want of which renders it out of the question to give efficient instruction to any but a very small number of children. To remedy this I shall venture to submit a detailed application for devoting a portion of the sums provided for grants in aid in the estimate of this year to the purchase of elementary English and French books and other requisites, supplies of which, to a pecuniary amount not exceeding a limit to be fixed for each school, to be given gratuitously as soon as received from England. And when the staff of government teachers has been recruited from Europe, it would be of advantage to apply a portion of the funds provided for grants in aid as gratuities to such of the teachers of the schools assisted as would be willing to receive instruction in school management at one of the government schools, under the care of a master able to train pupil-teachers; no person, however, to be sent up for instruction unless with the consent of the manager of the school he taught in, and the recommendation of the inspector.

13. The state of education among the Indians offers no subject for congratulation. The ordinance for compulsory education has not been allowed as regards them; nor is it by any means probable that, had it been otherwise, it could have been made to work successfully. A law more in the nature of that for the education of factory children in England is essential, when, as is the case of the Indians of Mauritius, both parents and employers are, as the general rule, opposed to the educational interest of the children under their care or influence. The voluntary system hitherto has proved a failure, nor is it likely to prove otherwise, unless indeed some religious body, such as the Christian Brothers (whose schools, however, are for boys only), should attempt it. Hitherto I am not aware of any efforts having been made on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church for the instruction of the Indians. None of their clergy in Mauritius, I am informed, are acquainted with any of the Indian languages, and even if they were the demands upon their time by their numerous congregations would prevent them from attending to other matters. This is to be regretted, as there would be a greater likelihood that efforts on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church would meet with cordial support on the part of the planters than those in connexion with any other religion, the planters, as the general rule, being Roman Catholics, at least in name. But though their adhesion to that religion may be nominal, their opposition to any other Christian form may be strong, for they are apt to look upon such as an emblem of the dominant nation, and visit it accordingly with the feelings of ill-will they entertain towards the latter. This may help to account for the slender support which the Indian schools in connexion with the Church of England have met with, and may be expected to meet with. Few pupils attend them; and those who do come so irregularly that it is not possible they can make anything like satisfactory progress. But on this subject it is unnecessary to dwell at greater length in a note on education intended to be brief. The question of the moral position of the Indian population here is so important, and so much beset with difficulties, that any attempt to discuss it with advantage would swell the note to the dimensions of an ample report.

(Signed) R. Hussey Walsh,
Superintendent of Schools.

Appendix I.—Distribution of Schools connected with Government.

	Government Schools.	Grant-in-aid Schools (Ord. VI. of 1856.)	Total.	Remarks.
Port Louis - Town	7	6	13	
Port Louis - Country	2	3	5	
Pamplemousses	5	3	8	
Rivière du Rempart	2	2	4	
Flacq	1	—	1	
Grand Port	2	—	2	
Savanne	1	—	1	
Black River	—	3	3	
Plaines Wilhelms	1	10	11	
Moka	2	1	3	
Seychelles	—	2	2	
Total	23	30	53	

Note.—Two of the government schools, and eight of those assisted by grants in aid, are for the education of Indian children.

APPENDIX II.—STATE OF INSTRUCTION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Report on Schools supported by Government during the Year 1858.

4. In general there has been progress made in the different subjects taught in the government schools, but the average state of advancement of the pupils is not high. Most in the upper classes, seldom over a small proportion of the entire number of pupils, can read and translate English and French tolerably; but they are usually deficient in writing either language from dictation, and are imperfectly acquainted with grammar. In the Port Louis schools, and about a third of those in the country, they have some knowledge of the compound rules of arithmetic and fractions, and occasionally evolution. In the other schools, little is known beyond the simple rules; and even these are pretty often not known with accuracy. The pupils generally are less backward in writing than in most other branches; and both in writing and several subjects besides the pupils are far more expert in those schools where they have the practice of writing out clean at home their dictation and grammatical exercises, and other written lessons, than in those in which little or nothing of the kind is attempted. In geography, and in object lessons (in such schools these latter are taught), the knowledge of the pupils, though not so imperfect as might be expected, is sometimes little more than the result of names and terms learned by rote, without such method or connexion as might render the information useful or interesting.

5. In addition to the ordinary branches of instruction, the pupils of the Port Louis town schools receive lessons in practical geometry and vocal music. In the former, their knowledge of arithmetic is usefully tested and developed. Their acquaintance with vocal music affords the occasion of an interesting exhibition at the distribution of prizes at the close of the year, when the singing classes of all the Port Louis schools unite together, and sing in public, under the direction of their teacher.

6. Among the causes of the imperfect state of the primary schools in Mauritius, an important place must be assigned to the creole dialect. Unlike as in most other countries, children here come to school with little knowledge of the language or languages in which they are to be taught; and the dialect they speak is so scanty as to be but very unserviceable as a medium of explanation. Thus the pupils may be long at school,—as long, perhaps, as the entire period usually devoted to elementary instruction,—before there is any ready means of intercommunication between them and their teachers, of any but the very simplest ideas.

7. Irregular attendance forms another impediment to the success of the schools; and another may be found in the circumstance that the previous education and association of some of the teachers fit them rather for the instruction of a few pupils than the management of a large school. Where this is the case, there may be noticed a very imperfect adoption of the various methods used by experienced masters to impart instruction, and correct the exercises of their pupils in such a manner as that several may be taught with no greater or but little greater time and exertion than a less practised person would devote to but one; and to see that their assistants and monitors do the same. Teachers unconscious or regardless of this turn to little account the facilities and appliances to be met with in any well-appointed school. Thus in teaching writing they set a model on each copy or slate, and thereby waste much time, instead of arranging and distributing models ready made, or setting some on a black board which would at once serve an entire class. So also in arithmetic, an analogous system (or rather want of system) is adopted, separate sums being set for each pupil, and the use of the blackboard for economizing time neglected. And in every other department something similar may be observed, the result being that each pupil on an average gets through but very little work, and benefits all the less by his attendance at school. The untrained teacher, or teacher with too little inclination or energy to turn any training he may have received to account, passes most of his time sitting at a table, instructing a few pupils turn about, or in small numbers together, while he exercises little control over the rest of the pupils, most of whom, in consequence, are often disorderly, and still more frequently idle. The teacher of energy and experience, on the contrary, less constantly sits down; and may generally be seen making use of the blackboard, giving gallery lessons, or moving from one class or draft to another, to superintend and improve the instruction given by his assistants and monitors.

8. As a cause of improvement in the government schools may be mentioned a better supply of school requisites, such as black boards, desks, and benches, writing models, and the like. More suitable French reading books (from the want of which the schools had long suffered) have lately been obtained. But here there is still a deficiency, as the most advanced part of the "Lectures Graduées" used in the primary schools of France, and lately introduced here, is so very easy as to be quite unsuited to a first or even a tolerably forward second class; and the transition, both in difficulty and price, to works of a higher order is very considerable.

APPENDIX III.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Boys' Department.

COMPETITION for Prize of 10*l.* offered by his Excellency the Governor, and for Prizes offered by Members of the Education Committee.

Pupil and School.*	Subject.	Prizes.
		£ s. d.
Idoménée Caetau (Mahebourg School; Master Mr. Clark)	English (exclusive of Conversation.)	1 10 0
Idoménée Caetau	English Conversation.	1 10 0
François Boullincau (Terre Rouge School; Master Mr. Kane)	French†	1 10 0
Darius Hubert (Champ de Lort School; late Master Mr. Jenkins)	Arithmetic†	1 5 0
Darius Hubert	Geography and Object Lessons.	1 5 0
Louis Montgallon (Moka Street School; Master, Mr. Gordon)	Writing†	1 0 0
E. Rosidor (Mahebourg School ; Master Mr. Clark)	Superiority	10 0 0

Girls' Department.

COMPETITION for Prize of 10*l.* offered by Mrs. Stevenson, and for Prizes offered by Members of the Education Committee.

Pupil and School.*	Subject.	Prizes.
		£ s. d.
Lilias Michand (Mahebourg School; Master Mr. Clark)	English	1 5 0
Thérése Maléppa (Eastern Suburb School; Mistress Mrs. Jones)	French†	1 5 0
Marie Rima (Western Suburb School; Master Mr. Leal)	Arithmetic†	1 0 0
Marie Rima	Writing†	1 0 0
Elise Mark (Champ de Lort; Mistress Mrs. Jenklns)	Needlework	1 10 0
Amiée Nicholas (Pucelles Street School; Mistress Miss Rosalia)	Superiority	10 0 0

* In case of a mixed school, the master is named, in other cases the mistress.
Those marked so † are superior in their particular branch to the pupil with the general prize of superiority.

APPENDIX (C.) to Blue Book Report of 1859.

Gaols, Prisons, and Crime during 1859.

Port Louis Prison.

First, as to the number of prisoners:—

1. The number of prisoners on the roll of the prison in 1859 was 7,160, composed of 454 remaining at the end of 1858, and 6,703 admitted during 1859.

2. These numbers indicate an increase of 763, or 7·78 per cent., in the number of committals in 1859 over those of 1858. As compared with 1857 there is a decrease of 60.

3. The daily average of prisoners in 1859 was 467, being 41 over the average (426) in 1858.

4. The ratio which the daily averages of prisoners bear to the committals in 1859, viz., 15·119 per cent., is a little greater than in 1859, when it was 14·93 per cent., the inference from which is that there was a slight increase in the gravity of the cases during 1859.

5. There is a greater increase in this respect as compared with 1857.

6. Whether these figures indicate any increase in crime may be doubted; the difference probably arises from the increased vigilance of the police, which, again, may partly be attributed to their time not being so much engrossed with apprehending supposed deserters from private service.

7. The following points of comparison deserve special notice.

8. The committals for vagrancy and desertion from service were:—

In 1857	4,546
In 1858	2,687
In 1859	2,444

9. This progressive decrease is to be attributed to the measures reported in last year's Blue Book, by which the police were only to apprehend Indian labourers complained of as deserters, or who

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were believed to be new immigrants defrauding government by not being engaged on stamps, in place of apprehending as maroons all Indians who could not show that their papers were *en regle*.

10. Experience has shown that the change is beneficial both to the labouring population and the public, while there is no reason to believe that it has encouraged or increased "maroonage."

11. The committals for police offences (chiefly drunkenness and disorder) were 992 in 1858, and 1,497 in 1859, being an increase of 505 cases.

12. It must be observed, however, that the number of committals for these police offences in 1858 is not a good test of their prevalence, any more than was the number of similar committals, only 84, in 1857 any evidence that the lower classes were quite orderly during that year. The difference arises from the fact that till some time after the commencement of 1858 the general police had left to the municipal authorities the duty of suppressing these vices, whereas the police exerted themselves to suppress them during the whole of 1859.

13. The number of the committals even in 1859 is small compared with the population, being only about four cases daily.

15. The increase in the committals for other offences in 1859 is partly attributable to a difference of 52 in the cases of larceny, the numbers being for 1858 8,862, and in 1859 8,914.

16. There have been other increases, namely, 175 for slight assaults; for bribery, 31; combination for refusing to work, 68; contravention of licence laws, 106; and imprisonment for debt, 30.

17. The numbers thus stand as follow:—

Increase of committals	763
Add decrease in the committals for vagrancy	243
Total increase of committals for other offences	1,006

Accounted for as follows:—

For drunkenness and disorder	505	
Larceny	52	
Petty assaults	175	
Licence contraventions	106	
Bribery	31	
Debtors	30	
Combination	68	
		967
Fluctuation not specially accounted for		39
		1,006

18. As to cases of more serious crime (the felonies of English law), the year 1859 exhibits a slight improvement on the average of former years.

19. As compared with 1857 and 1858 the numbers are:—

——	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total charged.
1857	44	49	93
1858	29	33	67
1859	36	39	76

20. As the large proportion of acquittals is attributable to the inexperience and timidity of jurors in a country where jury trial is comparatively a new institution, and as every case before being tried passes the double ordeal of the district magistrate and the Procureur General, the number of cases prosecuted is a much more trustworthy indication of the amount of crime than is the number of convictions.

21. The administration of the prison was conducted in 1859 on the same system as in former years, with the advantage, however, of the amendments introduced in Ordinance No. XXXI. of 1858, and relative regulations.

22. The discipline of the prison was enforced by a few trifling punishments (12 in number) imposed by the chairman of the committee.

23. The proportion of these to the number of prisoners must appear surprisingly small to one acquainted with the statistics of European prisons. Their rarity is attributable chiefly to the submissiveness of the Asiatics and Africans composing the large majority of the prisoners. It is also due in some measure to the discipline of the prison being lax compared with that of a penitentiary.

24. A measure to which the attention of the Government has been directed, namely, the erection of a penitentiary for felons, to be conducted on strict principles of reformatory discipline, must be carried out before the prisons of the Colony can be put on a proper footing. It is impossible to

attain the end for which imprisonment is designed so long as the central prison contains its heterogeneous inmates, committed for every gradation of crime, misdemeanour and trifling police offence, or so long as criminals are congregated in a building surprisingly ill adapted for classification, discipline, or supervision.

25. In dealing with the subject, however, the peculiarities of a tropical climate must be borne in mind, and it must be admitted that the severe disciplinary measures which are successful with the vigorous European criminals would be worse than useless with most of the prisoners in this Colony.

26. The sanitary condition of the prisons in the year 1859 was not so satisfactory as in former years. In the earlier months a disease, almost epidemic in its character, prevailed, notwithstanding all the efforts of the intelligent and jealous medical officer of the establishment. Its seat was chiefly in the bowels, but it was accompanied by marked symptoms of prostration and low fever, which distinguished it from ordinary bowel complaints. One of its peculiarities was the difficulty in rallying the strength of those whom it affected, although they were removed to the civil hospital, and placed under constant medical attendance. It is almost exclusively to the prevalence of this malady that the deaths in 1859 amounted to 32, an unusual number compared with the 7 and 13 of the two previous years.

27. The victims of the disease were chiefly prisoners on long sentences, and who had been a considerable time in confinement.

28. That the malady did not arise from unhealthy situation or mal-construction in the prisons is evident, as their high sanitary condition has been proved by the experience of many years. Nor is it attributable to want of cleanliness in the prison or its inmates, for that important matter is always scrupulously cared for, and the cholera when visiting Port Louis towards the end of the year did not find a footing in the prisons.*

29. The malady had therefore to be explained on grounds peculiar to the prison, as affecting those who had been for some time its inmates, and on some pecularity in the more recent treatment of these persons.

30. From these data the medical attendant of the prison, and, afterwards, the chief medical officer, concluded that the prisoners had been too exclusively employed at labour within the prison walls instead of labouring occasionally at public works outside the prison. They thought that the latter kind of labour, besides giving the advantage of change of air and the exercise of a brisk walk to and from the day's task, produced greater cheerfulness and nervous energy, all of which advantages were lost under a system of employment exclusively within the prison walls.

31. The prison committee adopted the same view, and the government could not doubt its accuracy, supported as it was by the facts.

32. The preference which the committee had lately given the in-door labour on account of its greater irksomeness, of its facilitating surveillance and discipline, and preventing escape, had therefore to be applied with greater modifications than considerations of prison discipline, apart from regard to the health of the prisoners, would have dictated.

33. An opportunity happily arose for useful employment out of doors with less risk than usual of evil consequences. The military authorities having made a requisition for labourers for the new works at Fort George, a hundred men were at once drafted off for the purpose, the out-door and in-door labour being shared in a kind of rotation among the prisoners.

34. By these measures, and an improvement in the dietary scale, the sanitary condition of the prison was completely restored, and has continued at its former high standard. In regard to prison discipline, the change was for the worse, but less so than in former years, as the prisoners were kept to their tasks and watched by overseers attached to the prison department under the Ordinance No. 31. of 1858, instead of being merely guarded by police constables as formerly.

35. At the same time the restrictions on out-door labour of other kinds were removed with equal advantage.

36. As might have been expected, there were several escapes from the working parties. But as the esaped prisoners were ere long recaptured and made to work for some weeks in irons, either in or out of the prison, the evils from that quarter were trifling compared with the advantages on the opposite side.

37. At first the prisoners were made to work a certain number of hours daily, the consequence was an average per man of about one half the work of an ordinary labourer; still the labour was proportional to some extent to the strength of the prisoner, whereas task-work usually has the disadvantage of the same tale of labour being exacted from the strong and the weak, the sickly and the healthy prisoner.

38. To remedy the latter disadvantage the prisoners were arranged in bands, and the tasks were assigned, not to each individual, but to each party, no prisoner being allowed to be free until the task assigned to his band had been completed. By thus making it the interest of each prisoner to see that his fellow prisoners worked to the full of their powers, idleness and shirking of work were checked, and the proportion of work per man became more than doubled.

39. The experiment proved the advantages of taskwork when carried on under such a system.

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* Only one case of cholera was suspected, and both the chief medical officer and the medical attendant at the civil hospital thought it a doubtful one at the time. The fact that no other case occurred proved that it was not a case of Asiatic cholera.

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40. A disadvantage, however, arose of an opposite character, from what might have been anticipated. In their eagerness to finish their day's labour, and secure some hours of idleness, the prisoners sometimes overworked, and disabled themselves from labour for one or two days.

41. This evil, however, was checked by keeping for some time at labour within the prison those who acted in this manner.

42. I should have liked to be able to report precisely the expense which each prisoner caused to government during the year, after deducting the value of the prison labour. But hitherto the accounts for prison labour between the prison and the Surveyor General's department have not been kept so as to enable me to report the exact value of labour at public works. This matter has now, however, been placed on a proper footing.

43. The in-door labour of the prisoners does not pay the cost of maintaining those engaged in it. The reason is that the labour is chiefly stonebreaking for the roads within the corporation of Port Louis, for which only a small price can be charged, on account of the expense of carting the stones to and from the prison.

44. The following rough estimate will approximate to the cost of each prisoner to government.

Expenditure.

	£		
(1.) The rations, clothes, &c. for 467 prisoners daily, at 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per day	4,261	7	6
(2.) Cost of prison establishment during the year	1,100	12	2
(3.) Value of labour of prisoners employed as servants to the keepers and turnkeys	82	11	6
(4.) Do. do. of prisoners employed in keeping the prison clean, and cooking for prisoners	331	6	0
(5.) Estimated expense of keeping up the buildings	100	0	0
Total expense of the prison, exclusive of interest on cost of buildings	5,855	17	2

Receipts.

	£		
(1.) For work executed for private individuals, and for the municipal corporation	722	14	11½*
(2.) Receipts from military authorities for labour of 100 prisoners during two months, deducting expense of prison guards	82	0	0
(3.) Estimated value of labour of prisoners at public works belonging to the civil government (after deducting expense of prison guards and police), estimated at 9*d.* per day per head	871	17	6
	1,676	12	5½
Excess of expenditure over revenue	£ 4,179	4	8½

Being at the rate of 8*l.* 18*s.* 11¾*d.* for each prisoner during the year, or about 4½*d.* daily.

45. The true value, however, to government of prison labour is much greater than these figures would indicate.

46. It is a great advantage to the department of public works to be able to have on a day's notice any number of labourers required, and to have the number kept up daily without the defalcations from desertion and sickness, real and pretended, which cause so much fluctuation in the work of free labourers. Each month's work of a hundred prisoners may thus be estimated as in point of regularity at least equal to five weeks of the same number of ordinary labourers; and it may thus equalize the difference in favour of the latter arising from training at the particular kind of work.

47. A still greater advantage has been enjoyed by the government in having prison labour for the quarantine stations, as the work had often to be stopped at a few hours' notice on the stations being required for quarantine purposes, and it had to be resumed immediately on the conclusion of quarantine.

48. Free labourers could not have been hired to work on such terms without considerable difficulty, and at great expense.

49. The advantage to the military authorities of having had one hundred prisoners daily engaged continuously on the fortifications will, I am sure, be acknowledged by the Major-General Commanding.

50. It will be seen from the foregoing report that the chief prison establishment of the Colony was upon an average footing during the year 1859, apart from the existence of the epidemic already noticed.

51. Keeping in view that it is not capable of being organized as a reformatory institution, that it is occupied by prisoners of every class of crime, of every kind of creed and no creed, and of many

* Part of this amount was paid in 1860.

nationalities; that it has not been built upon any uniform plan; that the area which it occupies is small and deficient in airing and exercise grounds; and that the staff of prison officers, although respectable and zealous, cannot be compared with the governors, overseers, and guards in European penitentiaries, I take leave to express the opinion that the administration of the central prison in 1859 has been as efficient as could be expected.

52. The erection of a penitentiary has already been recommended for the proper disciplinary treatment of prisoners undergoing long sentences. I would add, that the reformatory system of the Colony will not be complete until there shall also be an institution for the education of juvenile offenders, and until the law shall be modified so as to admit of young persons being sent to such an institution, instead of being subjected to the contamination of a common gaol. It is hoped that arrangements for securing both these important objects will be made before long.

(Signed) W. G. DICKSON,
Proc. and Adv. General,
and Chairman of Prison Committee.

4th July 1860.

APPENDIX D. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

Annual Report on the Seychelles Islands.

SIR, Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles, 16th April 1860.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I transmit by the present opportunity, to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the "Blue Book Returns" of this dependency for the past year.

2. The revenue collected during that period, as shown in Return No. 1., derived principally from general licences, duty on spirits, fines, and fees of court, and a licence duty on two stills, amounted to (2,396*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*) two thousand three hundred and ninety-six pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence sterling, exclusive of the sum of (151*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*) one hundred and fifty-one pounds five shillings and eightpence, which has been classed as a deposit, being recoverable from government when the parties to whom it belongs think proper to substantiate their claims to the same. This return exhibits an increase in revenue of (570*l.* 14*s.* 9¾*d.*) five hundred and seventy pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence three farthings on that of the preceding year, and is about equal to the revenue collected in 1857, though it falls short of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the establishments, including the civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, medical, leper, police, and gaols; the annual aggregate cost of which, with minor expenses for repairs to government buildings, bridges, and public works, is not less than (4,000*l.*) four thousand pounds, the deficiency, about (1,600*l.*) sixteen hundred pounds, being provided for by remittances from the Mauritius treasury. Return No.

3. The approximate value of last year's exports, as exhibited by Return No. 2, is stated at (11,756*l.*) eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, and tends to prove what might be accomplished with capital, cheap labour, and enterprise. I observe, however, with regret, that there is a falling off in the quantity of cocoa-nut oil produced, a circumstance which is accounted for by a deficiency of labour. Return No.

4. I find by Return No. 3, that one hundred and thirty-seven engagements were contracted before the stipendiary magistrate; of this number, one hundred and two were classed as "servants" and thirty-five as "hawkers." It is worthy of remark in the magistrate's return, that not one person was engaged in the capacity of a "labourer." Return No.

5. The total number of civil actions tried before the district court amounted to one hundred and ten, one half of which were for claims not exceeding (10*l.*) ten pounds sterling. Return No.

6. Of two hundred and thirty-four criminal actions brought before the same court, there were thirty-one cases of recognizances to keep the peace, and in sixty-eight others judgments of acquittal were entered. There were fifty-two condemnations for inebriation, a vice which is on the increase, and is the bane of this dependency. Return No.

7. Of prisoners detained in the gaol, the number has at no time exceeded twenty. They have been occupied, as usual, at hard labour, on works of public utility.

8. During last year, Ordinance No. XVI. for abolishing port charges, and providing for pilotage of vessels frequenting the Seychelles Islands, was enacted at Mauritius, and came into operation here on the 1st January last. I entertain a hope that it will promote an increase of shipping at this port.

9. There is so little matter of a satisfactory nature to relate, that it is with pleasure I record the sincere gratification experienced by the inhabitants in May last at the pastoral visit of the excellent Bishop of Mauritius. His lordship consecrated on this occasion the new church, St. Paul's, at Mahé that also at Praslin, performed Divine Service in the chapel at the island of "La Digue," and turned his leisure moments to account in visiting the sick and afflicted at their dwellings, ministering to their spiritual and bodily wants with his characteristic benevolence.

10. It is also gratifying to me to be enabled to state that the new school for boys and girls in this town, referred to in last year's report, was opened a few days before the bishop's arrival. The attendance of the children is regular, their progress in the several branches taught is satisfactory, particularly in the English language, many of them being able to read their English Bible in a creditable manner. This elementary school is maintained by voluntary contributions, and a grant in aid of an equivalent amount. Through the indefatigable exertions of Bishop Ryan, a school was

opened last year in the district called "Belle ombre," about four miles from this town, and will prove of inestimable benefit to the children of parents residing in the neighbourhood. The building also serves as a chapel.

11. Towards the end of the year, epidemics of measles, hooping cough, and dysentery appeared simultaneously, and were prevalent throughout the islands; prison labour, the only kind available, had to be afforded to dig graves, to convey the dead to the cemetery and attend upon the sick. The distress of the aged, idle, and improvident amongst the lower classes was made very painfully manifest, and the want of an enactment to provide for the relief of the poor and destitute was severely felt on this trying occasion, when the youth of Mahe and the adjacent islands having migrated, as they annually do, to the Amirantes, in pursuit of turtle and in quest of tortoise-shell, leaving their families and relations behind them, the burning of the schooner "Voyager" with a stock of rice, the cultivation of provision grounds abandoned by the owners of the soil, who are unable to command any description of continuous labour at any price, there was a dearth of Indian corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, and other wholesome edible roots of every description, and the small quantity of rice on hand was retailed by the pound at famine prices. Many deaths, I am told, occurred during this period from the use of improper food, such as half-ripe bread fruit, unripe pine apples, and the roots of the via and songe, which in ordinary times form the common food for swine, and on which many persons, impelled by hunger, tried to subsist. Happily the arrival of the brig "Clifford" from Madagascar with a full cargo of rice alleviated in some degree the distress which was becoming general; a calamity occasioned by the isolated position of this dependency, cut off from any regular communication with the Mauritius since the postal line to Aden touching at Seychelles was abandoned, due also to our almost entire dependence on the Mauritius for our supplies of the necessaries of life.

12. From the preceding remarks it would appear almost unnecessary for me to add, that the condition of these interesting islands remains in the same unsatisfactory state that it has done for years past; and I fear it would be in vain to hope for improvement in commercial and agricultural prospects, before the long looked for boon of immigration is accorded; a measure which I feel convinced would be followed by an introduction of capital, and a revival of the spirit of enterprise for which the inhabitants of this dependency were at a former period justly celebrated; a qualification which has long been dormant, for let the incentive to action be ever so great, the means and appliances, the manual labour required to carry out any project for their well-being or that of others, are wanting. Let us trust that when the time arrives the provisions of Ordinance No. XXIII. of 1857, judiciously observed and enforced, will aid in the regeneration of this dependency, confer on it a portion at least of its ancient prosperity, and be productive of lasting benefits to all concerned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. TELFAIR,
Acting Civil Commissioner.

Return No. 1.—STATEMENT of all Monies received at Seychelles during the year 1859.

Particulars.	£	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Anchorage dues				25	4	9½
Customs dues				5	16	2
District clerk's collections				230	16	0
Dog tax				95	10	0
General licences	655	15	10			
Duty on sale of spirits	1,006	15	0			
Tax on stills	200	0	0			
				1,862	10	10
Papers and registers	35	18	0			
Fine on papers not duly stamped	13	4	0			
				49	2	0
Registration of deeds				56	8	2
Rent of land				32	5	11½
Ship postage				4	3	1
Sale of government property: cocoa nuts				22	8	0
Shipping master's collections				6	17	0
Stipendiary magistrate's collections				5	13	6
				2,396	15	6
Deposits:						
From district clerk	53	10	1			
Proceeds of sale of the late "Voyager"	97	15	7¼			
				151	5	8¼
Total £				2,548	1	2¼

RETURN No. 2.—LIST OF ARTICLES, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Seychelles and Amirantes Islands, exported to Mauritius during the year 1859, together with their approximate value.

Articles exported.	Quantities.	Approximate Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Bags, empty vacoa	125,298 in No.	2,006	0	0
Beeswax	25 lbs.	1	0	0
Brushes and brooms	12,500 in No.	12	0	0
Corn, grain, meal, and flour maize	32,000 lbs.	64	0	0
Fish, dried and salted	100 lbs.	1	0	0
Fruits, dried, cocoa-nuts	121,846 in No.	244	0	0
„ cocos de mer	3,310 „	331	0	0
„ cocos de mer cups	11,800 „	590	0	0
Hats, straw	7,123 „	713	0	0
Juice of lemons and limes	120 gallons.	12	0	9
Oil, cocoa-nut	42,770 „	4,277	0	0
„ sperm	1,856 „	232	0	0
Spices, cloves	10,620 lbs.	170	0	0
Shell of green turtle	1,562 lbs.	235	0	0
Tobacco (manufactured)	1,341 carrottes.	135	0	0
Tortoise shell	1,290 lbs.	1,290	0	0
„ onglons	100 lbs.	20	0	0
Wood, boards and planks	7,408 run. feet.	297	0	0
„ shingles	446,080 in No.	714	0	0
„ spokes	25,637 „	412	0	0
Total		11,756	0	0

(Signed) C. TELFAIR,
Acting Civil Commissioner.

Mahé, Seychelles, 31st December 1859.

District of Seychelles.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Engagements, Men engaged before the Stipendiary Magistrate together with Periods of Engagements and Rates of Wages, as well as the Number and Description of Cases tried by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

Dates.	Employers.	Men engaged.	Period of Engagement.					Rate of Wages.									General Servants.	Labourers.	Traders.	Complaints by		Cases dismissed.	Employers condemned.	Servants condemned.			Total of Cases tried.
			3 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	36 Months.	$1.	$2.	$3.	$4.	$5.	$6.	$7.	$8.	$10. and above.				Masters.	Servants.			7 Days.	14 Days.	28 Days.	
1859	101	137	13	54	19	42	9	3	2	22	57	11	20	16	—	2	102	—	35	57	9	21	8	19	15	3	66

No. 4.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Cases (Civil) tried before the District Court of Seychelles during the Year 1859.

Date.	Cases where the Amount does not exceed					Exceeding	Licitation.	Total.	Remarks.
	1l.	5l.	10l.	20l.	50l.	50l.			
1859	20	51	6	13	8	10	2	110	No appeal.

No. 5.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases tried before the District Court of Seychelles during the Year 1859.

Date.	arceny.			Trespass.			Abusive Language.			Assault and Battery.			Contraventions.			Drunkenness and light Offences.			Arson.			Vagrancy.			Perjury.			Offences against Morality.			Recognizances to keep the Peace.	Total.
	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5l. Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.		
1859	26	16	21	2	2	6	8	1	14	3	8	19	10	—	—	52	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	31	234

Seychelles, Mahé,
16th January 1860.

(Signed) E. DUPUY,
District Magistrate.

APPENDIX E. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the GOVERNOR to visit the smaller Dependencies of MAURITIUS, and to inquire into the condition of the labourers employed therein.

1. In compliance with the directions of his Excellency, as conveyed in the Honourable Colonial Secretary's letter of 28th April last, and accompanying instructions, we have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In each island and establishment we visited we first of all applied to the manager for information as to the number of labourers under his direction, the general population, production, &c., and visited his stores of food, and examined the quality of the rice, &c. We also visited the establishment in general, the camp, the mills, and oil stores, and examined the books. Finally, we mustered the labourers, explained his Excellency's proclamation to them in creole, and expressed ourselves ready to hear anything they had to say, and to receive any complaints they had to make.

3. His Excellency's instructions contemplate three classes of complaints which might be brought before us by labourers or other servants against their employers, the first of which is—

"Of having been brought into the dependency unlawfully and against their will."

4. We are happy to be able to state that, although this point was clearly brought before the labourers, no complaint of the kind was preferred to us; and we have reason to believe that, except in the case of a few old men, some of them remaining from the time of slavery, there appears to be no reason for believing that the labourers at present in these dependencies have been introduced there otherwise than legally, and from Mauritius.

5. The second class of complaints would include such as relate to "having been unlawfully "detained there against their will after their engagements had terminated."

6. We have not had any instance of illegal detention brought to our notice.

7. In point of fact from what we gathered from both masters and labourers, no written engagements are ever made, nor are any engagements made as to time, the usual way being that the owners or their agents in Port Louis arrange with the labourers there to go and work in their islands, and see if they like the work, offering them a return passage if they are not satisfied to remain. It is true, and frankly avowed by almost all the managers, that they try by every lawful means to induce the men to remain in the islands, but that they are not retained against their will; and their assertion is indirectly corroborated by the circumstance, that although several men requested in our hearing to have passages by the next ships, yet, when we asked them "had a passage been refused to them?" we received a negative answer in each case.

8. The third class of complaints would embrace all charges "of having been treated with cruelty "or oppression, or illegally imprisoned against their will."

9. This category may again be divided into two; firstly, cruelty or personal chastisement, and, secondly, illegal imprisonment.

10. Amongst various cases of blows brought to our notice, we found only one instance in which a blow had been inflicted by any one in authority, and then not by a master, but a subordinate. In every other case it turned out upon inquiry that the blows had been dealt to one labourer by another, irrespective of their work, and always in the nature of quarrels in the camp. These we of course dismissed with an admonition to both parties. The particular case we refer to will be found in our Report upon East Point Estate, Diego Garcia.

11. With respect to the other category, namely, imprisonment, we shall notice it at length under the heads of Peros Banhos and Boddam Estate, Solomon Islands. We may remark, however, in passing, that we have met with only one case (which occured at Peros Banhos) where such imprisonment or rather sequestration has been resorted to to enforce labour, and that all the information we have been able to collect tends to bear out the assertion of those managers who have on any occasion confined a man in his hut or their store-room, that it has been in the case of a drunken or angry man threatening his comrades with a knife, billhook, or deadly weapon, and only continued until he became sober, or his reason returned.

12. His Excellency having directed our particular attention to "Moresby Island," and the alleged imprisonment exercised there, we have appended at full length extracts from the Journal of Peros Banhos Estate, referring to every case that has occurred since the 1st April 1857, the date at which the journal commenced. We also notice the matter in our detailed report on that estate.

13. We have received no complaints as to any nonpayment of wages or withholding of rations, except in the case of the Six Islands, to which we shall have to call his Excellency's notice. There, from the gross negligence of the owners or agent at Port Louis, the labourers were left without rations for a considerable time. We have found that the rations are not withheld or diminished even where men have indulged in one or more days' idleness, and that although the day's pay has in such instances been deducted, there is no instance in which the system permitted in Mauritius of cutting two days' pay for one day's unlicensed absence has been put in force.

14. We have not had occasion in any case to make written engagements between masters and servants. Although we mentioned that we were ready and empowered to make such engagements, the labourers declined in every instance, though in some the masters were desirous of doing so.

Mauritius.

15. The frivolous nature of the charges brought before us, as above related, has not appeared to us to require that we should put in force his Excellency's directions to take down evidence in writing on the several charges made to us.

16. In conclusion, we have endeavoured to carry out his Excellency's directions to act as conciliators between employers and employed, and to urge upon them mutual kindness and goodwill, and we trust with success.

17. We shall now proceed to lay before his Excellency a detailed report of our proceedings in the case of each island visited, and we shall respectfully venture to offer on occasion a few remarks that it appears to us may be useful hereafter should another visit to these islands take place.

Departure. Agalega.

18. We left Port Louis on the morning of the 3d May (Tuesday), and arrived off the south end of Agalega on the morning of Friday the 6th. We ran along the western or leeward side, along which a tremendous surf was breaking, vainly seeking an anchorage, and though we fired several guns we got no response or signal from shore. When we had reached the northern end of the southernmost island, the whaler under Mr. Cooke, second master, and the captain's galley under the gunner Mr. Hart, were sent into sound, the ship standing off and on. For a long time we had no news of the boats, but at length it was discovered that signals of distress were being made, upon which the cutter was despatched to their assistance. On the return of the boats it was found that the whaler had capsized and filled, and that her crew had been rescued by the galley. It being too late to venture in again that evening the ship stood out to sea.

19. Next day the vessel again stood in, and at noon got up steam, under which she ran from her station on the previous day to the northern end of the northernmost island. As we passed along we saw some men on the shore near a large whale boat, but they paid no attention to the guns fired or the signals made. It was also reported from the mast head that the sea on the eastern or windward side could be seen over the land, and that the surf was breaking still more violently there than where we were. A boat having been again sent in to sound, an anchorage, though a very unsafe one, was found near the north-westernmost point, and unwilling to let slip a chance of landing, the same boat was again despatched, under Mr. Medlycott's orders, with Mr. Caldwell, which endeavoured in vain to approach the shore near enough to communicate with an old negro who was seen on the beach watching us. On returning to the vessel at night fall it was found that it would be dangerous to remain at anchor during the night, and as there was little chance of the surf subsiding for some days we bore away unwillingly for Agalega.

20. As it may be desirable for vessels calling hereafter at Agalega to be furnished with the information we subsequently obtained respecting it at Mahé and elsewhere, we subjoin it. Agalega consists of two islands, in the whole about fifteen miles long, and very narrow, and separated by a channel that dries at low water. The northern island is uninhabited, except by some guardians, which may account for the inattention our guns and appearance met with. There is no safe anchorage anywhere off the island, and it is rare that the surf does not break with great violence. The establishment is near the south-eastern end of the southern island, and vessels should therefore go to the eastern or windward side, and fire a gun. Upon this, boats built expressly for the purpose come out, and send to the vessel a hawser attached to moorings laid down by the proprietors near the establishment. The same boats also convey goods and passengers in and out through the surf.

Coëtivy.

21. We anchored of the north-western end of Coëtivy on the evening of Monday the 9th. Next morning, as we were about to start for the shore, a canoe came off, to shew us the way to the establishment, which we reached after rowing four or five miles, and which is situated about half way down the western side, with good anchorage off it.

22. Coëtivy is the property of Mr. Plasson at Mauritius, and produces about 3,600 velts of oil a year. Mr. Osughrue, his manager, received us with much politeness and attention. His men being all out at work some miles off, he sent for and recalled them. Meantime we inspected his stores, which were well supplied with rice of excellent quality, the camp, the oil mills and store houses, and found everything in excellent order, with a fair supply of simple medicines such as leroy, camphorated oil, salts, chloride of sodium, &c., &c. In the afternoon we mustered the men, and had no complaints whatever preferred to us, a good and friendly spirit appearing to exist between master and men.

23. We found at Coëtivy 25 male and two female labourers, old and young. The total population being 25 adult males, seven adult females, three male and five female children. There are no Indians. Wages vary from $7 for a cooper to $4 and $3 for men and women, with 10½lb. rice, per week, 1½lb. salt per month. There is fish and turtle in abundance. There are no punishments nor cutting of wages. There are 37 donkeys employed at the oil mills. There is regular communication every four months with Mauritius. The water is only tolerable.

24. In answer to our inquiries, Mr. Osughrue informed us that the greater part of the island that was susceptible of improvement was already planted in cocoa-nut trees, and that out of 110,000 planted by the present proprietors very few had succeeded. He said it was very difficult to raise bananas and sweet potatoes, though maize came tolerably well. The position of the establishment does not appear to be very healthy, as there is a stagnant salt marsh behind it, and new-born infants are very liable to tetanos in the first week of their birth. In the case of a recent delivery, Mr. Osughrue had had a hut erected for the woman in another part of the island, to which he sent her during her confinement and convalescence, and mother and child were quite healthy when we saw them.

Seychelles.

25. From Coëtivy we sailed the same evening and proceeded to the Seychelles, arriving at Mahé on the afternoon of Friday the 12th. During the time the lord bishop was engaged in his episcopal duties we had an opportunity of visiting, with him, the

islands of Mahé, Curieuse (Leper Establishment), La Digue and Praslin. During our stay the anniversaryof Her Majesty's birth day occurred, and was duly celebrated by a levee held by the Civil Commissioner, and a salute from the "Lynx."

26. As the Seychelles Islands were not included in our commission, we have merely to express our regret at seeing such fine and fertile islands unable to assume the rank they might hold among the eastern colonies of Great Britain, for want of an adequate supply of labour. They now produce in limited quantity very fine timber, coffee, cinnamon, cloves, pepper, cocoa-nut oil, rum, cotton, tobacco, all of the finest quality, and we found a vessel building there of colonial timber of about 150 or 200 tons burden. As a matter of curiosity we may note that the Zanzibar clove plantations, finer than which do not exist, were made with seed taken by Mr. Cauvin in 1823 from Mahé to Zanzibar.

27. This group of islands has two fine anchorages, Port Victoria at Mahé, and Curieuse Bay. They are eminently fitted for the cultivation of all tropical productions, though sugar cane can only be largely produced in certain favoured lands where the slope is not too rapid. The women of the island work largely at making hats of a superior description from the leaves of the celebrated *coco-de-mer*, found only at Praslin and Curieuse.

28. At Mahé we found a French vessel from Réunion called the *Helvétie*, with passengers escaping from the cholera, and placed in quarantine by the acting Civil Commissioner. During our stay there also, a small coaster arrived from Providence Island, with the two surviving (out of three) fishermen, British subjects, who were on the island at the period that the *Mascareignes* steamer landed her sick *engagés*. Mr. Caldwell, acting alone in consequence of Lieutenant Berkeley's illness, sent for these men, and took down their declarations (enclosed) for his Excellency's information. We venture to bespeak his Excellency's favourable notice of these two poor men, who had the presence of mind and courage to oppose the proposition made to throw the dead bodies into the sea, and who assisted in burying them, as set forth in their declaration.

Providence Island.

29. We started from Mahé for Peros Banhos on Tuesday the 31st May, and anchored off Ile du Coin, Peros Banhos, in the afternoon of Thursday the 9th of June. Next morning we proceeded to our official duties.

Peros Banhos.

30. We found the manager, Mr. Houdet, who had only been there 38 days, dangerously ill of dysentery, and consequently all but unable to give us any assistance. His overseer, Mr. Jean Faure, however, ably supplied his place.

31. Peros Banhos consists of a ring of about 27 islands and islets enclosing a spacious expanse of water about ten miles in diameter everywhere. It belongs to Messrs. Levieux & Co. of Port Louis, and produces about 20,000 velts of oil per annum. We found a good store of excellent rice, the camp, the mills, all in good order, and the oil store peculiarly well fitted up, but the estate perhaps somewhat short of an adequate supply of simple medicines, which the manager informed us he had not been able to attend to in consequence of his illness coming on a few days after his landing. On mustering the men we received no complaints, and found everything satisfactory, with the exception of one man who was then "in punishment" at Moresby Island.

32. We found at Peros Banhos 60 male and 17 female labourers; the total population being 67 male and 21 female adults; 8 male and 8 female children. There are no Indians on these islands. Wages vary from $12 for coopers and smiths to $2 for children, with 10½ lb of rice, per week, 1 lb of salt, and ¾ lb of tobacco per month. Calou or soora 1 bottle per day, and 1 bottle of oil per month. Nursing women are allowed one bottle of oil per week, and fish is abundant along shore. There is no cutting of wages or rations as punishment. The mills are worked by about 100 donkeys. There is regular communication with Mauritius every four months. The water is somewhat brackish.

33. We embarked at one o'clock, and ran under steam to Moresby Island, to visit the man who had been sent there for refusing to work. In the extracts from the journal of the estate his Excellency will find that which relates to this man, under date 27th May 1859. At 5 o'clock P.M. we went on shore at Moresby Island or "Ile de la Passe" (which are united by a spit of sand), and found the man, a Mozambique named Carouga, near a hut with ten or twelve other men, who were employed in collecting and stripping cocoa nuts, cooking a good meal of rice and fish. The water on this island is better than at the establishment of Ile du Coin. On asking the man why he was sent there, he told us it was for not doing the work he was ordered to do; and he asked us to intercede with his master, and he would return to his work. We had previously arranged with Mr. Houdet that he should return by the first boat, and therefore let the matter drop.

Moresby Island.

To understand properly this matter of Moresby Island, it may be necessary to enter into some detail. Moresby and La Passe Islands together are upwards of a mile and a quarter long, with good water, plenty of cocoa nuts and fish, and only separated by the passage into the Bay from Diamond Island, where the main establishment was situated until within the last five years, when it was removed to Ile du Coin by Mr. Dumat. From the journal, we also found that it is regularly and constantly visited every week by a party who remain there for some days at a time to collect and strip cocoa nuts. In this point of view, a man sent there is not worse situated than are some guardians on other islands, and we found it to be well established that his rations are regularly supplied, and no labour exacted whilst on the island. This was the only case that had happened since Mr. Houdet's administration commenced, and we recommended that in such cases as refusal of labour it should not in future be resorted to. In the three cases that occurred under the previous administration of Mr. Ruaud, entered in the journal under the respective dates of 21st August 1857, 4th July 1858, and 13th April 1859, the parties sent there were dangerous characters, and

only kept there until there was an opportunity of despatching them by the first ship to Mauritius.

Solomon Islands. Ile Fouquet.

35. From Peros Banhos we proceed to Solomon Islands, where we anchored next morning, Saturday the 11th. We found there the brigantine Sans Pareil, from Mauritius, 2d May, loading with timber. This group is likewise composed of a ring of eleven islands, three of which (Ile Boddam, Ile Anglaise, and Ile la Passe) form one estate, the rest forming the estate Ile Fouquet.

36. Ile Fouquet belongs to Mr. Sampsois of Port Louis, and is under the management of Mr. Onézime Allard. We found there only 16 labourers employed in making about 800 pieces of timber (Faux-Gayac), and about 600 velts of oil a year, with communication every four or five months with Mauritius. Here everything appeared very quiet, though on a small scale. There was a good supply of provisions, and no complaints from the men, the manager informing us he had no trouble with them. The rations are 10½ lb. of rice per week, and salt when asked for, rum and tobacco being given when loading the ship, or after any very hardwork. The mill occupies eight donkeys. The total population is 17 men and three women with one infant girl. The water is pretty good. Among the men is one Indian from Pondicherry via Mauritius.

Solomon Islands. Ile Boddam.

37. We proceeded about noon to Ile Boddam Estate, belonging to Messrs. Louys, Lemière, and Plasson, and under the management of Mr. Gustave Hugon, brother of the person murdered at Six Islands. It produces about 7,000 velts of oil, 12,000 cubic feet and 70,000 shingles of Faux-Gayac per year. The rations are rice, salt, and oil in the usual quantities; wages as elsewhere. Communications three times a year with Mauritius. About 29 donkeys are employed.

38. We found the whole number of labourers to be 39 men and 7 women. The total population being 40 men, 8 women, 3 boys, and 5 girls. Mr. Caldwell visited the store of rice, and mustered the men at Boddam Island, finding all correct and satisfactory, whilst Lieutenant Berkeley went to assemble the other labourers, a number of whom we found working that day at Ile Anglaise. Mr. Hugon had informed us he punished his men when necessary by fines, or sending them away from the Island; but we regret to have to state that Mr. Hugon did not think proper to state to the commissioners when together at Ile Boddam, nor to Lieutenant Berkeley, when embarking for Ile Anglaise, that he had a man then in punishment upon that island; and we can only regard this omission as a wilful attempt to conceal the fact from the commissioners. Lieutenant Berkeley, on discovering it at the island, tested the man's statement by reference to the "commandeur," who admitted the correctness of it; it was to the following effect: He was punished for having knocked down and killed a wild fowl, not at the principal establishment, but at Ile Anglais, where there are no residents. Lieutenant Berkeley directed the man to be removed to the main island the same evening, and saw him put into the boat. With this exception, he found all the men satisfied. Not having had a subsequent opportunity of communicating with Mr. Hugon, we respectfully suggest that his Excellency will direct that the agent in Port Louis, Mr. Plasson, be apprized of Mr. Hugon's want of good faith in the matter.

Eagle Islands and Trois Frères.

39. We left Solomon Islands after divine service next day, 12th June, and arrived off Eagle Island on the morning of Monday the 13th, where we landed without accident through a heavy surf. On this island, the cocoa nuts produced at the Three Brothers (Trois Frères) and Danger Island are manipulated. It belongs to Messrs. Louys, Lemière, and Plasson, and is administered by Mr. Réné Bernard. It produces 8,000 velts of oil per annum. We found a good store of provisions and good management. All the men happening to be in the yard, we were enabled to finish our work early, and got clear of a very uncertain anchorage. The rations are 10½ lb. of rice per week, 1 lb. salt, and 17 lb. poonac (oil cake) per month to feed their animals. Wages $4 and $5, and $7 for the commander. The only punishment is sending a man back to Mauritius. The population of Eagle Island is 18 men and 2 women, 3 male and 3 female children of whom 17 men and 1 woman are labourers. There are no residents on the other islands of the group. There are 30 donkeys on the establishment.

Six Islands.

40. We sighted Six Islands the same evening, but as there is no anchorage we stood off under sail for the night. Next morning early the 14th, we rowed in about five miles to the establishment. These islands belong to the Duperrel family, whose agent is Mr. Laporte, of Port Louis, and are under the direction of Mr. Theodore Raibaud.

41. The labourers found on the estate were 34 men and 4 women; the whole population being 36 men, 5 women, 1 male and 2 female children. The wages vary from $5 to $3, and were paid up to the end of May. Although the rations due to the labourers are 10½lb. rice per week, 2 lb. salt a month, a glass of rum daily, and some tobacco on Sundays, we regret to have to state that within the last 14 months the labourers have been, on one occasion, one month and a half without rice or any other rations whatever, and that on our arrival there was only ten days rice in store, a little salt, and they had had no rum for six weeks. No vessel had called since the 1st January last. The rice we saw was little, if at all, superior to that generally sold in Port Louis as sweepings or damaged rice.

42. It would be but natural under such circumstances to expect that we should have found a dissatisfied and turbulent body of men, refusing all labour, and living in idleness. To the credit of both manager and labourers, all were at work, doing their full task, and the best possible understanding existed between them and their masters. When we mustered the men their only request was that his Excellency should be informed how the "Armateur" or agent in Mauritius treated

them, and 14 of them having expressed their desire to leave by the first ship that came, we entered their names in the journal, with a memorandum to that effect, as well as those of two others who desire to leave a little later. Several others declared they would remain so long as the present manager remained, but no longer. We took upon ourselves to inform these poor men of the satisfaction his Excellency would feel at hearing of their peaceable and orderly behaviour, and assured them of his protection. Had even the whole of them expressed a desire to leave we should have felt ourselves bound to direct a passage to be given them by the next vessel, but as many were willing to remain we did not, of course, interfere. We respectfully recommend both manager and labourers to his Excellency's notice. In this place we found a poor Malgache who had built by himself a very neat chapel, with some assistance from the manager.

43. It will not be surprising after this detail if we state that we found these islands, which are capable of being made equal to most we have visited, in a state of dilapidation from want of necessary supplies of all kinds. We found the manager's nephew dangerously ill of rheumatic fever, without a single comfort; and Lieutenant Berkeley, at the earnest request of the manager, took him on board. By the same occasion, the manager also sent away his lady and child with three labourers (one with a wound in the hand), one woman and two children. We regret to state that the nephew, Mr. Louis Derusse, gradually sank notwithstanding every care on board, and expired on Sunday morning, the 19th June, after we had left Diego Garcia. The amount of oil produced here is 7,000 velts a year, but might be raised to 11,000 or 12,000. There are 45 donkeys on the estate.

Diego Garcia. Minny Minny.

44. We left same evening, and anchored the following morning in the spacious bay of Diego Garcia off Minny Minny Estate, the property of Mr. Louis Mazery of Mauritius, under the direction of Mr. Alexandre Minguy, who came off to the ship as we came in. The labourers are in number 34 men and 5 women; the population 35 men, 8 women, 9 boys, and 9 girls. Rations, rice, 10½ lb. per week, salt when asked for; rum and tobacco, though not due by engagement, are given as gratuities every night. There is communication between Mauritius and the estate at least three times a year. No punishments are inflicted. The production is 10,000 velts a year, but with more labour might be augmented 25 per cent. Wages are from $15 down to $5 and $4 for men, and $3 for women and $2 for children. There are 100 donkeys on the estate. The water is very good.

45. This fine estate is in excellent order, with an abundant supply of food of first-rate quality. On mustering the men, the only complaint preferred to us had reference to their task. The man who complained acknowledged that it was the same as on all other estates, but he appeared to be under the impression we had a right to order it to be reduced. He is stripping 500 cocoa nuts per day, or making 10 velts of oil at the mill. We declined to fix a task different from that we had found prevailing on every other estate we had seen. We have been informed (and the statement can doubtless be tested from official documents), that when Mr. George Harrison, Assistant Protector of Slaves, made the tour of these to proclaim the emancipation, he fixed the task at 15 velts of oil, or 600 cocoa nuts, which the owners have voluntarily reduced to tho quantities noted above.

Diego Garcia. East Point.

46. The next day we proceeded to East Point Estate, belonging to Messrs. Lienard of Port Louis, manager Mr. Emile Regnaud. This estate now includes the three marked on Captain Moresby's chart, as East Point, Anse David and Widows Estate. The labourers are in number 113 men, 14 women, 1 boy; the whole population being 154 men, 18 women, 7 boys, and 3 girls, of whom 35 men and 2 women are Indians regularly introduced from Mauritius, and understanding creole perfectly. Rations are 10½ lb. rice per week, and 1 lb. of salt per month, rum and tobacco not due, but given as gratuities. Communication with Mauritius three times a year. Punishments, cutting the grog. The production amounts to 25,000 velts of oil a year, and more labour is desirable to increase and improve the plantations. Wages are from $10 to $3 for men and women, and $2 for children. There are 140 donkeys on the estate.

47. This is the largest estate we have visited, and is in very fine order. Provisions and supplies of all kinds in abundance, and a garden, where we saw the tamarind, bois noir, bitter orange, lemon, sugar cane, and vanilla growing.

48. Upon mustering the men, we received a complaint from an Indian named Tamby, who stated that he was twelve years of age, and that he had received a box on the ear. Upon inquiry, we found that it was inflicted by the under-manager, not the master, and that the boy had used foul and filthy language to him. This the complainant acknowledged to be the case, and attempted to justify himself by stating that the overseer had sworn at him. Considering the age of the complainant, and all the circumstances, we admonished him to keep a civil tongue in future, and afterwards expressed our hope to the party complained of that he would in future avoid such punishment.

Diego Garcia. Pointe Marianne.

49. On the following day we visited Pointe Marianne Estate, the property of Messrs. Levieux and Co. of Port Louis, under the management of Mr. Emile Barry. It employs 73 men and boys, and 14 women and girls. Population 69 men and 13 women, nine boys and four girls, of whom 10 men are Indians regularly introduced and speaking creole. Rations as on the previous estates. Communication with Mauritius three times a year. Punishments, cutting grog and tobacco. Wages are $11, $5, and $4, women $3, children $2. Production 16,000 velts a year. There are 103 donkeys.

50. Like the other estates in Diego Garcia, this establishment is very abundantly supplied with every requisite, and with an abundant supply of food of excellent quality, and the oil store is as well

fitted up as at Peros Banhos, belonging to the same owners. The people when mustered had no complaint against the management, but brought up instances of quarrels among themselves, accompanied with blows; we dismissed these with a reprimand to both parties.

51. Having thus finished the task allotted to us, we set sail from Diego Garcia on our return to Port Louis the following day, Saturday the 18th June.

52. In concluding our report, we feel it to be due to the managers of every estate we visited, except Boddam Island, to acknowledge their open and frank demeanour, and the readiness with which every request we made was complied with. We were at once invited to inspect the stores of food, the camp, the mills and the oil stores, and their books were put into our hands. Personally, also, we feel it due to them to acknowledge their courteous attentions to the lord bishop, to the officers of Her Majesty's ship, and to ourselves. In every case but the one referred to, they expressed their desire that such visits would be periodically renewed, and their anticipation that it would be attended with the happiest results. Mr. Hugon was the only one who had asked whether it was necessary for us to take any information or muster his men, as the establishment had already been visited by Her Majesty's ship *Frolic* some years ago, although, when informed that our duty was imperative, and that we intended to inspect also his stores and books, he at once gave way.

53. We beg to conclude our report by the following suggestions on points that have occurred to us during our inspection, some of which are not touched upon in the preceding report.

54. Firstly, we would draw his Excellency's attention to the great disproportion of sexes in the various islands, as will appear from the tables of population. The managers have themselves in general originated this delicate question, and we believe both managers and owners sincerely desire to amend it.

55. We also conceive it would be much more satisfactory to both managers and future visitors were it possible to have a written agreement made in Mauritius with the labourers, a duplicate of which might be sent to the islands. It would save much time, and prevent many disputes, to be able to ascertain by such a document all the conditions of an engagement. It would also be some check upon the due return or voluntary extension of engagements of the labourers when their original term was expired.

56. The managers in every case where rum is given informed us that they insisted upon its being drunk "at the tub," as in Her Majesty's navy. They applied to us to direct them in presence of their men not to issue any otherwise, and we did so in every case, in order that none might be taken into the camp, and give occasion to drunkenness.

57. The chief demand for more labour in these islands is not to increase the present plantations, but to clean and thin them, by which the production would be much increased.

58. We consider, on a careful review of all we have seen, that the labour in these islands is far less severe than the labour imposed upon similar persons in Mauritius, and the abundance of fish along all their coasts is such that they can, literally, walk into the water, and in a few minutes get such a supply as would be a banquet to many of a far superior class in Mauritius. As a general rule, as the islands are all healthy, and abound in all the necessaries of life (except rice, with which they are amply supplied), the inhabitants have nothing to desire. Fowls and hogs come for the trouble of rearing them. The only thing, therefore, that can, in our humble opinion, be done for them is a renewal of these visits of inspection, which will foster a kindly feeling between men already looking up to the Governor for justice and protection, and induce them to labour still more cheerfully than they do at present.

All which is respectfully submitted for his Excellency's consideration.

H. BERKELEY,
Lieutenant Commanding "Lynx,"
J. CALDWELL,
} Commissioners visiting Dependencies.

Port Louis, 28th June 1859.

EXTRACTS from the Journal of Peros Banhos Estate, commencing 1st April 1857, including all entries therein referring to Moresby Island as a place of punishment.

ADMINISTRATION OF MR. RUAUD.

Translation.

No. 1.

21st August 1857.—At eleven o'clock we perceived a canoe, manned by five men, coming through Elizabeth Passage, and steering for Poule Island. At one o'clock it was here, coming up to the door of the oil store, where I was waiting for it with one of the men. Michel, carpenter, (who worked with me here during a year,) landed, and said to me, "Mr. Heroux, a Frenchman, manager of Mr. Sampsois' "establishment at Salomon Islands, makes us miserable." I did not allow him to proceed further. I made him re-embark immediately in his canoe, and a quarter of an hour afterwards they were under sail on board the "Girondin"*, on their way to Ile-la-Passe, where I have had them landed until the departure of the vessel.† I have given them rice for ten days. On the return of the boat I shall learn their story as related by themselves.

22d August.—*Story of the Deserters from Salomon Islands.*—They told the chief boatman that they had left Salomon Islands because one of them had been made to pay a fine of five dollars for having broken some young cocoa nuts; that they were made to work at cocoa nuts after they had completed their task in the woods; and, finally, they are not paid.

The boatman says that from their appearance it is easy to see they are not speaking the truth. They seem very restless, which makes him suppose it is a serious affair that induced them to fly. They left Salomon on the 16th in the night of Sunday and Monday. They intended to go to Diégo.

The canoe in which they came belongs to Six Islands; it is the same as was picked up by a whaler, with the deserters from that establishment. Amongst the five men that I have here is an Indian from Six Islands.

This circumstance grieves me. Is this canoe to bring trouble wherever it goes? The people here have named it *Mofine.*

10th September.—At 3 o'clock this morning I despatched the "Girondin" to take away the deserters of Salomon Islands from Ile-la-Passe.....It returned at 1 o'clock at night, having placed these five men on board the "Australia."

12th September.—At 10 o'clock the "Australia" was under way, steering to pass through Elizabeth Passage.

No. 2.

4th July 1858.—In the afternoon Espérance struck Louis three blows with a bill-hook, one in the neck, one on the shoulder, and one on the left side. Had not several men been attracted by the noise, he was about to throw a harpoon at him. These wounds present no danger, because the bill-hook was blunt.

The culpable was handcuffed in order to be taken to-morrow to Ile-la-Passe.

5th July.—The *Alix*‡ went to-day to Ile-la-Passe to land Espérance there.

13th April 1859.—Thomy was sent to Ile-la-Passe for having struck Jean Charles with a knife.

No. 4.

ADMINISTRATION OF MR. HOUDET (PRESENT MANAGER).

28th May 1857.—At 8 o'clock the "Alix" leaves for Ile-la-Passe to land there Carouga, who has refused to make calou. Since a long time this man has not given the quantity of calou he ought to give, and moreover he puts water in it.

True copies, extracted by me from the Journal of Perhos Banhos Estate, on the 10th June 1859.

J. CALDWELL.

* The "Girondin" is about belonging to Peros Banhos, employed in carrying cocoa nuts from the different islets to Ile du Coin.
† The vessel "Australia" trading between Port Louis and Peros Banhos and Pointe-Marianne, Diégo Garcia.
‡ The "Alix" is a small boat used like the "Girondin" to carry cocoa nuts.

POPULATION OF DEPENDENCIES VISITED, 1859.

	Coetivy.				Peros Banhos.				Eagle Island.				Solomon Islands. Ile Fouquet.				Solomon Islands. Boddam.				Solomon Islands. Total.				Six Islands.				Diego Garcia. Minny Minny.				Diego Garcia. East Point.				Diego Garcia. Pt. Mariana.				Diego Garcia. Total.			
	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.
Managers' Families	1	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	3	4	4
Europeans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Indians	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	35	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	46	2	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	20	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	1	–	–	7	2	–	–	11	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	22	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malgache	2	2	–	–	19	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	24	1	–	–	27	1	–	–	14	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	13	1	–	–	29	1	–	–
Mauritians	25	5	–	–	15	6	–	–	7	–	2	1	11	1	–	–	9	3	2	4	20	4	2	4	13	1	–	–	11	2	–	–	84	8	3	1	36	9	7	1	131	19	10	2
Johanna	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	–	–
Diego Garcia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	2	8	7	5	2	1	–	2	3	2	3	12	7	11	10
Agalega	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Six Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Bourbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peros Banhos	–	–	–	–	4	7	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coetivy	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28	8	3	5	67	21	8	8	18	2	3	3	17	3	–	1	40	8	3	5	57	11	3	6	36	5	1	2	35	8	9	9	154	18	7	3	69	13	9	4	258	39	25	16
	44				104				26				21				56				77				44				61				182				95				338			
Proportion of Women to Men excluding Manager's Family	26 in 100.				30 in 100.				$5\frac{9}{10}$ in 100.				$6\frac{1}{4}$ in 100.				$17\frac{1}{3}$ in 100.								$11\frac{7}{10}$ in 100.				20 in 100.				$10\frac{1}{2}$ in 100.				Nearly 20 in 100.							

PROVIDENCE ISLAND.

Declaration of Theodore Libanotis, fisherman, late of Providence Island, who arrived at Seychelles (Mahé) on the 15th May 1859, on board the *Uranie*, François Savy master, and was released from quarantine on the 18th May 1859,

The *Mascareignes* steamer, D'Agnel master, arrived at Providence at 7 o'clock P.M. on the 25th February last. The commander, Mr. Menon, and Mr. Guillaume, landed same night, and asked us who was on the island. We replied there were three of us left there to fish by Captain Berlonis, lately commanding the *Uranie*. We asked them for provisions, as we were short; and they said they would give us some in a couple of days, but they had some sick to land first. We told him the island was let to Mr. Rochery of Mauritius, and we could not consent to or oppose his landing sick people, as we were only put there to fish, and we said we feared the owner might be displeased at sick men being landed. Menon then said it was not our affair, and did not regard us; that as soon as he got to Mauritius he would arrange with Mr. Rochery, whom he knew. He said he must land the men, as they would all die on board if he did not. They returned on board to sleep. Next morning, at seven in the morning, they came in two boats, one with the dead body of a white man who had died (so Menon said), and which they buried near the sea shore in the *veloutiers*. In the second boat were a number of sick *engagés*, of whom forty-eight in all were landed. Along with them was sent biscuit, millet (petit mille), ambrevates, salt, medicines, and some butter, oil, and drinkables for Mr. Guillaume, who was to remain. A large sail was landed, and set upon the beach, after the *Mascareignes* left, for the sick. Mr. Guillaume came and lived in our hut along with an Arab interpreter. Until the sail was put up by us the sick were under the cocoa nut-trees. We were supplied with provisions by Mr. Guillaume.

The *Mascareignes* left on the 27th February. At mid-day on the 28th 3 men died. There died in all 28 *engagés*, and one Léon, one of us three, who died on the 3d March. The last death occurred on the 2d April. Both I and Désiré fell ill a week after Léon's death. We were well tended by Mr. Guillaume, who was equally kind to the *engages*. By the death of Leon we were unable to fish, as the boat was too large for two to manage, and he assisted Mr. Guillaume, who recompensed us at his departure by giving us all the remaining stores, viz., two bags Bengal rice, 400 lbs. Malgache rice, half a barrel and a gunny bag of biscuit, six bags of millet, and some vermouth and absinthe (16 bottles in all), butter, &c. We had already received $6.00 from Mr. Menon, for carrying all the provisions to our hut, when they were landed. In the beginning, when the men died, Mr. Guillaume wanted to throw the bodies into the sea, as he had only the interpreter to bury them; but we objected, they would be washed up on our beach or some other island, and poison (*empester*) us, and we assisted in burying them. All the bodies were decently interred near the shore some distance from the hut.

On the 18th April, a French barque, the *Nadir*, Lefevre master, came to the island, and removed all the men who remained, namely, 20 *engagés*, and Mr. Guillaume, with the interpreter, in all 22. He brought linen and provisions for them. All were healthy when removed.

The disease resembled dysentery, violent pains in the limbs, purging and passing of blood and glaires, with headache, but no fever. They generally died in three and four days, but many who recovered of the disease died from weakness. The last death was that of an aged man who lingered on with the disease till the last.

On the 23d the *Uranie* arrived to take us off the island; and on the 24th arrived the French government schooner "Eglé." The captain and chaplain landed, and the former asked us for information in the name of the French government. We made the same declaration as I now make. The *Uranie* left with us on the 30th April, calling at Alphonse Island, and arrived at Mahé on the . . . .

THEODORE LIBANOTIS.

The foregoing declaration was made to and taken down by me at Government House, Mahé, Seychelles, and signed by the declarant, after I had read it over to him in French creole, on Thursday the 26th day of May 1859.

J. CALDWELL,
Commissioner visiting Dependencies.

Declaration of Desiré Bistoquet, fisherman, late of Providence Island, who arrived at Mahé, Seychelles, in the same vessel (the *Uranie*) as the previous declarant.

In the month of October last Theodore Libanotis, Leon Suzette, now deceased, and I went to Providence Island, to fish. We were landed there by the *Uranie*, Berlonis master. The *Uranie* returned again in January, and took away our turtle and fish.

On the 25th February the *Mascareignes*, Dagnel master, arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening. He lighted a fire in answer to the lights shown on board, and soon after Dagnel, Menon, and Guillaume landed. They told us they had Mozambique labourers on board, and wished to land some of them, as there was sickness on board.

We told them they could not disembark their *engagés* on the island, as Mr. Lamy, the owner, was not there, but had gone to Mahé, and was soon expected back; but Menon said he knew Mr. Rochery at Mauritius, who was also a proprietor. It was not our affair, and he would arrange with Rochery about it. We asked for provisions. They said they could not sell us any, but would give us some. They returned on board that night. Next morning at seven they brought the body of a white man on shore for interment, and they also landed a number of *engagés*. I do not remember the numbers that landed or that died. Théodore can speak to that, as he can read and write. A

MAURITIUS.

number died. We have some times buried three and four in a day. Léon, one of us, died on the 3d March. We both fell sick some days after, and were well tended by Mr. Guillaume.

Towards the end of April a French vessel, whose name I do not know, came, and took away Mr. Guillaume, the interpreter, and took away the surviving *engagés*. Soon after the *Uranie* came for us, and I saw a French war vessel there also before we left, called the "Eglé."

his
RENE × BISTOQUET.
mark.

The foregoing declaration was made to and taken down by me, at Government House, Mahé, Seychelles, and the declarant affixed his mark thereto, after I had read it over to him in French creole, on Friday the 27th day of May 1859.

J. CALDWELL,
Commissioner visiting Dependencies.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1859 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1859.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
EASTERN COLONIES;
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1861.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1861.

2841 I

SCHEDULE.

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Head, Bart. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(No. 93.)

Government House, Quebec,
July 26, 1860.

Sir,

Since my report of last year, accompanying the Blue Book, the state of the colony has been such as to call for no special observation. Gradually and slowly, Canada has been recovering from the monetary crisis and the pressure of the preceding year. It pleased God to bless us last autumn with a harvest of more than usual abundance; and the farmers now enjoy the means of getting their produce to market at all seasons with a facility formerly unknown. The result has been that our revenue has increased, and our general prosperity has improved.

2. The value of imports and exports, and the amount of duty collected in 1858 and 1859 respectively, are given in the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
1858 -	$23,472,609	$29,078,527	$3,381,389 51
1859 -	$24,766,981	$33,555,161	$4,437,846 12

The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports as follows:—

The quantities of land sold and of money paid up in 1859:—

	Acres sold, 1859.	Collections, 1859.
Clergy lands, Upper Canada -	75,698	$211,080 38
Clergy lands, Lower Canada -	15,031	15,319 04
Crown lands, Upper Canada -	167,196¼	136,557 16
Crown lands, Lower Canada -	132,422	33,493 52
Common school lands - -	5,852	50,167 45
Grammar school lands - -	5,247½	13,185 62
	401,446¾	$459,803 17

It must be understood too that the emigration of 1859 was unusually small, the number shown by the report of the Emigration Officer being only 8,787.

On the other hand, as compared with the preceding year, a saving has been made in the outlay of the Board of Works of not less than $137,886 93.

3. I am bound to admit that notwithstanding the improvement in our financial position, and the more prosperous condition of our people in 1859, still the recovery from the distress of 1857 and 1858 has been very gradual, and the process is yet far from being complete; nor is it easy to know by what standard to judge of its completeness. I neither expect nor desire to see the nominal price of land inflated to the same extent as in 1855 and 1856. Just as the credits given by banks and monied men were then based on an unsound estimate of the means of those to whom they made advances, so the subsequent effect of the collapse of those apparent means has restricted the power and the disposition of capitalists to meet the real wants of bonâ fide borrowers. The stream overflowed its banks, and it has sunk below them now; it will yet take some time to recover its true and normal condition.

4. In connexion with these fluctuations, I am clearly of opinion that the present system of an issue of paper money by the banks of deposit is a source of great and increasing danger to this country. A measure, having for its object the separation of the control of the issue of notes from the business of discount and deposit, was introduced this last session by the Minister of Finance, but, owing to the opposition which was threatened, and the want of time for complete explanation of the subject, it was considered imprudent to press it too hastily on the legislature. In its general principles I am satisfied that the measure was sound; a difference of opinion may exist as to some of the details, such, for instance, as the exact proportions of bullion and securities, or the

best means of securing the issue of notes from undue influence on the part of the Government of the day. At all events I sincerely hope that the measure may not be lost sight of.

5. I have already informed his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in separate despatches of three important steps towards greater freedom of trade which have been taken by the Provincial Parliament in their last Session, and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

These measures are—

1st. The establishment of a free port with a district attached to it on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the Sault Ste. Marie.

2d. The opening of the whole line of canal free of all but nominal toll to all vessels, American and British, proceeding to a Canadian port, or proceeding out to sea by the St. Lawrence.

3d. The reduction of the duties on wines, brandies, and dried fruits. I may mention too that the objectionable duty on books imposed by the tariff of 1859 has been virtually repealed.

6. The reports made to me by the heads of the several departments which accompany the manuscript portion of the Blue Book will give complete information on the details of each branch.

7. The Provincial Parliament has this year made a liberal vote for the support and encouragement of the Militia, which I shall endeavour to apply in such a manner as to produce the most extensive and lasting benefit to the force.

8. I rejoice to say that at the moment at which I write there is every reason to believe that the crops in Upper Canada are the finest and most luxuriant which have been seen for years. This prospect may be partially affected by blight or unfavourable weather, but should the harvest correspond with our anticipations the result to the country will be most important.

I need hardly add, at this moment our whole population are anticipating with impatience the moment when they may welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thus prove their loyalty and their gratitude for the favour of such a visit.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
EDMUND HEAD.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 7.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
January 23, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

New Brunswick.

No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable J. H. T. Manners Sutton to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 42.) Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, December 31, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book in duplicate for the year 1859, together with copies of departmental reports, and of other statistical returns according to the enclosed list.

At the commencement of that year the financial crisis of 1857–58 had ceased to affect injuriously the trade and commerce of the province, and I have the satisfaction of being able to state that nothing has occurred since that time to prevent or even to retard the steady although gradual progress of prosperity.

A general description of the natural resources of New Brunswick and of the industrial pursuits of the people has been frequently given in former Blue Book despatches, and it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Grace with a repetition of any such description. That the province does possess great natural resources is an unquestionable fact; and although the development of these resources has hitherto been slow, a reference to the returns of exports will show that in the last few years increased attention has been devoted both to the fisheries and to the minerals, (especially to minerals,) and that the result has been a large addition to the value of the exports of fish, and the establishment of a valuable and important export trade in coal and in oil, the produce of the coal.

Taking the returns of the year 1854, which was one of remarkable commercial activity and success, it will be found that in that year fish was exported of the value of 55,309*l.* sterling, while the value of the coal exported was only 565*l.* sterling In 1859 the value of the fish exported was 81,106*l.* sterling, and that of the coal 33,598*l.* sterling. To this latter item should be added, as a mineral production, the oil extracted from coal. This process was unknown in 1854, but in 1859 it superseded to a great extent the "fluid" previously imported into the province, and 78,610 gallons were exported, of the value of 10,396*l.* sterling. I may add that although the returns of exports for 1860 have not as yet been completed, and I am therefore unable to state the figures, I have every reason to believe that the exports during that year (1860) of fish, of coal, and of oil, the produce of coal, were largely in excess of those of the preceding year (1859).

I have requested your Grace's attention to these facts, because they afford a gratifying proof that the natural resources of the province are in course of development.

Greater progress would undoubtedly have been made in this direction but for the scanty supply of labour. Of late years very few (speaking comparatively) immigrants have arrived in this province for the purpose of settling here; and, notwithstanding the advantages which the value of labour (especially agricultural labour), the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapness of and facilities of acquiring land, present to intending emigrants from the mother country, New Brunswick has failed to attract any considerable number of those who annually leave Great Britain, and seek a new home on this side of the Atlantic.

There is I hope and believe some reason to anticipate a favourable change in this respect, and should these anticipations be realized I am confident that the advance hitherto made by New Brunswick in prosperity will afford no criterion of her future progress.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Schedule of Documents transmitted with Blue Book (for 1859) Despatch No 42, December 31, 1860.

1. Auditor General's Report.
2. Custom House Returns.
3. Crown Land Returns.
4. Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
5. " " Commissioners of Railways.
6. " Postmaster-General.
7. " Chief Superintendent of Education.
8. " Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
9. " Marine Hospital.
10. " Board of Health at St. John.
11. " Emigration Commissioner.
12. " Lighthouse Commissioners.
13. Return of Banks and Incorporated Companies.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

(No. 41.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor DUNDAS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, May 13, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. An unusual delay has occurred in its preparation, and consequently the interest of its contents is, from lapse of time, much diminished.

3. I shall, therefore, only direct your Grace's attention to the principal points of difference between the statistics recorded in this Blue Book and those of the preceding year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. There was an increase of revenue in 1859, as compared with 1858, of 5,209*l.* This increase is chiefly derived from the increased imports as compared with 1858. The increase of expenditure in 1859, as compared with 1858, was 958*l.*

Public Debt.

5. On the 31st January 1860 the public debt of the colony was 28,965*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase in 1859, over the year 1858, of 2,400*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* This has arisen principally from the increased amount applied to education, and the balance of purchase money and interest paid on public lands.

The assets that may be placed as an offset to the debts of the Colony, are as follows:

42,274 acres of crown and public lands and a balance of 10,527*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* due on instalments on account of purchase bearing interest at five per cent. But on taking the yearly receipts and expenditure in connection with the crown and public lands, since the operation of the Land Purchase Act, there has been on average only the sum of 281*l.* to the credit of the colony, and this is chiefly derived from the crown lands.

Military Posts and Works.

6. The Colony received a supply of 1000 stand of Minié rifles, and accoutrements and a quantity of ball cartridge.

A volunteer artillery and a rifle company were formed this year.

Political Franchise.

7. A meeting of the Legislature was called in February, being the first call of the representatives elected under the Act passed in 19 Vict., entitled "An Act to increase the Number of Representatives," &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The House, after being three days in session, were unable to decide on the choice of a speaker; whereupon the Lieut. Governor, Sir D. Daly, dissolved the House, and writs were immediately issued for a general election, which was held on the 19th March. This election resulted in the defeat of the Government, which resigned a few days prior to the meeting of the new House on the 12th April.

Civil Establishment.

8. The new Government changed the departmental system as adopted by their predecessors, when responsible government was introduced in 1851, by excluding office holders from the Legislature.

Security in most cases is taken from officers of the Government who receive or disburse any part of the revenue.

Imports and Exports.

9. The imports, as compared with those of 1858, show an increase of 48,469*l.*, which has arisen principally from the increased trade with Great Britain and the United States.

Shipping.

10. There is a slight decrease in the tonnage of shipping entered at the different ports as compared with the previous year, but an increase of the tonnage of vessels cleared at those ports of 5,200 tons.

11. All amounts of money in this Statement are in sterling.

I am, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 6.)

Government House, Newfoundland, January 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. I have deferred sending it until now, with the hope that I should have had information to communicate to your Grace relative to the important question of the Newfoundland fisheries, and the results of the arrangements which, I understand, have been agreed to by the British and French Governments relative to the existing treaties between the two nations; but I have as yet received no official report on the subject, and I have only to state that matters have been going on very quietly between the English and French fishermen in the years 1859 and 1860. I am sorry to say that both seal and cod fishery have been very unsuccessful in the latter year, that considerable distress among the population has been the natural consequence, and that I considered it to be my duty to summon the Colonial Legislature to meet at a much earlier period than usual, to take into consideration the distress and other matters of considerable public importance; and I beg to refer your Grace to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, for the observations which I considered it necessary to make on that occasion.

I have, &c,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

(No. 43.)

Extract from a Despatch from Governor FREEMAN MURRAY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.; dated Bermuda, April 26, 1860.

The general state of these islands, I am happy to say, exhibits a steady and sustained improvement; and some of the changes which have occurred, as they now extend over a series of years, and embrace nearly the period during which I have had the honour to administer the government, admit of being characterized conclusively.

It appears that for the year 1859 there is a slight improvement in the proceeds of the colonial taxes, without resort having been had to any increase in the rate of colonial taxation; but, in the department of imports and exports the progress obtained covers a much greater period. The imports of Bermuda in the year 1854 amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds, and last year they had grown to one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and fourteen pounds. Again, the excess of 1859 over the preceding year 1858 in imports was nearly twenty-six thousand pounds, or close upon thirty per cent. It was ten thousand pounds more than this sum over those of 1857, being an increase for the twelvemonth of thirty thousand pounds in comparison with the previous amount, and it was about the same in comparison with that of 1856, which is equivalent to more than forty per cent. As most of these imports are from England, it will be perceived that Bermuda, in proportion to its extent, and considering its limited means, is one of the best customers which the parent country possess in any part of the world.

120,389*l.*

160,914*l.*

26,000*l.*

With respect to exports, when I first arrived in the colony I applied myself to the encouragement of agriculture, and in little more than a twelvemonth an impulse had been given to cultivation, and so much additional land had been cleared of cedar trees that the exports from twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds, which they had amounted to in the year 1854, sprang to the sum of forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty pounds, an immense increase, which failed to maintain itself after the epidemic of 1856, but the exports have since steadily rallied. Thus, upon the whole, they do not exhibit the same extensive advance as the imports, but there is an increase in 1859 of seven thousand pounds over the exports of 1858 immediately preceding, being an improvement at the rate of about fourteen per cent.; there is at the same time a decline of rather beyond two per cent. from the exports of 1857, but an excess of more than thirty per cent. upon those of 1856. Within this range of fluctuation, however, the exports of Bermuda seem to have been confined for several years, discovering no very great progress at the last. One of the causes of this inertness is pointed out in the course of the present Blue Book, in connexion with several of the facts and returns which it presents. It is the same course which has retarded the progress and limited still further the naturally restricted resources of this community for more than a generation; not so much a deficiency of labourers, although a deficiency at last there would still be, as the disinclination to work, the prevalent contempt for industry, and the almost invincible supineness of the coloured population; an increase of wages would not tempt them to an increase of energy, but would probably cause them to relax in the inadequate exertions which they are accustomed to make. It is even supposed, and with much apparent reason, that it is on account of the very high wages which they now command that they pass several days in each week unemployed, even at the times when the best employment offers.

25,563*l.*

41,420*l.*

7,000*l.*

Impressed by the facts before them, the legislature of the colony have set apart money and advantages in various forms to promote the importation of labourers suited to the climate. Portuguese families and individuals have been thus imported from time to time with success, both to their employers and to themselves. Some Germans have also come here, and have been more valuable settlers, from their industry, and from being skilled in different trades. The Portuguese generally are mere labourers.

About two years ago a vessel, "The Pearl," was fitted out here expressly, and being well built, well found, and well manned, was sent to Madeira to continue this experiment on a larger scale. In pursuance of the policy of which I approved, and which former experience had sanctioned by generally satisfactorily results, the legislature appropriated a considerable sum of money to compensate and reward this expedition upon its return, but unhappily no tidings of the vessel have ever since been received, and the sum

BERMUDA.

reserved as a reward for the sharers of the enterprise could never be claimed. The pecuniary loss is severe, but more than the loss the gloom of such an event naturally fell heavily upon so small a community, in every part of which those who composed the expedition had personal ties.

The industrial condition which these facts disclose has no doubt suggested the strong remarks which the new Colonial Secretary expresses in pages 234 and 235 of the present Blue Book, and at the same time gives to the view of the case thus presented a basis of substantial or general truth. Nevertheless, I think that longer experience would have moderated the too sanguine terms in which the results to be expected from more labour and better labour are depicted, and I cannot let these calculations pass without some deduction and qualification.

It will be seen that the criminal statistics continue, in comparison with those of any community equally numerous, to be extraordinarily light, and, with the exception of one fatal event in the convict establishment, the year has been unstained by delinquencies of the gravest class. Indeed among the native and resident society of all ranks serious crime is almost unknown, and respect for the law is a universal and permanent characteristic.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

Sierra Leone.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hill to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 155.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 21, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate Blue Book of this Colony for the year ended the 31st December 1859.

I should have forwarded these Statistical Tables by the last steamer had not Mr. Fitz James expressed a wish to be afforded t me to make his remarks on the progress of the colony. Not having received any such communication from the Acting Governor up to the present date, and being unwilling to delay forwarding the Blue Book, I am compelled to send it unaccompanied by the usual report of the officer administering the government, at the close of the year, but I may venture to state that the revenue is steadily increasing, and the general progress of the colony is highly satisfactory.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
STEPHEN J. HILL.

Gambia.

GAMBIA.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor D'Arcy to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 30.)

Government House, Bathurst,
Gambia, May 24, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1859.

Revenue.

2. From a despatch I found it incumbent on me to address your Grace early in the year, you are already aware of a falling off in last year's revenue to the amount of 1,321*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; it is, however, necessary briefly to recapitulate the causes of this deficiency.

3. The failure of the ground nut crop of 1859 shows a serious deficiency of 7,973 tons. This vacuum threw the goods imported in 1858 on the merchants' hands in 1859, compelling vessels to return empty which were chartered in the full year of 1858; the duties of the goods imported in this good year increasing the revenue, but glutting the market, preventing orders from being sent home for 1859. Then, again, the river trade, which is carried on with the natives on the credit system, received in 1859 several shocks, owing to the lamentable epidemic which prevailed in the colony during the months of August and September, coming as it did so soon after the monetary crisis of 1857–58.

4. The agents of home capitalists dying suddenly at Bathurst left their affairs in the confusion which naturally would ensue from the fact that the native agents up the river, void of all honour in meeting their engagements, considering the death of their creditors at the British seaport 200 miles off as a Dieu-donné, decamped into the interior with the deceased creditors' goods, without even acknowledging the debt, thus throwing the books of the firms into inextricable confusion.

5. After such a sad wind-up of affairs, the home capitalist is chary how he again advances money to European agents in a country so fatal to life, and in which, sad it is for me to write it, notwithstanding all the exertions of the devoted missionary, the

integrity of the half-educated creole is not yet sufficiently developed to be trusted and employed.

6. Here let me pause a moment, and bring to your Grace's mind the position of the colony last September, with but six Europeans alive; some of those convalescent; one military officer fit for duty; he, the Commandant, Captain Anton, and a weak garrison of 100 worn-out black soldiers. The reflection is ennobling to the mind, proving how great is the moral command of the white man.

7. The laws were peacefully obeyed, the magistrates held their courts as usual, at a time when to use the words, of our departed historian, "if every native was to cast a "handful of dust on the dominant race they would be buried alive in their possessions." An illustrious soldier gave it as his opinion before a committee of the House of Commons that service in the West Indies and West Coast of Africa, where epidemics fatal to the European were so rife, deserved the same reward as gallantry in the field. Guided by no mean authority, and elevated by the knowledge that these words will be read by the legislature of the country, I venture to speak in praise of the two military medical men, Assistant Surgeons Morphew and Beale, who stood in the breach, resisting the invisible attacks of death. By their skill and devoted attention, they saved, under Providence, many valuable lives, soothing where they could not save. Nor would it be just to omit the name of the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Sherwood. This gentleman's efforts were highly praiseworthy; although one of the first attacked, yet he manfully bore up, and was of great assistance to his brave colleagues.

8. Before I leave this subject I may add that it is greatly the hope of the colonist of Gambia that the late commercial treaty with France has a wide margin left for the British shipping interest, hereafter to be dovetailed into the code. The fact is isolated in colonial history; but while I write I count thirty tricolours, six stars and stripes, and but one union jack flying in the Port of Bathurst.

9. This anomaly is easily explained. Our staple product, the ground nut, finds a large market in France, a small sale in America, but no market to speak of in Great Britain. The English merchant of Bathurst hires foreign vessels, to avoid the prohibitory duty of twenty-five francs per ton charged on English bottoms on their entry into a French port. Now, according to our laws French and American ships are treated in our ports in all respects as if they were English; but English ships have not the same favours in French and American ports. This gives foreign ships an undue advantage. Supposing a cargo is sent from America, and it is uncertain whether a better price can be obtained for it in France or in England, a French bottom is naturally preferred by the merchant to an English one for carrying it, because a French ship can land it in England as well as an English one, but an English ship cannot land it in France as well as a French one. The days are gone by for advocating protection for our shipping, yet the present time is, happily, open for urging upon the imperial legislature to obtain by treaty French privileges for English ships, thus placing our merchant marine upon an equality with the foreigner. And last, but not least, the competition of the French merchant since the Albreda Treaty is very active, seriously affecting the revenue in this wise:—He trades chiefly with ready money, where the Englishman traded with goods; the specie is preferred by the native to work up into bracelets for his wife. To compete with the foreigner our merchant is compelled also to trade with the dollar, consequently he does not now send home for goods, but specie, which pays no revenue.

Public Works.

10. The importance of two public necessaries for the town of Bathurst was felt by my predecessor in Council, and a sum of 160*l.* was voted in the estimates of last year for these civilized desirable buildings. The population of the island of Saint Mary's during the greater part of the year has of late risen to 9,000. It consists for the greater part of nomade tribes of men who come down the river for work without their families. I strongly felt the necessity of at once putting this work in hand, from sanitary and other motives of order and decency, determining to commence directly after the cessation of the rains. Unfortunately the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, a gentleman of forty years' experience in the colony, was absent in England on sick leave. Time was vital. I was fearful of another visitation of the epidemic then raging in the form of a relapse at Sierra Leone, which compelled me to authorize the Clerk of Her Majesty's Works to undertake the duty at half salary. This officer commenced the work very zealously, but unfortunately he did not calculate upon the shifting nature of the beach, always more or less a quicksand, the reflux of the highest tide that has been known on the coast for thirty-three years caused the sea wall of the half finished building to fall on the very day that the Colonial Engineer arrived from England. With the materials and money left I

GAMBIA.

directed the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, to construct a building a little below high-water mark. This I have great pleasure in reporting has been effected, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Finden for his determination in bringing to a successful termination that which had presented so many difficulties to his brother engineer.

11. At the east end of the town and island I hope to convert an old wreck into another convenience, for the small sum of 20*l*. This will purify a large tract of swampy bushy ground, at present used as a necessary, which is unhappily to windward of the town during the tornado season.

12. For a long time I laboured under the disadvantages complained of by my able predecessor, that of being "hunted" for allotments of ground. I considered the claims of the Newcastle Pensioners primary. They respectfully urged that in the event of another war at Combo (by no means an improbable event), they had nothing to fall back upon as a base of operations; they were willing, as before, in 1855, to leave half their number dead on the field, but they wished for ground in Bathurst to send their wives and children on the first alarm being sounded. Perceiving the justice of their case, I divided two vacant squares in the town into 120 lots; these are already fenced in, presenting a neat appearance. There still remain some hundred applications from well-to-do natives and good subjects for land in the island, but no vacant ground was left to meet this demand attendant on the increased population. It, however, occured to me, from having seen much land reclaimed in Bombay and Demerara, that a vast acreage might be reclaimed at the east end of the town before alluded to, as the foul swamp might be converted into habitable ground. Labour being dear and precarious, I placed the convicts upon this work, under my personal supervision. Already a sea wall of some width and length is formed. I hope soon to be able to report that this good work is a fait-accompli, and that the river is forced back from this part of the island, where land is so valuable, being so contiguous to the harbour. It is then my intention, with your Grace's permission, to put these allotments of ground up to public auction for the purpose of realizing means for other local improvements.

13. We have only to observe the noble roads about Sidney to see what convict labour will effect if properly directed, and not frittered away. On arrival I took immediate control of this body, diverting them to clear the old burying ground (the last resting place of three governors and numerous Europeans) from bush of an obstinate character.

14. This pious work completed, I turned their attention to a junction road from the Clifton Road to the noble beach we are blessed with. Under the indefatigable exertions of the native gaoler, Mr. Campbell, a liberated African, this drive is now finished, and forms a new and complete lung to the town.

15. The advantages of the convicts working en masse on a work of utility are very obvious. Ask a military prisoner what punishment he most dislikes, and his answer invariably is "shot drill," because it is useless; but let even the convicted felon see his work grow under his hands, and the dignity of labour flashes on his soul, he feels that even felon as he is his daily toil will be appreciated hereafter. I have known instances in the army when the compulsory habits of regularity and temperance in the prisoner have lasted the lifetime of the soldier, especially when the sentence was sufficiently long to develop habits of industry and sobriety.

16. The powder magazine of the merchants is in a most unsafe position, presenting a favourable target for the shell of an enemy's ship coming up the river. I hope to be able to build a magazine in a safer spot at the back of the island, purchasing the present building from the shareholders, which can be converted to some government purpose. The water front of the town would be laid in ruins were an accident to happen as it at present stands. It is very full of bonded powder, stored previous to its being reshipped into country craft for the river trade.

17. On visiting the port, officers of the Royal Navy are surprised at the absence of a government wharf. Such a work would produce, as the market does, good interest for the capital expended. This necessity may be, however, met by purchasing Apsley House and wharf, the property of Mr. Brown, thus saving the rent which the colonial government pays for a court-house, secretariat, custom-house, and other public offices. This measure I am inclined to recommend for the consideration of the Council, to carry out the desideratum it will be necessary to pass an ordinance to borrow some 5,000*l*. At present the colony has no public debt.

18. The indirect taxation of the colony being principally derived from the shipping, I have deemed it my duty strongly to agitate the necessity of establishing a light vessel at the mouth of the river. This good work, I am happy to say, is in the course of consideration, your Grace being in possession of all the details of a plan so conducive to

the interests of the shipping, of the foreigner, and bearing at the same time favourably on suffering humanity.

Upper Combo.

19. On this lately acquired territory I have devoted considerable time and attention, the more so because I perceived, after a careful perusal of my predecessor's reports, how valuable he considers this acquisition. It is incumbent on us to do something for a country which in one item alone, the palm wine duty, increases the colonial revenue in no less a sum than 700*l.* the year. As yet it remains as we found it in 1853, the war in 1855 throwing back this part of the settlement many years. From the 1st of January 1861 I propose slightly to tax each ground nut farm, to enable the government to reconstruct the bridge at Cottoo, destroyed during the war, and to form a rural police, to keep down a tendency which the settlers at present indulge in, that of taking the law in their own hands; but this is not to be wondered at; thieving is on the increase in Combo, owing to the delay and mild character of our laws, forming a marked contrast to the prompt and terrible punishment which is awarded to a defaulter under the native governments.

20. It is a matter of regret that the Cape was not fixed upon in 1815 as the site for the colony. It presents many striking advantages over Bathurst, where the sudden removal from this world's cares has prevented the settlement from retaining to any extent the energetical vitality of European blood and capital. The roadstead at the Cape has good holding ground, a safe landing at low tide, and the shipping ride to leeward of the prevailing winds and tornados from the land. I have the honour to annex to this report a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Cotton Association, and this gentleman's answer, feeling convinced that a wide field is here open to the introduction of this gold mine.

21. After much persuasion, I managed to get a very tolerable road made by the natives, sufficiently wide for two horsemen to ride abreast from Cape House to the dismantled town of Sabbagee. Along this route the low bush has been cut down at least 100 yards on each side of the road. This underwood formed save cover for matchlock men. The importance of this road is very material in the event of its being necessary to defend the colony, as it leads to the fanatical town of Goonjour, a nest of Marabouts, liable any day to attack our out-lying pension villages.

22. The site of Sabbagee itself I have enclosed with a light fence, to prevent our squatters from planting over the graves of the Mahomedan warriors killed in the last war. I purpose after the rains erecting a Persian wheel, or sakia, as it is called in Egypt, as a model for the natives to adopt in time, irrigation being quite unknown in these parts, although nature has been bountiful in her supply of water for the purpose, the country abounding in streams and wells.

23. The difference between the low, swampy, unhealthy island of Saint Mary's and this rich healthy table-land is very striking to the traveller; a cool temperate breeze from the Atlantic seems always to blow over this table land. During the last fatal sickness at Bathurst the officer and his wife stationed at the Cape remained in excellent health, when not a single European escaped at Bathurst, Saint Mary's.

24. The Mahomedan element being so rampant in this district, I have requested the Governor of Sierra Leone to place at my disposal, for location in the country adjacent to the Cottoo stream, 200 liberated Africans. By their industry I hope to supply the Bathurst market with cotton, corn, rice, and vegetables, at the same time strengthening the small Christian native population of the district, which at present only bears in the proportion of one to ten. I hope to persuade these young African settlers to use the Persian wheel; the contrivance is of patriarchial date, and very simple, to be seen at the present day along the banks of the Ganges, Indus, and Nile. It is a rude contrivance of two perpendicular wheels turned by a horizontal cog, the outer wheel is girdled with a string of wide mouthed earthen jars, which descend with every revolution into the pit, open to the river, in which the wheel turns; as the jars ascend they empty themselves into a trough, which leads into a little canal of hard earth, and thence to a square banked in patch of earth made ready for the water. It is generally worked by an ox blinded, a boy sits on the crank which the animal turns, and hastens his movements. In Egypt these sakias are considered so productive to the owner as to be taxed heavily 17 $ the year.

25. The pension village of Newcastle, established by the colonel after his victorious campaign in 1855, is one presenting very interesting features, often described, and I believed named after your Grace by its gallant founder. Here played about in the sand

some thirty children of these old soldiers, speaking the English language only; but otherwise nude, ignorant, little savages. By the assistance of the good Wesleyan minister, Mr. Peet, I established a school, which has been now for some months in working order. This subject brings me to education.

Education.

26. I have already strongly pointed out to your Grace how much the colony requires a government school in the town. The estimates are so finely drawn on the average revenue, that I dare not recommend any extended scheme for the education of the aborigines. All I can do at the present time is to propose to the Council to vote 100*l.* a year to extend the establishment of the Garrison School, so long and ably conducted by the Reverend Mr. Monsarrat. This can be easily arranged, I am happy to say. The colonial building now used as a church and schoolhouse fortunately has a vaulted basement floor, which might easily be converted at a very small expense into an additional schoolroom. I trust that the Secretary of State for War will have no objection to this provisional scholastic arrangement.

27. It may be remarked here that for the last 12 years the colony has placed 100*l.* at the disposal of the Wesleyan Mission Schools. I am anxious at once to extend a similar donation to the Church of England and Garrison School, and hereafter to the schools of the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, who were indeed visiting angels to the sick during the last epidemic. It is but just to bear in mind that one third of the population of the town are members of the Catholic Church.

Military.

28. I can only recapitulate under this head the urgent necessity of increasing the force so often pointed out by Colonel O Connor. To avoid war at least 500 bayonets ought to be at the disposal of the officer commanding the troops, when it is remembered that the distant part of M'Carthy's Island has to be garrisoned. The "Dover" I value at 300 men. Her long and continued absence urged me to use every exertion to raise an artillery militia force; fortunately the means had all been provided by my thoughtful predecessor.

29. I succeeded beyond my expectations. At this present time the colony can boast of 100 young men, who work their guns with great precision, forming a powerful adjunct to the garrison. I am still anxious to form a kind of arrière-ban of the pensioners scattered, to the number of 130, over the colony. Already I have embodied them on each quarter day; and I hope the Secretary of State for War will receive with favour my application for clothing these veterans. I have ventured to make this application, perceiving that in 1858 this minister presented the sister colony of Sierra Leone with 800 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

30. Having commanded a West India regiment so long, and necessarily studied the system of coast relief, I may be allowed here to suggest, with diffidence, the plan of simplifying the coast relief, by dividing one entire regiment between the Gambia and Sierra Leone. The present difficulty of finding officers for the coast duty will then be removed, and the Government saved from the great expense of officers' passage to and from the West Indies, the band at Sierra Leone in itself being a great inducement to the enlistment of a race notoriously susceptible to the delights of harmony.

31. All these precautionary measures for the safety of the settlement are not too many, interlaced as our position is by tribes who delight in war and plunder, regarding treaties as so much waste paper.

General Observations.

32. The absence of the "Dover" has prevented my following the laudable example of my predecessor, whose interesting journies are so graphically described in the numerous copies of despatches before me. The officer administering the government of these waters cannot travel too much in them. With the African, "come and do it" and "go and do it" are very different orders. He likes to see, converse, and live, if possible, with his superior, the white man. Ten years' experience amongst them tells me that the African is under-rated in intelligence, fidelity, and bravery, and devotion to the cross of St. Andrew and St. George. It was a negro who fought by Nelson's side at Trafalgar; it was a negro who saved an English lady from that tiger, Nana Sahib; and it was a negro regiment in 1809 which took by storm the bridge at Martinique.

33. It will take, perhaps, two generations before Great Britain will reap its reward for the one great act of disinterested policy, perfectly unique in the history of the world.

The reward is but slowly reaching us, it is true over a hecatomb of ruined West India interests. Here in Africa this painful self-sacrifice is not apparent; we only see a great principle working to the manifest advantage of mankind. The wars which supported the traffic have in a great measure ceased, and legitimate trade, the great missionary, springing up to lead the African kings away from their agency in ministering to the horrors of the middle passage.

34. But to return to my subject. Apologizing for my digression, I do not agree with the almost universal opinion here expressed, that the prospects of this colony are for ever clouded; we may reasonably, I venture to predict, hope for better times.

35. Such an epidemic as that of last year has not been known for 22 years. The price of ground nut oil has lately risen in the markets of France. If the policy is continued, of prompt and zealous mediation in preventing the river kings from continuing their useless wars,—cultivating the soil for the treasure which lies but one foot beneath the surface, and conveying it to the seaport by the noble highway Providence has placed at their disposal,—we may yet be sanguine enough to hope "that the day is not far distant when the Gambia will rank as the most valuable possession of the British in commercial importance on the West Coast of Africa."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—In reference to paragraph 17, Mr. Brown has consented within the last few days to receive the amount by instalments over a series of years. This liberal arrangement will prevent the alternative of borrowing money.

I feel now in a better position to come before the Council and your Grace for permission to borrow 2,000*l.*, to enable me to complete that great work, so often alluded to,—the large sluice-gate in the deadly marsh to windward of the town, so wisely begun by one of my predecessors many years ago.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Encl. 1. in No. 8.

No 19.

Government House, Bathurst, St. Mary's.
April 18, 1860.

SIR,

FEELING assured that any information on the subject of the growth of cotton in the British Possessions will be of interest to your readers must be my apology for addressing you.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to intrust to my care the Government of the British Settlements on the river Gambia, I have taken especial interest in our newly acquired territory in Combo, have paid frequent visits to it, and from all the information I have been able to gather, both on the spot and here, I am quite satisfied that cotton could be cultivated in large quantities in Combo.

2. It is a well-known fact that cotton is indigenous to Africa. I find that so long ago as 1834, and up to 1839, cotton used to be exported from this colony to Great Britain. It may be asked then why is it that it has since ceased to be an article of export from here? The reply is, that cotton at that period was at a very low price in England, and the staple of the description grown here being short it did not fetch more than 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and at that rate it did not pay the merchants, who therefore ceased to buy, and the natives, finding no encouraging market, only grew sufficient for their own requirements; another reason is, that there were then no gins forcleaning the cotton from the seed.

3. The growth of an article like cotton having been thus once discouraged, the natives will be slow in again cultivating it, unless some encouragement is held out to them of a ready market at remunerating prices.

4. The recent high prices of cotton in the English market appears to me to hold out such a prospect, especially as one of the merchants here nearly four years ago made a trial to improve the quality of the cotton by the importation of Pernambuco seed, which succeeded admirably, the cotton produced being of fine long staple, and sold in Manchester at 10*d.* per lb. Unfortunately the rebellion in Combo broke out the succeeding year, and compelled the merchant to give up all idea of the cultivation of cotton.

5. Peace has now been established on, I hope, a firmer basis, and I trust many of the natives are beginning to see the advantages of being under the protection of the British flag, for a very large tract of country, Upper Combo, has been cleared, on which the natives are located, cultivating the soil, and producing very large quantities of ground nuts.

6. Unfortunately the Mandingoes, who are the aborigines of the place, are mostly Mahometans, and these are always the most idle and indolent of the African race; the men will only cultivate the corn, leaving to the women and children the cultivation of rice, ground nuts, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The large profits derived by the growth of ground nuts has induced the Serrawoollies, who are the farmers of Africa, to migrate from the interior to the borders of the river and to our

GAMBIA.

newly acquired territory to cultivate the soil. If these people could be induced to cultivate cotton it might be produced in very large quantities.

7. The policy of my two able predecessors in office has been, not only to encourage these Serrawoollies to settle on our new territory, but to give allotments of land to discharged soldiers and also to liberated Africans, who to the number of about 300 now inhabit the village of Baccou Konko in Upper Combo. Having obtained the permission of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to obtain 200 more liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, I propose to settle them also in the new territory, and to initiate them into the growth of cotton.

8. Native cotton is grown in considerable quantities up the river Gambia. It is chiefly cultivated by the Foulahs, and is consumed in the manufacture of native cloths. It only requires an increasing demand at remunerative prices to increase the growth of it.

9. May I request that your association will give me that help usually extended to colonists interested like myself in the culture of this great agent of civilization. Messrs. Laird and Fletcher of Liverpool will take charge of any parcel of seeds, &c. your committee may be pleased to favour me with.

I have, &c.,
G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

To G. R. Haywood, Esquire,
Secretary to the Cotton Supply Association,
Manchester.

Encl. 2. in No. 8.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Offices, No. 1, Newall's Buildings,
Manchester, May 23, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE received, and laid before the committee of this association, your valuable communication of the 18th April ultimo, and am desired to state that by the mail of June it is intended to forward to your address a supply of cotton seed, which will probably be accompanied by one or two cleaning gins adapted to hand labour, and some of the publications of this Association, one or two of which I forward by this mail.

Can you inform the committee whether any respectable merchant at Bathurst would be prepared to take up cotton as an article of export. If a business relation could be established between some respectable firm at Bathurst and purchasers here, there would be a tolerable certainty, with your powerful influence, of giving a permanence to some negotiation of this kind; and I shall be glad if you can favour me with this information, when I will do all in my power to effect the necessary arrangement, either through the committee or otherwise, as they may deem advisable.

It is intended to publish your letter in the Cotton Supply Reporter, copies of which shall be duly forwarded to the Government House.

I have, &c.
G. R. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(Separate.)

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,
April 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of these Settlements for last year.

2. Having reported from time to time the different occurrences that have taken place here, I have no further remark to make than to state for your Grace's information that I have been obliged, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the finance matters of the Eastern District were hitherto conducted, to do away with the independent chest at Accra, and remove the finance to head quarters, which arrangement has proved most satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BIRD,
Acting-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

No. 10.

No. 10.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hay to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 24.)

My Lord Duke, St. Helena, April 26, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit the St. Helena Blue Book for 1859, with the comparative statements of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year.

2. The revenue has exceeded the estimate for the year, and bears a favourable comparison with that of 1858.

3. With some diminution of the shipping calling at the port, the total amount of tonnage having been in—

1858	- - - -	618,314 Tons.
1859	- - - -	587,547 „
Decrease in 1859	-	30,767 „

there has been a considerable increase of local imports, and consequently of the revenue.

4. After making comparatively large remittances to the credit of the island treasury with the Agent-General in England, I have availed myself of the surplus revenue in carrying on the public works in improvement of the drainage of Jamestown.

5. The progress made in this undertaking is satisfactory, though all operations requiring skilled labour are seriously retarded by the deficiency in that necessary ingredient, and by the high price of inferior work here.

6. On this subject I have called on the civil engineer for information, and shall have occasion to address your Grace in a future communication.

7. There has been a falling off in agricultural produce, owing to unfavourable seasons; more land, however, is opening for the growth of wheat during the present year; and the steam flour mill, introduced at the cost of the local government, with a view to encourage the cultivation of grain, has so far answered its object that it has been purchased by the growers.

8. The event of most importance to the island during the period comprehended in the present returns, in which no other salient point offers itself for notice, is the advent of the first Bishop of St. Helena, which I had the honour at the time to report to your Grace, to whom it will be interesting to learn that among the other duties of his sacred office, on which his Lordship has not been slow to enter, he has baptized since his arrival no less than five hundred liberated Africans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the ISLAND of SAINT HELENA for the Year 1859, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts	Reference to Remark.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CUSTOMS:					
Imports	6,500 0 0	7,494 2 4	—	994 2 4	
Wharfage	2,500 0 0	3,982 2 5	—	1,482 2 5	
Tonnage	2,500 0 0	2,300 6 2	199 13 10	—	
Fees	600 0 0	570 5 0	29 15 0	—	
Warehouse rent	150 0 0	322 12 8	—	172 12 8	
Permits	60 0 0	74 14 0	—	14 14 0	
Water	1,200 0 0	1,222 1 11	—	22 1 11	
Cranage	100 0 0	95 12 0	4 8 0	—	
Overpaid by collector	—	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
	13,610 0 0	16,062 6 6	233 16 10	2,686 3 4	1
LAND SALES:					
Sale of Government lands	—	95 0 0	—	95 0 0	
LAND REVENUE:					
Rents of houses and lands	1,200 0 0	1,045 16 0	154 4 0	—	
AUCTION DUTIES:					
Per-centage on sales by auction	210 0 0	488 11 10	—	278 11 10	
LICENCES:					
Wine and spirit	650 0 0	675 0 0	—	25 0 0	
Coffee and ginger-beer	65 0 0	51 0 0	14 0 0	—	
Game	35 0 0	55 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Boats	300 0 0	302 10 0	—	2 10 0	
Attorneys	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	
Auctioneers	10 0 0	25 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Billiards	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	
Notaries	5 0 0	10 0 0	—	5 0 0	
	1,100 0 0	1,133 10 0	34 0 0	67 10 0	
ASSESSED TAXES:					
Carriages, carts, horses, &c.	339 0 0	319 0 0	20 0 0	—	
POSTAGE:					
Postage	300 0 0	379 17 9	—	79 17 9	
FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:					
Judicial	40 0 0	38 1 6	1 18 6	—	
Police	37 0 0	42 16 0	—	5 16 0	
Militia	8 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	—	
FEES OF OFFICE:					
Fees	18 0 0	18 15 0	—	0 15 0	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:					
Medicines	10 0 0	100 10 5	—	90 10 5	
Unserviceable stores	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	
Prize hull	—	142 1 0	—	142 1 0	
School books	—	19 14 7	—	19 14 7	
	15 0 0	262 6 0	5 0 0	252 6 0	

Remark.—1. Customs—Increased Imports.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses:					
Ration stoppage—soldiers in gaol	15 0 0	22 0 6	—	7 0 6	
Work done in gaol	25 0 0	20 14 0	4 6 0	—	
Hospital stoppages	110 0 0	151 12 3	—	41 12 3	
	150 0 0	194 6 9	4 6 0	48 12 9	
Special Receipts:					
War Department on account of drainage	—	118 0 0	—	118 0 0	
Amount refunded by Mr. H. Doveton	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Advances on account of Board of Trade, repaid	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
	17,027 0 0	20,252 7 4	454 5 4	3,677 12 8	
		Deduct Decrease		454 5 4	
		Net Increase		3,223 7 4	

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 20, 1860.

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Expenditure of the Island of Saint Helena for the Year 1859, and the actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Decrease Expenditure.	Increase Expenditure.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Governor	2,078 0 0	2,138 5 2	—	60 5 2	1
Colonial Secretary and Auditor	1,269 0 0	1,077 14 5½	191 5 6½	—	2
Colonial Treasurer	565 0 0	504 1 8	60 18 4	—	3
Surveyor and engineer	1,189 14 2	1,006 15 7	182 18 7	—	4
Collector of customs	1,547 4 2	1,528 15 6	18 8 8	—	
Postmaster	180 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	
Supreme court	1,295 0 0	1,190 0 0	105 0 0	—	5
Summary court	1,244 10 0	1,155 13 4	88 16 8	—	6
Ecclesiastical establishment	715 1 0	601 7 2	110 13 10	—	7
Education do.	680 0 0	481 13 4	198 6 8	—	8
Medical do.	971 10 0	919 2 0	52 8 0	—	9
Gaols do.	228 18 0	383 16 0	—	154 18 0	10
Militia do.	465 0 7	470 5 7½	—	5 5 0½	
Pensions	718 17 1	246 7 6	472 9 7	—	11
Revenue services, exclusive of establishments	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments	80 0 0	45 15 6	34 4 6	—	
Hospitals, exclusive of establishments	830 0 0	766 19 2	63 0 10	—	9
Police and gaols do.	435 0 0	487 15 8½	—	52 15 8½	
Rent	49 10 9	49 10 9	—	—	
Conveyance of mails	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	
Works and buildings	1,135 15 0	2,023 3 10	—	887 8 10	12
Roads, streets, and bridges	600 0 0	635 14 2	—	35 14 2	
Drawbacks and refund of duties	5 0 0	1 1 0	3 19 0	—	
Special disbursements	140 0 0	3,723 19 5	—	3,583 19 5	13
	16,441 10 9	19,633 16 10½	1,588 0 2½	4,780 6 4	
(Not including Widows' Fund).		Deduct Decrease		1,588 0 2½	
		Net Increase		3,192 6 1½	

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 20, 1860.

St. Helena.

Remarks.

1. Furniture purchased for Government House.
2. £150 drawn by Colonial Secretary in England.
3. £105 drawn by Colonial Treasurer in England.
4. Surveyor absent on leave. Half-pay drawn in England.
5. Salary of marshal and keeper of gaol transferred to gaol establishment.
6. Salary of summary judge at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
7. Salary of colonial chaplain at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
8. Mistress of girls' school at 100*l.* a year, vacant. Temporary assistant master receives 30*l.* a year in lieu of 70*l.* Acting master of African school on half salary, viz. 15*l.* per annum, and stationery paid for in England.
9. Reduction of establishment of one orderly and matron.
10. Marshal's salary (100*l.*) transferred from Supreme Court, and an additional overseer at 54*l.* 18*s.*
11. Pensions paid in England.
12. An additional amount of 860*l.* for drainage and 111*l.* for plantation house, less 100*l.* for boundary wall of civil hospital not expended.
13. Remittances to Agent-General.

Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 37.)

My Lord Duke, Cape Town, September 24, 1860.

In compliance with the standing instructions of your Grace's Department, I have the honour to enclose the Blue Book of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

Natal.

NATAL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 48.)

Government House, Natal,

My Lord Duke, August 2, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book of this colony for the year 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) W. WILLIAMSON.
&c. &c. &c.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

No. 13.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 101.)

Government House, Sydney,
October 16, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1859.

The report of the Registrar General, which forms the preface of the volume, furnishes an analysis of the tables, and is so full and comprehensive as to render any comment on my part unnecessary.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON,
Governor.

Statistical Register, 1859.

Registrar General's Report to the Honourable Charles Cowper, Esquire, Colonial Secretary, &c.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, August 31, 1860.

Sir,

For the information of the general public, who are not very well disposed to wade through the mass of Tabular Statements of which the Statistical Register is composed, it seems to be considered desirable that the compiler should enter upon a sort of analysis of the returns, point out the more striking features, and show, with the aid of as few figures as possible, the comparative progress of the year passed with others that have gone before it,—in fact, that the Government Statist should do that which is more properly the business of individual inquirers, and of the people themselves.

I have no objection, however, if it in any way satisfies the public desire for knowledge as to their social and material progress, to undertake the labour of an analytical review of the Tables, and to preface the volume with the results.

2. I regret that with every effort on my part to expedite the completion of the work at a much earlier period of the year, it has been found impossible to proceed with the printing, and, in some few instances, even up to this time, to get in some of the returns necessary to complete the Tables.

Great improvement upon the last year, however, is noticeable in the latter respect; and I have little doubt that, with unremitting perseverance, greater regularity may be obtained, although, until special means are afforded by the Legislature for the collection of the Statistics, we can never hope to attain such perfection as has been arrived at in the sister Colony of Victoria with regard both to punctuality and reliability.

3. The returns would seem naturally to resolve themselves under four distinct heads, which relate to the political, social, industrial, and financial condition of the country, and I have endeavoured to arrange the tables to coincide with these divisions.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

The tables of fees, taxes, duties, etc., which precede the nominal return of the civil establishments need only this passing comment,—that in one or two minor instances only is there any alteration in the rates of the previous year; the General Tariff remains in all respects the same as it was in 1858.

Political.

Electoral Returns.

4. The only novel feature in the returns which have reference to political affairs is the introduction of a table showing the number of electors, resident and non-resident, under the Electoral Law of 1858, and the numbers who exercised the franchise.

The returns are imperfect;—the returning officers, in some cases, had retained no copies of the Electoral Lists, nor had they kept any record of the numbers who had voted. The balloting papers are kept under seal by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and it has been found impossible to supply the deficiencies through any official channel.

It will be seen that, exclusive of the Gold fields, the names of 69,776 persons have been placed on the Electoral Lists. This number forms 21·47 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the estimated total population of the Colony at the middle of the year.

Thirteen districts* were uncontested, numbering 11,776 registered electors.

From official sources it appears that 27,448 persons recorded their votes, to which number, from unofficial sources, may be added 2,700, together 30,148. It thus appears, that out of 58,000 registered voters in the districts where the seats were contested, 30,148, or 52·00 per cent., exercised the privilege of the franchise.

The returns from the gold fields are excluded, as being incomplete; but it appears by the return from the gold fields north, that whereas there were not less than 2,400 persons who, by the possession of miner's rights, or business licence, were qualified to vote, there were only 222 who availed themselves of the privilege.

It may be presumed that the greater number of those entitled to vote by virtue of a miner's right, or business licence, were entitled to vote, and did vote, by virtue of the residentiary suffrage for the electoral district in which the gold field was situated.

Municipalities.

5. Amongst the Statistical Returns will be found a table of Municipalities brought into existence under the Act of 1858 (22 Vict., No. 13.)

It seems that Municipal Institutions were established in 13† districts during the year 1859. Of these institutions ten only seem to have arrived at a stage of maturity, so advanced as to have completed the valuation of the rateable property in their districts.

244,705*l.*

The estimated value upon which the rates have been struck in the districts named is 244,705*l.*, and the rates vary from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound, two only being under 1*s.*, viz.,—Goulburn 6*d.*, and Shellharbor 10*d.*

The Return of Electors who voted at the election of officers is too incomplete, and the operation of the law too recent, to enable us to draw any just inference as to the appreciation in which this first attempt at introducing local self-government is held by the people generally. Further experience is necessary to afford us the data upon which we may judge of the local interest exhibited in the working of these institutions.

Social.

Population.

6. The Population Tables for 1859 afford less satisfactory indications of progress than those of former years.

This is owing to two causes, namely, the separation of the Colony of Queensland, and the falling off in immigration. From the former cause we have to write off an estimated population of 23,450, whilst the net immigration, after deducting the departures from the Colony, amounted only to 9,187 persons.

So that the estimated total population on the 31st December, 1859, inclusive of the natural increase of the population by excess of Births over Deaths (8,773), was 336,572 against 342,062 at the end of the previous year, or a decrease of 5,490 persons.

Immigration

7. The number of immigrants brought out at the public expense, and at their own expense, was as follows, viz.:—

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
At the public expense - - -	6,916	5,114	1,802
At private expense (exclusive of Chinese)	17,823	7,360	10,463
Totals -	24,739	12,474	12,265

The total outlay for Immigration purposes was less than in any year since 1849. Compared with the year 1858 the expenditure of 1859 shows a decrease of 8,854*l.*, viz:—1858, 90,459*l.*; 1859, 81,605*l.*

* Carcoar, The Gwydir, The Hawkesbury, The Lachlan, West Macquarie, West Maitland, The Murray, The Murrumbidgee, The Nepean, Northumberland, Queanbeyan, Wollombi, and Yass Plains.

† Grafton, Waverley, Newcastle, Albury, Goulburn, Redfern, Shellharbour, The Glebe, Kiama, Central Illawarra, Shoalhaven, Wollongong, Randwick.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education. Schools.

8. The Return of Educational Establishments shows an increase in the number Schools in the Colony of no less 86.

The increase appears to be distributed as follows, viz. :—

On 31st December, 1858		653
	Increase.	
Denominational	6	
National	25	
Private Schools	55	
	—	86
On 31st December, 1859		739

It is not improbable that the increase in the number of Private Schools is attributable to short Returns in the previous year.

Scholars.

9 Whilst an increase is observable in the number of Schools, as has just been shown, a slight decrease appears in the total number of Scholars. In 1858 the number was 33,236 ; in 1859, 32,840 ; decrease, 396.

This is to be accounted for by the omission from the Returns for 1859 of the Schools in the Colony of Queensland.

The Denominational Schools show a decrease of 2,492 Scholars, viz. ;—1858, 16,082 ; 1859, 13,590 ; whilst the National Schools exhibit an increase of 633, viz :—1858, 7,814 ; 1859, 8,447.

The Private Schools also show an increase of 1,427 scholars, viz. ;—1858, 8,571 ; 1859, 9,998.

Expenditure.

10. The Government Expenditure towards the support of the Denominational Schools was 19,964*l.* 7*s.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head ; and towards the National Schools, 20,868*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head, whilst the amount of Voluntary Contributions towards the former was 12,585*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, or 18*s.* 6*d.* per head ; and towards the latter, 9,587*l.* 6*s* 1*d.*, or 22*s.* 9*d.* per head.*

Sunday Schools.

11. An attempt has been made to obtain accurate Returns of Sunday Schools, and with greater success than on the last occasion, although the absence of information from many sources where it was sought for has to be noticed with regret. The Return shows an aggregate number of 313 Sunday Schools, and of 16,590 children who attend them, viz. :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Church of England	124	6,073
Roman Catholic	65	3,566
Presbyterian	37	1,363
Wesleyan	65	4,107
Primitive Methodist	12	592
Independent	7	546
Baptist	2	300
Unitarian	1	43
	313	16,590

The boys number 7,870 ; the girls 8,720.

It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the little trouble it may occasion, ministers of religion will not withhold the information necessary to enable the Government Statist to compile accurate Returns with regard to this most interesting subject of inquiry.

Crime.

12. The Criminal Returns are prepared in a more comprehensive form than they have hitherto been. They embrace not only the commitments for trial and convictions in the Supreme and District Courts, but they include returns of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with at the several Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony.

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* In last year's report, an error occurred in the printing; the amount of Voluntary Contributions per head was stated to be about 4*s.* under the Denominational ; and about 6*s.* under the National. The figures should have been 14*s.* and 16*s.*

The commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts show a decrease on the Returns of the previous year,* viz. :— NEW SOUTH WALES.

Supreme Court. Commitments.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	179	156
Misdemeanors - -	48	48
Capital Offences -	29	20
	256	224

A decrease of 32.

The Convictions were as follows, viz. :— Convictions.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	95	105
Misdemeanors -	29	25
Capital Offences -	9	10
	133	140

By the foregoing statement, it appears that out of 256 commitments in 1858, 133, or 52·00 per cent., were convicted, and 48·00 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, out of 224 commitments 140, or 62·50 per cent., were convicted, and 37·50 per cent. discharged.

13. In the Courts of Quarter Sessions the commitments for trial show a considerable increase upon the Return of the previous year, resulting no doubt from the extended operation of the Law through the instrumentality of the District Courts Act of 1858, viz. :— Quarter Sessions. Commitments.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	382	441
Misdemeanors -	111	108
	493	549

An increase of 56.

The convictions also bear a corresponding increase, viz. :— Convictions.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	181	221
Misdemeanors -	82	55
	263	276

In the District Courts it thus appears that 54 per cent. of the committals in 1858 were prosecuted to conviction, and 46 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, 50 per cent. were convicted, and 50 per cent. discharged.

14. The Return of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with is, as I have said, a new feature in the Criminal Returns of the colony. It is to be regretted that they have not been made the subject of statistical inquiry from an earlier period, and I have to notice with regret the imperfect state in which some of the Returns have come in. Summary jurisdiction.

Incomplete, however, as they are, they throw much light upon the summary treatment of offences before the Justices in Petty Sessions.

The first thing that must strike any one in glancing over the Return, is the immense extent of summary jurisdiction compared to that exercised by the Judge and Jury. The former seized upon no less than 18,018 persons during the year, the latter on only 773; that is in the proportion of 45·44 to 2·38 in every 1000 of the estimated population; or, in other words the summary jurisdiction of the Police and Courts of Petty Sessions was extended over more than twenty-three times as many persons as the jurisdiction of the Judge and Jury.

It must be borne in mind too, that the Returns do not embrace "summons cases," such as have regard to disputes under the Masters and Servants Act, &c. They are confined to persons actually taken into custody.

15. The Returns are classified under three heads—"Offences against the person," "Offences against property," and "Drunkenness."

* Exclusive of Brisbane.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It seems that under the first class of offences 5,662 persons were taken into custody. Out of this number 3,709, or 65·50 per cent., were convicted; 159, or 2·81 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1,794, or 31·69 per cent., were discharged.

Of offences against the person.

Under the second class of offences 2,937 persons were taken into custody. Out of these 1,233, or 42·00 per cent., were convicted; 602, or 20.50 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1102, or 37·50 per cent., were discharged.

Of offences against property.

Drunkenness

It seems that no fewer than 9419 persons were taken into custody by the police for drunkenness. Of this number 7815, or 83.00 per cent., were convicted; and 1582, or 17·00 per cent., were discharged.

16. The Criminal Statistics of this Colony have never been made the subject of proper investigation. Laws upon laws modifying, extending, and altering the degree of summary jurisdiction have been passed, but it is probable that no one ever imagined, or would have credited the assertion, that one in every eighteen of the total population, including all ages—men, women, and children—fell under penal restraint in the year of grace 1859.*

Comparing the convictions with the committals in the higher courts and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, we arrive at the following results, viz. :—

Tribunals.	Commitments.	Convictions.
Supreme Courts - - - -	224	140
Quarter Sessions - - - -	549	276
Total - - -	773	416
	Taken into Custody.	Convicted or Committed for Trial.
Petty Sessions (exclusive of drunkards) -	8,599	5,703

In the Judge and Jury Courts the convictions are 54·00 per cent. of the committals; and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction they are 66·00 per cent. of the persons taken into custody.

17. This outline of our national criminality is not out of place in a report of this kind, and I do not know that I travel beyond the limits of my duty in giving to the results of my inquiries such prominent notice.

In England and Wales the Criminal Statistics show that one person out of every forty-five falls under penal restraint; in New South Wales, one in eighteen, or nearly three times that number, are laid hold of, shut up in a cell, imprisoned or fined, whilst not less than 2·70 per cent. of the population come under police law under the imputation of that prolific parent of crime, drunkenness.

It has been found impossible on the present occasion to obtain information as to the state of education amongst the persons summarily dealt with, but I have reason to hope that on the next occasion this defect will be remedied, and the Returns furnished complete in all respects.

Industrial.

Manufacture Mines, &c.

18. There is little to notice in the Returns of Manufactures. This branch of industry seems to have made but little progress during the year under review.

Mining operations, however, were more active. The production of coal was 308,213 tons; that of the previous year was 216,397 tons; so that the increase embraced not less than 91,816 tons.

The rapid development of this important branch of industry is a very satisfactory feature in the Returns.

It will be seen by the decennial Table that whilst the total production of coal during the five years, 1850 to 1854 inclusive, was 419,681 tons, the five years, 1855 to 1859,

* Making allowance for incorrigible offenders who may have been taken into custody two or three or more times in the course of the year, it is probable that, had the Returns been perfect, they would have shown 1 in 15 or 16.

show a production of no less than 1,062,080 tons, or nearly treble that of the first quinquennial period. NEW SOUTH WALES.

19. The produce of our Gold Fields deserve passing notice. The quantities received into the Mint and shipped through the Customs without passing through the Mint, make up together as near as can be ascertained the annual production of our mines, and the statistics from these sources exhibit a considerable increase in the yield during the last year compared with either of the four previous years, as will appear by the following Table taken from the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, viz.:— Gold.

APPORTIONMENT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Mint - -	106,983	403,656	142,137	530,598	126,950	487,439	272,825	1,050,339	308,183	1,178,114
Customs - -	64,384	245,938	42,463	158,576	48,999	187,038	13,973	53,835	21,180	81,013
TOTAL PRODUCE	171,367	654,594	184,600	689,174	175,950	674,477	286,798	1,104,174	329,363	1,259,127

20. It has been my endeavour to collect the Agricultural Statistics in an improved form, and to present them with a greater degree of authenticity. To some extent my efforts have met with success, but the defects in many of the Returns defeat the general accuracy and reliability of the whole. Agriculture and Vineyards.

It is much to be regretted that information of so much importance (in evidence of our material progress, and of the extent to which the application of industry to the soil is carried and found to be remunerative) should be left to the casual and unchecked collection of the constabulary. Until some improved machinery is provided we can never hope to arrive at such a degree of accuracy as is necessary to impart real value to statistics of production.

It would be a mere waste of time to enter upon an analysis of figures in which no one believes, and for the accuracy of which I can only say this much, that they, perhaps, bear a nearer proximity to the truth than the Returns of previous years.

21. It will be noticed that columns are provided for the number of occupants of land—for the total extent of their holdings—and for the total extent of land uncultivated as well as cultivated. The figures, taking them for what they are worth, show a total of 15,715 occupants, and a total extent of holding—including land granted, sold, and leased—amounting to 27,663,365 acres. Of this quantity 27,438,360 acres are said to be uncultivated, and 247,245 acres only in crop. Occupants holdings.

If we add the cultivated and uncultivated acreage together we arrive at an excess of 22,537 acres over the total extent of holdings. This has been made the subject of much correspondence with the districts in which the discrepancies have been noticed, and it has been variously accounted for, in some districts by double cropping, in others the total extent of holding is not stated, and could not be ascertained,—for such reasons the Return is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

It may be noticed in passing that the extent of land under crop in the year ending 31st March, 1860, was in excess of the previous year by 24,247 acres, viz.:—

1858-9 ..... 223,295 acres.
1859-60..... 247,542 „

In the face of the loss sustained by the separation of the Queensland Colony, this may be looked upon as a satisfactory feature in the Returns.

I may further notice the extent of land sown with the Sorghum and Imphee which seems to embrace 1,151 acres—a large area for this species of green food to have spread over in the course of little more than three years, and a striking evidence of the value of the crop for the feeding of cattle. The produce (16,298 cwt.) given in the Return represents grain, not green food. Sorghum.

22. The Live Stock Returns are open to similar strictures with those passed upon the Returns of Agriculture. With the view to save trouble and by this means to Live Stock.

New South Wales.

ensure greater attention to the collection, I had the Live Stock and Agricultural Statistics taken at the same period.

Formerly the Returns of Live Stock were supposed to be made up on the 1st of January in each year, and the Agricultural Statistics on the 31st March.

On the present occasion the 31st of March was the day fixed for the collection of both Returns.

With regard to horses, horned cattle, and pigs, there seems to be an increase upon the numbers of the previous year, but with regard to sheep the loss of the splendid pastural districts of Queensland tells with great effect.

The following figures represent the totals of each kind of Stock on the 1st January, 1859, and the 31st March, 1860, viz. :—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Horses	200,713	214,684	13,971
Cattle	2,110,604	2,190,976	80,372
Pigs	92,843	119,701	26,858
			Decrease.
Sheep	7,581,762	5,162,671	2,419,091

Here we see a deficit of nearly two millions and a half of Sheep. The increase of the flocks from the September lambing of 1859 is included in the numbers given for 1860, which would not have been the case had the Returns been collected, as formerly, on the 1st January instead of on the 31st March. The deficiency is thus made to appear the more glaring.

There is reason to believe that much greater care was taken in collecting the Returns for the past year than hitherto, and it is to be hoped that persons from whom information is sought will afford the fullest satisfaction to the inquiries of the Collectors, in order that the Statistics of Live Stock and Agriculture may be relieved from the reproach of inaccuracy which has been charged, and not without reason, against them.

Imports and Exports

23. The fluctuations of commerce, as expressed in the Customs Returns, will be found set forth in the Summary Table below :—

IMPORTS FROM	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPORTS TO	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
United Kingdom—				United Kingdom—			
1858 - -	3,770,714			1858 - -	1,238,621		
1859 - -	3,636,505			1859 - -	1,868,092		
		—	134,209			629,471	—
British Colonies—				British Colonies—			
1858 - -	1,131,149			1858 - -	2,561,809		
1859 - -	1,451,761			1859 - -	2,150,937		
		320,612	—			—	410,872
Foreign States—				Foreign States—			
1858 - -	1,157,503			1858 - -	385,847		
1859 - -	1,508,787			1859 - -	749,020		
		351,284	—			363,173	—
General Total—				General Total—			
1858 - -	6,059,366			1858 - -	4,186,277		
1859 - -	6,597,053			1859 - -	4,768,049		
		537,687	—			581,772	—

Imports seaward.

It appears by the above Table that shipments from the United Kingdom manifest a decrease in value of 134,209*l.* on the shipments of the previous year, whilst the Imports from British Colonies and Foreign States show an increase respectively of 320,612*l.* and 351,284*l.*, together 671,896*l.* The increase of the Imports seaward therefore shows a net value of 537,687*l.*

But to arrive at an accurate idea of our commercial operations, we must inquire what were the importations from Victoria and South Australia.

24. The value of Imports *viâ* Albury (exclusive of Live Stock) is stated at 161,426*l.*, that is a decrease of 135,723*l.* upon the General Imports of 1858, to which must be added a decrease of 39,232*l.* in the value of Live Stock, together 174,955*l.*, as shewn by the following Table :— New South Wales. Overland.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS, *viâ* Albury.

IMPORTS FROM	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPORTS TO	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Overland, *viâ* Albury—				Overland, *viâ* Albury—			
1858 - -	297,149			1858 - -	179,093		
1859 - -	161,426			1859 - -	48,939		
		—	135,723			—	130,154
Live Stock—				Live Stock—			
1858 - -	52,802			1858 - -	1,273,944		
1859 - -	13,570			1859 - -	983,938		
		—	39,232			—	290,006
General Total, 1858	349,951			General Total, 1858	1,453,037		
General Total, 1859	174,996			General Total, 1859	1,032,877		
			174,955				420,160

The Customs Returns at the Port of Goolwa are confined to quantities, and do not give the values of the articles imported from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray. The Return therefore is of no use in determining the actual net money value of our importations for the year, and must be omitted from the calculation.

The Import of Live Stock overland was very small, the entire quantity, of which I have been enabled to get Returns, was only 2,292 cattle and 2,814 sheep, for which we may assume an estimated value of 13,570*l.** Live Stock.

Taking, therefore, the Imports at the amounts stated, viz. :—

Seaward - - - - -	£6,597,053
Viâ Albury - - - - -	161,426
Viâ Goolwa - - - - -	Not stated.
Live Stock - - - - -	13,570
We arrive at a total of - -	£6,772,049

or at the rate of 19*l.* 7*s.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year,† exclusive of the imports from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray.

The average annual imports for the five years, 1854 to 1858, were at the rate of 19*l.* 8*s.* per head.‡

25. The Exports for the year "Seaward" show a total increase in value of 581,772*l.* over those of the previous year. Our trade with the United Kingdom and Foreign States exhibits an increase, respectively of 629,471*l.* and 363,173*l.*, together 992,644; whilst our export trade with the British Colonies shows a decrease of 410,872*l.* Exports.

The Exports *viâ* Albury, exclusive of Live Stock, were of the stated value of 48,939*l.*, a decrease of 130,154*l.* upon the value of the Exports of the year before; whilst the exports of live stock to Victoria and South Australia show a decrease of 290,006 in value§ on the return for 1858. Live Stock.

* *i.e.*, At the rate of 5*l.* for the cattle and 15*s.* for the sheep.

† 350,000 including Queensland.

‡ An error in the printing of my report on the statistics of 1858 may here be noticed, at page 21, conclusion of paragraph 48, the value of imports and exports are given in shillings and pence, instead of pounds and shillings.

§ The cattle are estimated at 5*l.* per head, or 1*l.* lower than last year; the rates of horses, sheep, and pigs, are maintained as in the previous year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The general exports therefore stand thus, viz.:—

Seaward	£4,768,049
Viâ Albury	48,939
Viâ Goolwa	Not stated.
Live Stock	983,938
Total	£5,800,926

or at the rate of 16*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per head of the estimated population. The estimated average annual rate per head for the five years, 1854 to 1858, was 12*l.* 7*s.*, which shows an increase for the year 1859 over the average of the five preceding years of not less than 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per head.

Comparison with 1858.

26. Comparing the imports and exports for the years 1858 and 1859, we shall find the following general results, viz.:—

IMPORTS.

	Seaborne	Overland.	Total.
1858—	£6,059,366	£349,951	£6,409,316
1859—	6,597,053	174,996	6,772,049

EXPORTS.

1858—	£4,186,277	£1,453,037	£5,639,314
1859—	4,768,049	1,032,877	5,800,926

TOTAL RESULTS.

	1858.	1859.	General Increase.
Imports—	£6,409,316	£6,772,049	£362,733
Exports—	5,639,314	5,800,926	161,612
Excess of Imports	£770,002	£971,123	

Wool.

27. The export seaward of our staple commodity, which by the Customs Returns of 1858 exhibited a deficiency of nearly three and a half millions of lbs. upon the shipments of the previous year, has again reached its former level.

The quantities shipped from the Colony during the three years 1857 to 1859 were as follows:—

1857	17,044,201 lbs.
1858	13,553,835 lbs.
1859	17,261,359 lbs.

The shipments of last year arrive within a fraction of the average annual shipments of the previous five years (1854 to 1858) namely, 17,289,272 lbs.

There are no returns of New South Wales wool exported *viâ* Melbourne or Adelaide prior to those of 1858.

The export *viâ* Albury for 1858 and 1859 was,—

1858	157,290 lbs.
1859	114,576 lbs.

which brings up the total exports of which we have any account, for the two years respectively, to 13,711,125 lbs., and 17,375,935 lbs.—together 31,087,060 lbs.

It is much to be regretted that no records are to be obtained of exports *viâ* the River Murray, consequently the shipments of wool from New South Wales by way of Adelaide cannot be given.

Comparing the returns of sheep on the 1st January 1858 and 1859, with the export of wool, the clip of our flocks would seem to have averaged nearly 2 lbs. per sheep.

Land Sales.

28. The land sales show a decrease upon the sales of the previous year, viz:—

1858	£248,726	8	3
1859	£228,630	2	7
Decrease	£20,096	5	8

whether this is owing to the monetary depression or to the unsettled state of the land question is not for me to determine.

The total number of acres sold was as under, viz:—

Country Lots -	128,854 acres, averaging	£1 4 2	per acre.
Special do - -	2,223 „	„ 3 7 0	„
Suburban - -	2,889 „	„ 6 8 6	„
Town - -	1,200 „	„ 36 14 6	„

Purchases under the pre-emptive right embraced 19,923 acres, or nearly one-seventh the total quantity sold.

Financial.

Revenue and Expenditure.

29. The statements of revenue and expenditure at the end of the volume require but little notice. The causes of increase or decrease will be found stated opposite each item in the comparative statements.

Revenue.

The total sum carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1859 was 1,511,964*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, against 1,368,389*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* the year before, showing an increase of 143,574*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The principal branches of revenue which contributed to make up this increase were as follows, viz.:—

Customs - - - -	£54,576
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony -	3,672
Gold and Mint Receipts - -	4,875
Postage - - -	3,725
Land Revenue - - - -	75,420
Rents - - - - -	6,550
Railway Tolls and Electric Telegraphs -	3,754
Pilotage and Harbour Dues - -	5,896
Miscellaneous Receipts - -	18,683

Under the head of Immigration Remittances there is a falling off of £4,581, and in the item of "Interests on City Debentures," £23,165.

Expenditure.

30. The total Expenditure charged against the Consolidated Revenue was as follows, viz.:—

Establishments - - -	£781,958	4	4
Services exclusive of do. - -	630,825	1	10
	£1,412,783	6	2
Special Accounts - - -	3,379	15	5
Loan Services - - -	433,138	2	3
Total, Consolidated Revenue	£1,849,301	3	10
Church and School Estates Fund -	8,865	7	5
Total -	£1,858,166	11	3

The Expenditure of 1858 was 1,571,363*l.*; there was an increase therefore of Expenditure in 1859 of 286,803*l.*

The items of increase under the principal heads were as follows, viz.:—

Civil Establishments - - -	£45,720
Judicial - - -	13,656
Educational - - -	15,362
Railway - - -	22,192
Public Works and Buildings -	29,213
Roads, Bridges, and Ferries - -	12,900
Miscellaneous - - -	15,138
Interest on Loans - - -	43,442
Debentures paid off - -	35,000
Loan Services - - -	72,367

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The principal items in which decreases appear, will be found under the heads of—

Ecclesiastical	£5,383
Medical	3,659
Gold	11,247
Gaols and Penal	4,373
Drawbacks, &c.	16,604
Immigration	8,798

The Auditor General's statements will supply in detail all the further information necessary for the elucidation of the public Finances.

31. It may be desirable to state that the Tables are confined to the Colony of New South Wales according to the limits assigned to it since the separation of Queensland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Copy of DESPATCH from Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, May 3, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two printed copies of the Statistical Register, or "Blue Book" of Queensland, exhibiting in part the condition of this new colony on the 31st December, 1859.

2. This document has been drawn up by the Registrar-General on the model of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The information which it contains is necessarily meagre and imperfect for the past year, since the districts now comprised in Queensland were separated from New South Wales only on the 1st December; and I assumed office, as First Governor, only on 10th December, ult.

3. The Blue Book for 1860 will be prepared with the utmost care, and will be accompanied by an elaborate report from myself on the condition and prospects of this colony. On the present occasion I will confine myself to a few facts and figures.

Area.

4. The area of Queensland, if bounded on the west by the 141st meridian of east longitude, is estimated by the Surveyor-General at about five hundred and sixty thousand (560,000) square miles; that is, at nearly ten times the area of England and Wales. By far the largest portion of this territory is available for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It appears to have not been as yet authoritatively determined, whether the further area of about six hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred (649,800) square miles, comprised between the 141st and the 129th meridian of east longitude (which latter is the eastern boundary of the colony of Western Australia,) and lying north of the 26th parallel of south latitude (which is the northern boundary of the colony of South Australia,) be not also subject to the jurisdiction of Queensland. This question is not devoid of practical interest and importance; for, although since the former settlement at Port Essington was abandoned, no attempt has yet been made to colonize the territory referred to; still a shipwreck (for example) might at any time take place on its coast, and furnish (as I am advised) matter for adjudication in the Colonial Courts.

Revenue.

5. The public revenue of this colony for the year 1860, is estimated, on the lowest calculation, at one hundred and sixty thousand pounds (160,000*l.*). Consequently,

Queensland, at the very commencement of its political existence, at once takes, in point of revenue, the twelfth (12th) place among the forty-eight (48) dependencies of the British Crown. For it appears that there are only eleven other colonies (viz. Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius), in which the public revenue exceeds a yearly average of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (150,000*l.*).

Trade and Population.

6. The rapid increase in trade and population of the districts now comprised in Queensland affords a promise of a rapid augmentation in the revenue.

7. During the year 1859, the total exports amounted to 609,794*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the exports of the preceding year were given at 472,202*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which shows an increase for 1859 of 173,592*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

8. The exports and imports of the port of Brisbane alone (without reckoning Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton), amounted in 1859 respectively, to 473,804*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and 521,695*l.* 18*s.* The imports, therefore, exceeded the exports to the amount of 47,981*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

9. The trade returns for the first quarter of the current year (1860) show a total of exports from this colony amounting to 230,008*l.* 3*s.* During the same period, the imports were valued at 178,744*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, without reckoning the imports at the distant settlement of Rockhampton, an accurate report of which has not yet been received.

10. The last census was taken in 1856, the next will be taken in 1861. The European population of the districts comprised in the new colony was estimated, at the date of their separation from New South Wales in December last, at about twenty-five thousand (25,000) souls. This is a small community to raise so large a revenue, especially if the lightness of our taxation be taken into account. It should be remembered, however, that if (as it is supposed) *fifteen thousand* of the above number are adult males, the population of Queensland is equivalent, in productiveness and physical power, to about *seventy thousand* souls in an old society.

11. Besides the increase by immigration, it is calculated that our population is augmented annually at the rate of 8 *per cent.* by the natural increase of births over deaths. The rapid progress of the Moreton Bay territory will be seen by a glance at the subjoined figures:—

In 1846 the population was	2,257
1851	10,296
1856	22,232

Of this number of 22,232, however, 5,150 belonged to the Clarence and Richmond districts, which still remain annexed to New South Wales. The population of the districts now comprised in the new colony amounted, therefore, in 1856, to 17,082. As already stated, it is calculated to have risen in December 1859 to about 25,000.

12. The number of Aborigines within the limits of Queensland is estimated by Mr. Gregory, the distinguished explorer (now Surveyor-general of this colony), at twelve thousand (12,000) souls.

13. In previous despatches I have pointed out that vast districts of the territory of this colony stand in the same relation to the cotton and sugar, that the magnificent sheep pastures of the interior stand to the wool manufacture of the mother country. We possess regions most favourably situated for both pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and for the growth of almost every description of the produce of temperate as well as of tropical climates. Our extensive mineral resourses also will doubtless be speedily developed.

14. Finally, this great portion of the globe, in beginning its independent career, starts with the fairest prospect of a steady advance to permanent wealth and prosperity, through the blessing of Providence on the skill and energy of its inhabitants in subduing and replenishing the earth.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 105.

Government Offices, Melbourne,
October 22, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit the usual Volume of Statistics for 1859, which has been issued from the Colonial press.

I enclose also returns relating to trade and customs for the same year, which contain additional details on these subjects.

To a certain extent all these statistical statements have been anticipated, and the comparisons they call for instituted, in a pamphlet not long since published by the Registrar General under the title of "Satistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria 1835-1860," of which I likewise forward copy, as Mr. Archer's able and elaborate comments obviate the necessity of many remarks on my part.

Although 1859 did not witness such astonishing increase of prosperity as some, in his sequence of a quarter of a century, the returns show a continuance of steady and satisfactory progress in most respects.

The population increased through immigration, and the excess of births over deaths, from 504, 519, to 530, 562; and the evidence affecting its social condition discloses no new feature. The number of municipalities increased from 29 to 37, and their local rates for 152,000*l.* to 176,000*l.* The number of district road boards which also denote local self-government, rose from 24 to 30, and their revenues from assessment from 24,000*l.* to 31,000*l.* Of churches the increase was from 553 to 636, but there were fewer private houses used for Divine Worship. The number of schools of all descriptions increased from 740 to 772, and the scholars from 42,300 to 46,263.

The depositors in savings banks rose from 5256 to 6368, and their deposits from 432,250*l.* to 468,779*l.* Postage collected in the Colony advanced from 90,000*l* to 112,000*l.*

In agriculture the advance was no less marked. The total extent of land inclosed exceeded two million acres, out of three millions alienated from the Crown, and of this 358,583 acres were under tillage for 1860's crop as against 298,960 for 1859.

Nor do the returns connected with commerce show at first sight much ground for apprehension, the imports having been valued at 15,622,891*l.* against 15,108,000*l.* in 1858, whilst the exports only declined from 13,989,000*l.* to 13,867,860*l.* or about 120,000*l.*

On looking more closely however, it will be perceived that the value of the Victorian produce exported was very nearly a million less, arising solely from a defalcation to this extent in the amount of gold shipped, which was 2, 280,950 ounces instead of 2,528,478 ounces, as in the previous year; and there can be no doubt that some distress was thus occasioned on the gold fields, although the reduction in the number of miners led partly to the result, which it must have likewise tended to mitigate.

The derangement in mercantile affairs which occurred towards the close of the year, and which may be inferred from the increase in the number of insolvencies from 646 to 956 recorded in the returns on that subject, has been attributed indeed by a competent authority, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, to three principal causes, the spirit of overtrading, the falling off of Immigration, and the decrease in the yield of gold.

No doubt each had something to do with it, but as it was not confined to this Colony alone; as the third reason was inapplicable to New South Wales which suffered even more severely, and as the Australian trade generally seems to have recovered from its temporary depression, without the removal of either of the latter causes, I connot help thinking that it was speculation alone and undue extension of the credit system that produced the last commercial crisis.

The state of the Public Finances is sound, and the resources of the Colony quite sufficient to sustain such temporary checks in the collecting of the ordinary revenues as

may arise from disturbances of this sort, but it will require firmness on the part of our Legislators to resist the agitation for the repeal of unobjectionable taxes, and the substitution of a tariff designed to foster the mischievous delusion of protection to native industry.

I have, &c.
HENRY BARKLY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

STATISTICAL NOTES on the progress of VICTORIA, from the Foundation of the Colony, (1835, 1860). By WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General of Victoria.

Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1859.—In presenting the Agricultural statistics in detail, for the year ending 31st March, 1859, (of which a General Summary was issued by me on the 31st May last, and published in the "Government Gazette," I take the opportunity of making a few preliminary notes on the progress of Victoria in relation to the increase of its population, the settlement and cultivation of the land, and other matters indicative of the social and material growth of the colony from the date of its foundation in 1835 to the present time.

2. *Existing numerical results of permanent value, but further broad points of comparison may prove of general utility.*—The numerical results arrived at by successive enumerations of the people and other statistical inquiries, are of permanent utility; and, when Victoria shall have become a powerful nation, statesmen, statists, and journalists will appeal, as earnestly at least as they do now, to the valuable data which have resulted from the statistics already secured in this country. But while there always will be those whose duty compels or whose inclination leads them to study for special purposes the heavy columns of figures grouped together in our population and other printed returns; the public generally, having little leisure, and less taste, for minute statistical investigation will invariably prefer and receive with welcome, authentic summaries of those points of comparison which prove sufficient to convey to them, in regard to the community in which they are interested, an accurate idea of the nature and true rate of its development. I therefore purpose to produce, with as few figures as possible, certain broad instructive facts likely to prove of general utility.

3. *Deficiencies in certain official statistics a few years back: but these for the most part now supplied.*—In the "Statistical Register of Victoria," published in 1853, the public was placed in possession of a large mass of information not previously accessible to it, but, as I then indicated, many important deficiencies still existed in various tables, owing to certain official records not being obtainable in Melbourne. Statistical Reports had been, of course, regularly transmitted by the Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip to to the Governor at Sydney, but no copies of them could be found here. As I was entrusted, however, in the month of May last year (1858) with a mission from the Victoria Government to that of New South Wales, for the purpose of discovering all legal and other records in any way relating to Victoria, and as I was, through the courtesy of the Sydney authorities, successful, not only in securing a large mass of law documents, affecting private property in this country, but also in bringing over a great quantity of the hitherto missing and unpublished official statistics, I shall have the advantage of being able to make frequent use of the latter both in the present and succeeding reports.

POPULATION.

4. *Population of Victoria from foundation of the colony* 1835).—*Population of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria, in* 1836 *and* 1857.—The two colonies from which this country was first peopled had been founded upwards of a generation, when, as is very generally known, in 1835,* their inhabitants learned with a joyous surprise, of the beauty and fertility of a new territory opened up to them for settlement and commerce, in the District of Port Phillip. The younger of these, Van Diemen's Land, now called

* Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the colony (Portland) the year before, yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip district as a new country appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal of Batman and Fawkner in 1835 and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

VICTORIA.

Tasmania, *was founded in 1803, and contained in 1836 forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five inhabitants (43,895.) On the 31st March, 1857, its population had increased to eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two (81,492). In like manner New South Wales, older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years (being founded in 1788), was found to possess in the year 1836 seventy-seven thousand and ninety-six (77,096) inhabitants, and on the 31st March, 1857, not less than two hundred and ninety-five thousand (295,000). But Victoria, during the same interval of less than one and twenty years (1836-1857), had distanced them both. The number of two hundred and twenty-four souls existing in this country in November 1836, had by the 31st March, 1857, multiplied more than eighteen hundred fold—there being enumerated at that date four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (410,766) persons; or one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (115,766) more than the number estimated to be living on the same day in New South Wales; and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four (329,274) in excess, at the same date, of the number of people resident in Tasmania.†

THE EIGHT CENSUSES OF VICTORIA, FROM 1836 TO 1857.

First Census, 25th May, 1836.—*Second Census, 8th Nov.*, 1836.—*Third Census, 12th Sept.* 1838.—*Fourth Census, 2nd March*, 1841.—*Fifth Census, 2nd March*, 1846.—*Sixth Census, 2nd March*, 1851; (*Discovery of Gold.*) *Seventh Census, 26th April* 1854.—*Eighth Census, 29th March* 1857.

5. According to MS. notes, made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this country was made within a year after the arrival of Batman, (29th May, 1835,) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter "Prince George," with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new colony, and he then found, (25th May, 1836,) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or in all one hundred and seventy-seven residents of European origin. This then was the first official census of Port Philip. The second was on the 8th November of the same year, 1836, by order of Captain Lonsdale, who, on the 29th of the previous September, arrived in H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," Captain Hobson, which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th of the next month, October, the "Stirlingshire," brig, arrived with the remainder of the government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only (44 males and 3 females), making on the 8th November, 1836, one hundred and eighty-six (186) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Total 224. The third census was taken nearly two years after (12th September, 1838.), when it was ascertained the inhabitants had increased to three thousand and eighty (3080) males, and four hundred and thirty-one (431) females. Total, 3511.‡ The fourth census was taken was taken on the 2nd March, 1841. Population, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four (8,274) males and three thousand four hundred and sixty-four (3,464) females. Total, 11,738. The fifth was on the 2nd March 1846. Population twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-four (20,184) males and twelve thousand six hundred and

* Van Diemen's Land had been to a slight extent colonised in 1803, but Governor Collins did not reach there till the 19th February 1804, when he landed in Sullivan's Cove. The ship "Ocean," in which he arrived, had, as it appears from the date of his last garrison order, sailed from Port Phillip on the 27th January preceding (or three weeks previous). The following is an official record of the imminent risk Victoria once ran of being made a convict settlement. Mr. Hall, in his Stat. Notes of Tasmania from 1804 to 1823, published by authority in 1856, says:—"In a garrison order, dated Port Phillip, 31st December 1803, Colonel "Collins, in ordering the loading of the ship 'Ocean' to be continued by all hands on the Sunday, stated, "'That it has never been his wish to make the Sabbath any other than a day of devotion and rest, but "circumstances compel him to employ it in labour. In this the whole are concerned; since the sooner we are "enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advan-"tages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot!" And so the Governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from our shores.

† The population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased from 197,168 at the end of 1851 to 342,062 at the end of 1858. During the same period Tasmania increased her inhabitants from 69,497 to 84,420; and South Australia (founded in 1836) is stated to have increased her population, from 63,700 on 1st January 1851, to 118,340 on 1st January 1859.

‡ These particulars, I have already stated, are taken from the MS. notes of Laptain Lonsdale, given to me by him, when Colonial Secretary, in 1853, and to these I shall often have occasion to refer; and here it may perhaps be as well to remark, that every statement given in this report is based on authentic official documents actually placed under my care, or to which I have had access.

ninety-five (12,695) females. Total, 32,879. And the sixth was taken on the 2nd March, 1851, Population, forty-six thousand two hundred and two (46,202) males, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-three (31,143) females. Total 77,345. A few months subsequent to this latter date the Victorian gold fields were discovered (1851), and from the wonderful after-increase in the number of the inhabitants by immigration, it was subsequently resolved (without waiting for the next quinquennial census period) to enumerate the people on the 26th April, 1854, when there were found to be one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (155,876) males, and eighty thousand and nine hundred (80,900) females: Total (with 22 unspecified as to sex), 236,798. The eighth and last census to the present date was taken on the 29th March, 1857, when the population was ascertained to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four (264,334) males, and one hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two (146,432) females, or in all 410,766. The following table exhibits at a glance the results obtained by each of the eight censuses, and its last column shows the proportion of females to males existing at each date:—

TABLE I.—POPULATION of VICTORIA (formerly the district of Port Phillip) at the date of each Census, from 1836 to 1857, both inclusive.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1 - 25th May, 1836 -	142	35	177	24·6
2 - 8th November 1836 -	186	38	224	20·4
3 - 12th September 1838 -	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
4 - 2nd March 1841 -	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
5 - 2nd „ 1846 -	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
6 - 2nd „ 1851 -	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
7 - 26th April, 1854 -	155,876	80,900	236,776*a*	51·9
8 - 29th March, 1857 -	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4

(*a*) 22, unspecified as to sex, omitted.

6. *Population at the end of* 1857 *and* 1858. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1857, was 297,547, males, and 165,588 females, total 463,135. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 323,576 males, and 180,943 females, total, 504, 519.*

7. *Simultaneous Census suggested for the United Kingdom and all Australia in* 1861. It is highly desirable for general statistical purposes that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian group of colonies should be polled on that day too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours. Much correspondence has already taken place on this point with the various local governments; and there is reason to believe that all the Australian colonies will at an early date initiate a system of united statistical action in regard to population; and that ere long that action will be extended to every branch of statistical science, not only in respect to unity of time, but also to uniformity of classification, and the tabulation of every species of fact which can be rendered truly indicative of the comparative sociological condition of our own as well as other civilized states.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

8. *Proportion per cent. contributed by England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to* 1857.—The great mass of the population of Victoria consists, as may be supposed, of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1857 it was found that England had directly

* While the proof sheets of this Report were passing through the press the population of Victoria, at the end of 1859, was approximated to as follows:—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females. to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	57·9

In New South Wales the Census of 1856 showed 147,091 males and 119,098 females, or a proportion of 80·9 females to every 100 males in a total population of 266,189 souls.

contributed thirty-six per cent. of the total population of the colony; Ireland, sixteen per cent.; Scotland, thirteen per cent.; and Victoria and the rest of the Australian colonies, about twenty per cent. To the United Kingdom, therefore, we are indebted for our indefatigable and energetic adult population, while the native-born are but the youthful hope of the race from which they have sprung.

9. *Disproportion of the sexes.*—The great disproportion in the relative numbers of the sexes at the different census periods will have been already observed (Table I.); and the following (Table II.) indicates how far the colonists have, from time to time, endeavoured to equalize the numbers of males and females so as to increase the marriage power of our prosperous population.

TABLE II.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1838 to 1859, both inclusive.

Year ending.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1838	200	97	297	48·5
„ 1839	313	288	601	92·0
„ 1840	736	802	1,538	109·0
„ 1841	4,008	3,992	8,000	99·6
„ 1842	932	855	1,787	91·7
„ 1843	8	5	13	62·5
„ 1844	764	666	1,430	87·2
„ 1845	177	—	177	—
„ 1846	342	—	342	—
„ 1847	537	—	537	—
„ 1848	2,210	1,783	3,993	80·7
„ 1849	3,823	3,846	7,669	100·6
„ 1850	852	1,396	2,248	163·8
„ 1851	1,382	1,169	2,551	84·6
„ 1852	7,762	7,715	15,477	99·4
„ 1853	5,236	9,342	14,578	178·4
„ 1854	5,456	10,862	16,318	199·1
„ 1855	3,149	6,096	9,245	193·6
„ 1856	1,763	2,916	4,679	165·4
„ 1857	5,429	8,940	14,369	164·7
„ 1858	2,320	3,539	5,859	152·5
„ 1859	552	2,599	3,151	470·8
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

10. *Fluctuations in assisted immigration.*—Of all those who arrived by Government aid up to the end of 1852 the males were slightly, and almost constantly, in excess. From 1838 to the end of 1840 the arrivals were few. In 1841 a great effort was made by the introduction of eight thousand souls, the sexes being nearly equal. In 1842 there arrived as assisted immigrants less than a fourth of the number of the preceding year, and a period of commercial depression followed, which has never since been witnessed in this country. In 1843 there were introduced so few as eight males and five females, total thirteen souls. In the four succeeding years (1844-1847 both inclusive,) the efforts made were somewhat less feeble; but not till 1848 were the assisted again drawn to our shores in considerable numbers, and even then up to the end of 1852 there were very considerable fluctuations in the numbers. From that date it has been the invariable practice to encourage an excess of female immigrants; and the effect of this proceeding will be found exemplified in the following summary:

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS 1838—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1838—1840, both inclusive -	1,249	1,187	2,436	95·0
1841—1845, „ „ -	5,889	5,518	11,407	93·7
1846—1850, „ „ -	7,764	7,025	14,789	90·5
1851—1853, „ „ -	14,380	18,226	32,606	126·7
1854—1856, „ „ -	10,368	19,874	30,242	191·7
1857—1859, „ „ -	8,301	15,078	23,379	181·6
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

11. Thus in the twenty two years embraced in the period 1838–1859, both inclusive, there were introduced at the partial expense of the state forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (47,951) males, and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and eight (66,908) females, or in all one hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (114,859) souls.

12. *Important extent of unassisted immigration.* While, however, so large an influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom has taken place from year to year, there has at the same time been a concurrent and still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to co-operate with their, in these respects, less favoured fellow-immigrants, so as to raise Victoria, to the proud position among civilised states which she now enjoys.

13. *Summary of assisted and unassisted immigration, and balance of immigration in excess of emigration from* 1838 *to* 1859. The following tables (IV.—VI.) show as nearly as can be ascertained (1) the rate of unassisted immigration, and (2) the total immigration and emigration, with the balance in excess of immigration, from the foundation of the colony to the end of 1859. It may be premised that the figures given are often considerably under, rather than over the mark; first, from the fact that prior to the separation in 1851 the immigration records did not contain any notice of persons arriving from and departing to Sydney and other ports of New South Wales; and, secondly, that since 1851, the year of the gold discovery, large numbers of people have, from time to time, journeyed from New South Wales and South Australia overland, and remained unrecorded until their presence was made manifest by special enumeration of the inhabitants at the census periods of 1854 and 1857.

TABLE IV.—UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. 1836 to 1859.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No of Females to every 100 Males.
1836 to 1838	3,580	411	3,991	11·5
1839 „	1,949	671	2,620	34·4
1840 „	1,962	580	2,542	29·6
1841 „	1,300	700	2,000	53·8
1842 „	1,652	697	2,349	42·2
1843 „	917	334	1,251	36·4
1844 „	1,066	152	1,218	14·3
1845 „	3,140	1,018	4,158	32·4
1846 „	2,456	878	3,334	35·7
1847 „	3,356	675	4,031	20·1
1848 „	2,832	1,410	4,242	49·8
1849 „	4,680	2,269	6,949	48·5
1850 „	5,627	2,885	8,512	51·3
1851 „	10,274	2,608	12,882	25·4
1852 „	67,110	12,077	79,187	18·0
1853 „	60,789	16,945	77,734	27·9
1854 „	51,913	15,179	67,092	29·2
1855 „	44,740	12,586	57,326	28·1
1856 „	26,572	10,343	36,915	38·9
1857 „	46,522	13,364	59,886	28·7
1858 „	40,686	9,623	50,309	23·7
1859 „	19,257	8,175	27,432	42·5
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836—1840, both inclusive	7,491	1,662	9,153	22·2
1841—1845, „	8,075	2,901	10,976	35·9
1846—1850, „	18,951	8,117	27,068	42·8
1851—1853, „	138,173	31,630	169,803	22·9
1854—1856, „	123,225	38,108	161,333	30·9
1857—1859, „	106,465	31,162	137,627	29·2
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

Victoria.

14. *Proportion of female to male immigrants, both assisted and unassisted,* 1836–1859. —By comparing Table III. with Table V. it will be seen that in the case of assisted immigrants the number of females arriving in proportion to the male arrivals ranged, prior to 1851, from 90·5 to 95 females to every 100 males; and, subsequent to that date, from 126·7 to 191·7 females to every 100 males. On the other hand, with respect to unassisted immigrants, prior to 1851 the proportion of female to male arrivals ranged from 22·2 to 42·8 females only to every 100 males, and since 1851 from 22·9 to 30·9 females to every 100 males. According to the estimate of the present population of the colony there are about 58 females to every 100 males, and if the Chinese (reckoned at 43,385) were deducted from the return of the number of males, there would result 292,173 males and 194,375 females, or a proportion of 66·5 females to every 100 males. This brings the condition of the inhabitants, in regard to the relative proportion of the sexes to a state similar to that which existed just prior to the year 1851.—(*Vide* Table I.)

Table VI.—Victoria. Total Immigration and Emigration, from 2nd March 1841, to 31st December, 1859,*

Year ending 31st Dec.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Excess of Immigration over Emigration.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	2,584	1,552	4,136	1,337	627	1,964	2,172
1843	925	339	1,264	1,395	605	2,000	†decrease
1844	1,830	818	2,648	1,042	381	1,423	1,225
1845	3,317	1,018	4,335	1,095	424	1,519	2,816
1846	2,798	878	3,676	1,319	456	1,775	1,901
1847	3,893	675	4,568	1,180	360	1,540	3,028
1848	5,042	3,193	8,235	1,264	405	1,669	6,566
1849	8,503	6,115	14,618	1,364	628	1,992	12,626
1850	6,479	4,281	10,760	2,300	1,004	3,304	7,456
1851	11,656	3,777	15,433	2,854	852	3,706	11,727
1852	74,872	19,792	94,664	28,620	2,418	31,038	63,626
1853	66,025	26,287	92,312	36,532	5,911	42,443	49,869
1854	57,369	26,041	83,410	28,669	6,306	34,975	48,435
1855	47,889	18,682	66,571	20,585	5,810	26,395	40,176
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187	20,407
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471	53,784
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882	30,286
1859‡	19,809	10,774	30,583	15,152	4,266	19,418	11,165
Totals -	436,283	172,947	609,230	200,513	42,188	242,701	366,529

* The population as shown by the Census of the 2nd March, 1841, was (*see* Table I.) Males, 8,274, and Females, 3,464; Total of both sexes, 11,738.

† During the year 1843, the Emigration was thus apparently 736 in excess of the Immigration. A similar circumstance has not again occurred.

‡ In the numbers for 1859 the Chinese arriving overland from Sydney are not included, but it is believed that this omission does not materially affect the result given.

Occupation of the Land by Squatters.

15. *Influx of squatters with flocks and herds from Tasmania and New South Wales. — Amount of live stock in* 1836, 1838, *and* 1841. — The first great development of colonial enterprize in the district of Port Phillip was naturally the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurous new-comers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. According to Captain Lonsdale MS. notes, there were imported within twelve months of Batman's arrival, 57 horses, 100 head of cattle, and 26,000 sheep; on the 8th November of that same year (1836), there were enumerated 75 horses, 155 cattle, and 41,332 sheep; on the 12th September 1838, there were 524 horses, 13,272 cattle, and 310,946 sheep; and on the 1st January 1841, there were no less than 2,372 horses, 50,837 cattle, and 782,283 sheep, as the result of five years' enterprise in the way of live stock importation and

breeding. These numbers, and the enumerations of after years, will be found in the following table :—

TABLE VII.—LIVE STOCK ENUMERATED, from 1836–1859, both inclusive.

Date.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
25th May 1836	26,000	100	57
8th September 1836	41,332	155	75
12th September 1838	310,946	13,272	524
1st January 1841	782,283	50,837	2,372
„ 1842*	—	—	—
„ 1843	1,404,333	100,792	4,065
„ 1844	1,602,798	167,156	6,278
„ 1845	1,860,912	187,873	7,076
„ 1846	1,792,527	231,602	9,289
„ 1847	2,996,992	290,439	11,400
„ 1848	4,164,203	322,824	13,292
„ 1849	5,130,277	386,688	16,495
„ 1850	5,318,046	346,562	16,733
„ 1851†	6,032,783	378,806	21,219
„ 1852	6,589,923	390,923	22,086
31st December 1852	6,551,506	431,380	34,021
„ 1853	5,594,220	410,139	15,166
„ 1854	5,332,007	481,640	27,038
1st January 1856	4,577,872	534,113	33,430
31st March 1857	4,641,548	646,613	47,832
„ 1858	4,766,022	614,537	55,683
„ 1859	5,578,413	699,330	68,323

* No reliable figures have up to the present time been found of the Live Stock existing in the colony on 1st January 1842.

NOTE.—In the above Table the Sheep given represent very nearly the entire number in the colony for each year. With respect to Cattle and Horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns and on the gold fields, as well as those employed by carters on the road, are not included.

† The returns of Live Stock in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania respectively, were as follow :—

New South Wales, 31st December	1851	7,396,895 Sheep	1,375,257 Horned Cattle	116,397 Horses
	1858	7,581,762 „	2,110,604 „	200,713 „
South Australia, 1st January	1851	984,199 *a* „ (assessed)	60,034 „ (assessed)	2,061 „ (assessed)
	1859	3,108,501 „	375,507 „	34,629 „
Tasmania, 31st December	1851	2,213,367 „	79,953 „	18,271 „
	1858	1,504,393 „	79,460 „	21,563 „

a In 1851 the assessment was, in South Australia, on Horses and Cattle above the age of six months, and that upon Sheep included weaned Lambs.

16. *Exports of wool, hides, tallow, and lard*, 1837–1859.—Commensurate with the increase of live stock has been the produce of our wool staple, while the exportation of hides and skins and tallow has been subject to considerable annual fluctuations. Lard was exported in 1853 to the extent in value of 4,721*l.* (quantity not given). In 1854 there were exported 51,072 lbs., the assigned value amounting to 1,040*l.* After that period no entry appears in the Customs returns under this head, and prior to 1853 the quantity exported appears to have been insignificant.

TABLE VIII.—QUANTITY and VALUE of WOOL and TALLOW, and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS EXPORTED, from 1837 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1837	175,081	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989

Year.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1845	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,252	11,811
1854	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	48,987	106,527
1859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
Totals, from 1837 to 1859 (both inclusive)	266,530,377	16,780,638	51,778,872	722,711	667,386

NOTE.—The hides and skins generally exported are of cattle. Owing to the indefinite mode of entry at the Customs, it is not practicable to distinguish the quantities of the various skins exported; the assigned values only, therefore, have been grouped together, both for hides and skins.

The Exports of Wool from New South Wales were, in 1851 and 1858, as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.
1851	15,268,473	£828,302
1858	13,553,835	£1,126,486

The Registrar-General of New South Wales thinks that his figures for 1858 respecting wool are lower than they otherwise would be, owing to the "diversion of large quantities by way of the rivers Darling and Murray to Adelaide, to the increased shipments *viâ* Melbourne, and perhaps in some degree to a deficiency in the clip." *See* Report of Registrar-General of New South Wales, 29th August 1859.

The Exports of Wool from South Australia were as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.		lbs.	Value.
1850	2,841,131	£113,259 12 6	1856	8,236,221	£412,163 0 0
1854	3,463,760	182,419 0 0	1857	9,656,475	504,520 0 0
1855	5,590,171	283,479 0 0	1858	7,775,225	420,833 0 0

The Exports of Wool from Tasmania are given in the returns for 1858 at 2,492,919 lbs., the value of which was declared at 200,172*l.*, or less than that returned in 1849, in which year 17,581 bales were entered at the value of 202,334*l.*

17. *The No. of depasturing licences issued in* 1846, 1851, *and* 1859.—*Total area of the squatting runs in the Colony equal to four-fifths of the area of England.—Victoria nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.*—As year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded (Table VII.), the squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country, with their flocks and their herds. On the 30th June 1846, the depasturing licences issued by the Crown were:—In the Western Port district, 310; in the Murray district, 145; in the Portland Bay district, 379; and in the Gipps Land district, 63; making in all 897 licences for as many runs. Five years after (1851), this number was exceeded by 41 only (938). In 1859 the number increased to 1,051. In the year 1856 the estimated area of the squatting runs amounted in all to thirty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen (31,467,816) acres; or considerably more than half the area of the whole of Victoria (55,571,840 acres), and more than equalling four-fifths of the area of England, the highest computed extent of which is thirty-eight millions of acres. The area of England in square miles is estimated at 50,922, that of Scotland at 31,324 square miles, and that of Wales at 7,398 square miles, or in all 89,644 square miles. The area of Victoria is computed at 86,831 square miles; and the Colony is therefore nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.

18. The following Table will show the approximate area of each of the pastoral districts into which Victoria is divided :—

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.

SQUATTERS' RUNS; their Approximate Area in Acres as ascertained in 1856, and the Number of Licences issued from 1851–1859.

Districts.	Approximate Area of Runs, 1856.	Licences issued, 1851.	Licences issued, 1852.	Licences issued, 1853.	Licences issued, 1854.	Licences issued, 1855.	Licences issued, 1856.	Licences issued, 1857.	Licences issued, 1858.	Licences issued, 1859.
Wimmera	9,358,849	938	924	964	993	1,025	1,026	1,035	162	166
Murray	6,132,726								174	179
Gipps Land	1,845,232								89	92
Western Port	6,909,723								246	244
Portland Bay	7,103,306								351	355
Grant and Bourke	117,980								15	15
Totals	31,467,816								1,037	1,051

19. It is not at present practicable to determine to what extent the squatters have been purchasers, and how far they are at present holders of lands sold by public auction; but the extent to which they have availed themselves of their privilege of pre-emptive right will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.

LAND SOLD to SQUATTERS under PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT, Amount realized, and Average Price per Acre, up to 31st December 1859.*

County.	Extent.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey	7,680	0	0	7,944	7	7	1	0	8
Bourke	7,360	0	0	8,816	0	0	1	4	0
Dalhousie	7,316	3	22	7,874	16	6	1	1	8
Dundas	10,160	0	0	10,555	8	0	1	0	9
Evelyn	3,560	0	0	3,560	0	0	1	0	0
Follett	2,240	0	0	2,240	0	0	1	0	0
Grant	17,363	0	32	18,327	16	0	1	1	1
Grenville	16,209	2	0	16,296	0	0	1	0	1
Hampden	16,800	0	0	16,912	0	0	1	0	2
Heytesbury	1,920	0	0	1,920	0	0	1	0	0
Mornington	14,156	0	0	14,431	5	6	1	0	4
Normanby	21,018	1	20	22,096	17	3	1	1	0
Polwarth	6,539	3	6	7,454	3	7	1	2	9
Ripon	13,760	0	0	14,011	5	4	1	0	4
Talbot	12,800	0	0	14,064	0	0	1	2	0
Villiers	20,320	0	0	20,505	9	0	1	0	2
Unnamed	98,520	2	10	99,783	3	10	1	0	3
Totals	277,724	1	10	286,792	12	7	1	0	8

* Little or no land appears to have been alienated under pre-emptive right prior to 1853.

PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY ALL CLASSES.

20. *Division into counties and districts prior to* 1841.—During the quinquennial period ending the 2nd March (or census-day), 1841, the district of Port Phillip had been divided into the counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the rest of the located portions of the colony into the pastoral or Commissioners' districts of Western Port and Portland Bay. Melbourne,* Geelong,† and Williamstown had been approved of officially as towns.

* Melbourne was established in 1835, Mr. Batman having arrived on the 29th May of that year, on the part of several stock proprietors of Van Diemen's Dand, with the view of ascertaining the capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing country; and Mr. Fawkner followed three months after (29th August), and settled on the spot which was subsequently fixed as the site of Melbourne. Captain Lonsdale, in his MS. notes, says that he himself, "on the 6th October 1836, having examined different parts of Port Phillip, with the view of "fixing upon a site for the future town, returned and adhered to the spot already chosen by the settlers on "the right bank of the river Yarra."

† Geelong retained its native name, but the metropolis and Williamstown received their present appellations in this wise :—"2d March 1837, H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' anchored in Hobson's Bay, having on board his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke and suite." "On the 4th his Excellency landed, and encamped on the site of the future town." "On the 8th his Excellency, having approved of the position selected for the principal "town, directed Mr. Hoddle, the Surveyor-General, to prepare a plan, which was submitted to and confirmed "by him this day, and named by him Melbourne." "On the 9th his Excellency left Melbourne to visit different parts of the country." "On the 21st his Excellency returned to town, having been to Geelong and Mount Macedon." "On the 23d the officers of H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' completed the survey of the port." "On the 27th the Governor approved of a plan for a town on the point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown." "On 29th March his Excellency left Melbourne, and embarked on board H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' to return to Sydney."—Captain Lonsdale's MS. notes.

VICTORIA.

21. *First sale of land in Port Phillip, 1st June, 1837.—Sydney appointed a place of auction in 1838.—Land sales resumed in Melbourne, 1839.*—The first Port Phillip land sale took place on the 1st June 1837, when one hundred Melbourne town-lots were sold, and seven allotments in Williamstown. On the 2nd of November a second sale was held of land in Melbourne.* On the 12th September of the following year Port Phillip lands were put up to auction at Sydney; the sales having been withdrawn from the district. On the 17th January 1839, the minimum price of Crown lands was raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre. On the 1st August in that year the sale of public land was resumed in Melbourne. On the 1st July 1840, the Port Phillip district, as regarded the occupation of Crown lands by settlers, was subdivided, and two commissioners were appointed, with establishments of border police. On the 15th of October following, the first sale of Portland Bay Crown land took place; and on the 31st December 1840, there had been alienated by purchase upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand acres over the whole Colony, as follows:—

TABLE XI.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1840, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1837 to 31st December 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	—	—	—	—
Bourke	231 1 36	17,329 0 0	100,801 0 0	118,361 1 36
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—
Dundas	—	—	—	—
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	3,575 0 0	3,575 0 0
Follett	—	—	—	—
Grant	50 2 0	877 3 22	37,345 0 0	38,273 1 22
Grenville	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—
Heytesbury	—	—	—	—
Mornington	—	—	—	—
Normanby	63 0 0	215 0 30	- - -	278 0 30
Polwarth	—	—	—	—
Ripon	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	—	—	—
Villiers	—	—	—	—
Unnamed	18 0 0	71 1 8	- - -	89 1 8
Totals	362 3 36	18,493 1 20	141,721 0 0	160,577 1 16

22. The sums realized for the above lots of town, suburban, and country lands in each county, with the average price per acre, will be found in the following:—

TABLE XII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period from 1837 to 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bourke	79,352 6 0	342 16 4	79,775 6 0	4 12 0	87,981 4 0	0 17 5	247,108 16 0	2 1 7
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 2 6	1 8 0	5,000 2 6	1 8 0
Grant	12,753 0 0	252 10 7	6,727 10 6	7 13 1	40,412 2 6	1 1 7	59,892 13 0	1 11 3
Normanby	12,704 10 0	201 13 2	2,489 7 3	11 11 4	- - -	- - -	15,193 17 3	54 12 3
Unnamed	213 13 4	11 17 5	88 8 8	1 4 10	- - -	- - -	302 2 0	3 7 10
Totals	105,023 9 4	289 6 10	89,080 12 5	4 16 4	133,393 9 0	0 18 10	327,497 10 9	2 0 10

23. *Spread of the Population, 1841.—No. of acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec. 1840.*—It will be interesting to observe, in connexion with the purchase of land, how far the population had spread over the district up to the beginning of 1841. By the subjoined Table (XIII.) it will be found that 8,510 out of 11,738 inhabitants, or nearly three-fourths of the total inhabitants of the Port Phillip district, had settled in the counties of Bourke and Grant; and upwards of half of these (4,933), were resident in the towns of Melbourne and Geelong alone. Nearly the whole of the land sold was situated in the same counties. The amount purchased up to the end of 1840 being divided by the population polled two months later, would give 18·68 acres to each individual.

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," pp. 366—368. Ferres, Melbourne.

TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of Bourke (exclusive of Melbourne)	3,241	
„ Melbourne	4,479	
		7,720
County of Grant (exclusive of Geelong)	336	
„ Geelong	454	
		790
County of Normanby		597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port		1,371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay		1,260
Total Population of Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841		11,738

24. The pursuits chosen by the inhabitants of Port Phillip at this period may be approximately determined by the Occupation Table of the Census of 1841*, whence the following has been computed :—

TABLE XIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men	475		
2. Shopkeepers and other retail dealers	267		
		742	6·32
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics and artificers		1,019	8·68
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds and others in the care of sheep	1,714		
2. Gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture	1,487		
		3,201	27·27
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,071	9·12
V. Residue—			
Of all other persons		5,705	48·61
Total		11,738	100·00

25. Of the above residue of 5,705 persons, 2,339 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 33,66 undescribed, who, for the most part, were probably, wives and other females in their own homes. The pastoral and agricultural divisions have been grouped together, because it appears from a note made to the return at the time of publication (1841) that the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, &c., could not, owing to some typographical error, be relied on as correct.

26. If we now take the occupations of the inhabitants of Melbourne and Geelong only, we shall obtain the following results :—

TABLE XV.—TOWN DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Town Districts of Port Phillip (viz., Melbourne and Geelong) on 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	391	7·93
II. Manufacturing Class	711	14·41
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	286	5·80
IV. Personal Offices	501	10·15
V. Residue	3,044	61·71
Total	4,933	100·00

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 215.

27. The residue here given comprises, doubtless, the 1,257 children under fourteen years given in the age table of the census,* and the remainder (1787) were probably females of no specific occupation.

27*a*. After extracting the urban inhabitants the following is the result for the rest of the colony:—

Table XVI.—Country Districts.

Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District beyond the Limits of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March 1841.

Occupations.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	351	5·16
II. Manufacturing Class	308	4·53
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	2,915	42·83
IV. Personal Offices	570	8·38
V. Residue	2,661	39·10
Total	6,805	100·00

28. Of the above residue, 1,082 were children under fourteen, leaving 1,579 unspecified, most of whom were probably females.

29. *Minimum upset price of Crown lands, 1l. per acre.*—During the second quinquennial period (from 1841–1845, both inclusive), only fifty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres (54,575a. 3r. 4p.) were sold, or about one-third of the quantity disposed of in the first period; and upwards of fifty-three thousand acres consisted of country lands alone. After several changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands, they were at length sold, in October 1842, at a minimum upset price of 1*l.* per acre, which rate still remains.

Table XVII.—Victoria. Crown Lands sold 1841–1845, both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1841 to 31st December 1845.

Counties.	Town. A. R. P.	Suburban. A. R. P.	Country. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
Anglesey	14 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 0 0
Bourke	5 2 23	1,049 1 6	20,871 3 12	21,926 3 1
Dalhousie	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	5,120 0 0
Dundas	—	—	—	—
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	1,003 2 0	1,003 2 0
Follett	—	—	—	—
Grant	8 2 20	165 0 13	10,583 2 10	10,757 1 3
Grenville	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—
Heytesbury	—	—	—	—
Mornington	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	5,120 0 0
Normanby	6 2 0	- - -	207 3 0	214 1 0
Polwarth	—	—	—	—
Ripon	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	—	—	—
Villiers	—	—	—	—
Unnamed	- - -	180 0 0	10,240 0 0	10,420 0 0
Totals	34 3 3	1,394 1 19	53,146 2 22	54,575 3 4

30. The prices realized are given in the following Table (XVIII.), and it will be observed that the town lots in Bourke and Grant realized (from 1841–1845) higher prices on the average than those obtained from 1837 to 1840.

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 193.

TABLE XVIII.—TABLE showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period, from 1841 to 1845.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Anglesey	214 0 0	15 5 9		- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -		214 0 0	15 5 9	
Bourke	3,016 5 0	534 15 10		5,951 13 2	5 11 5		21,491 2 6	1 0 5		30,459 0 8	1 7 10	
Dalhousie	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -		5,120 0 0	1 0 0		5,120 0 0	1 0 0	
Evelyn	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -		1,003 10 0	1 0 0		1,003 10 0	1 0 0	
Grant	2,995 0 0	347 4 11		1,021 3 2	6 3 10		10,669 11 3	1 0 2		14,685 14 5	1 7 4	
Mornington	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -		5,120 0 0	1 0 0		5,120 0 0	1 0 0	
Normanby	725 0 0	111 10 10		- - -	- - -		207 15 0	1 0 0		932 15 0	4 7 1	
Unnamed	- - -	- - -		180 0 0	1 0 0		10,240 0 0	1 0 0		10,420 0 0	1 0 0	
Totals	6,950 5 0	199 17 11		7,152 16 4	5 3 0		53,851 18 9	1 0 5		67,995 0 1	1 4 11	

31. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec.*, 1845.—The amount of land purchased from 1837 to the end of 1845, being divided by the enumerated population of two months later (2nd March 1846), gives 65·4 acres alienated on the average to each individual.

32. *Spread of the population*, 1846.—*Belfast erroneously included in census of* 1846 *under the head of Normanby.*—The population during the period (2d March 1841 to 2d March 1846) had nearly trebled, *i.e.* from 11,738 to 32,879 souls, and the county of Bourke (including the city of Melbourne) had more than doubled its inhabitants. Four small towns had sprung up within a radius of ten miles of the city; viz., Brighton with 509 inhabitants, Brunswick with 164, Richmond with 402, and Williamstown with 322 inhabitants. The extra urban population of the county was numbered at 4,980. Grant had nearly quintupled its inhabitants; viz., 790 to 3,870 persons; and Normanby had more than trebled them, even if Belfast be deducted, which, apparently by mistake, was included in the census returns under the head of Normanby. In the pastoral districts also the population had largely increased; viz., from 2631 inhabitants in March 1841, to 9,411 in March 1846.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of BOURKE.			Brought forward -	- -	21,201
Melbourne - - - -	10,954				
Brighton - - - -	509		County of NORMANBY.		
Brunswick - - - -	164		Belfast * - - -	269	
Richmond - - - -	402		Portland - - - -	510	
Williamstown - - -	322			779	
	12,351		Normanby, exclusive of the above towns.	1,488	
Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,980				
Total, county of Bourke -	- -	17,331	Total, county of Normanby -	- -	2,267
County of GRANT.					
Ashby - - - -	150		COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.		
Geelong, North - - -	982		Gippsland - - -	852	
„ South - - -	388		Murray - - - -	1,558	
Irishtown - - - -	135		Portland Bay - - -	3,476	
Newtown - - - -	256		Western Port - - -	3,525	
	1,911		Total, Commissioners' Districts	- -	9,411
Grant, exclusive of the above towns -	1,959				
Total, county of Grant -	- -	3,870	Total population of the Port Phillip District on 2nd March 1846.	- -	32,879
Carried forward -	- -	21,201			

* See paragraph 31.

33. *Occupations of the people, comparison of* 1841 *and* 1846.—During the five years succeeding the census-taking of March 1841, the professional and trading classes had more than doubled in number, viz. 1,623 against, 742; mechanics, artificers, and labourers had nearly quadrupled, viz., 4,027 against 1,019; the number of the pastoral

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and agricultural classes had more than doubled, viz., 7,502 against 3,201; as also had domestic servants, viz., 2,274 against 1,071; while the residue had more than trebled, viz., 17,453 against 5,705. The relative per-centages to the total population are given in Table XX.

TABLE XX.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and training classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	128		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	1,237		
3. Other persons	258		
		1,623	4·96
II. Manufacturing class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		4,027	12·25
III. Pastoral and agricultural classes			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	5,736		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	1,636		
3 „ „ horticulture	130		
		7,502	22·82
IV. Personal offices—			
Domestic servants		2,274	6·92
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	1,146		
2. Paupers and pensioners	107		
3. Residue of the population	16,200		
		17,453	53·05
Total		32,879	100·00

NOTE.—Of the above residue of 16,200 persons, 11,217 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 4,983 undescribed, who for the most part were probably wives and females in their own homes.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 194.

34. *Occupations in town and country districts.*—A similar striking increase in most of the classes appears to have obtained in the town and country districts, and the effect of the increase of wives and families on the per-centages of the total population is very noticeable in Tables XXI. and XXII.

TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in Town Districts of Port Phillip, viz., Melbourne, Geelong and suburbs, Richmond, Brighton, Brunswick, Williamstown, Belfast, and Portland, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	103		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	1,017		
3. Other Persons	209		
		1,329	8·83
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		2,281	15·17
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	258		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	86		
3. „ „ horticulture	48		
		392	2·61
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,063	7·07
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	837		
2. Paupers and pensioners	107		
3. Residue of the population	9,032		
		9,976	66·32
Total		15,041	100·00

NOTE.—The above mentioned residue includes 5,998 children returned in the age table of the census as under fourteen years of age, and the balance is probably made up of females returned as "wives" "widows," "sisters," &c.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, beyond the limits of the Town Districts, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	25		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	220		
3. Other persons	49		
		294	1·65
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		1,746	9·79
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	5,478		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	1,550		
3. „ „ horticulture	82		
		7,110	39·86
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,211	6·79
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	309		
2. Residue of the population	7,168		
		7,477	41·91
Total		17,838	100·00

NOTE.—The residue is made up of 5,219 children returned in the census as under 14 years of age, and the remainder probably of females of no specific occupation.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

35. It will be observed that while the professional and trading classes in the country districts had declined in number since 1841 (from 351 to 294), mechanics, artizans, and labourers had increased more than five fold (308 to 1,746), while the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled (2,915 to 7,110), and domestic servants had similarly increased (570 to 1,211), and the residue had nearly trebled (2,661 to 7,477.)

36. *Settlement of the country during the quinquennial period* 1846–50.—During nearly the whole of the second quinquennial period just passed in review, there reigned the great commercial depression before alluded to (par. 10.), but in the next five years (1846–1850) the settlement of the country gradually progressed with yearly-increasing vigour; and the result is shown in the succeeding Tables (XXIII. and XXIV.) There were nearly 120,000 acres of land alienated from the Crown, or more than twice the amount sold in the previous quinquennial period; nearly the whole consisted of suburban and country land, and the striking effect of these land purchases on the cultivation of produce for home consumption will be seen on reference to Table LII., where the proportion of wheat grown to the total amount available for consumption by the inhabitants in the colony is given for each year.

Crown Lands sold 1846–1850, both inclusive.

Table XXIII.—Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold from 1st January 1846, to 31st December 1850.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	1 2 0	96 1 2	2,720 0 0	2,817 3 2
Bourke	195 1 1	15,172 2 37	38,349 0 10	53,717 0 8
Dalhousie	48 0 0	432 3 12	718 0 0	1,198 3 12
Dundas	—	—	—	—
Evelyn	—	160 0 0	1,911 0 0	2,071 0 0
Follett	—	—	—	—
Grant	79 2 30	16,373 0 9	23,503 1 25	39,956 0 24
Grenville	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—
Heytesbury	—	—	—	—
Mornington	—	—	—	—
Normanby	28 3 13	1,142 0 31	10,222 0 32	11,393 0 36
Polwarth	25 2 0	548 2 23	2,420 2 13	2,994 2 36
Ripon	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	—	—	—
Villiers	108 0 0	1,008 1 7	3,741 1 8	4,857 2 15
Unnamed	149 0 26	-	-	149 0 26
Totals	635 3 30	34,934 0 1	83,585 2 8	119,155 1 39

Table XXIV.—Return showing the Amount realized, and Average Price per Acre of Town Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1846 to 1850.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	15 7 0	10 4 8	293 9 6	3 1 0	2,720 0 0	1 0 0	3,028 16 6	1 1 5
Bourke	28,980 9 0	148 8 5	59,785 2 7	3 18 10	42,447 16 6	1 2 3	131,213 8 1	2 8 10
Dalhousie	2,181 3 0	45 8 10	1,042 11 6	2 8 3	757 0 0	1 1 0	3,980 14 6	3 6 5
Evelyn	- - -	- -	160 0 0	1 0 0	2,720 16 0	1 8 5	2,880 16 0	1 7 10
Grant	27,389 16 0	343 14 1	51,058 7 1	3 2 5	36,628 14 1	1 10 5	114,076 17 2	2 17 8
Normanby	3,177 12 6	110 6 8	4,518 8 2	3 19 3	10,186 18 1	0 19 11	17,882 18 9	1 11 5
Polwarth	333 3 0	13 1 3	1,009 0 11	1 16 10	2,580 12 11	1 1 5	3,922 16 10	1 6 3
Villiers	3,110 18 0	28 16 1	2,886 8 5	2 17 3	4,257 0 10	1 2 10	10,254 7 3	2 2 3
Unnamed	2,817 8 6	18 17 10	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	2,817 8 6	18 17 10
Totals	68,005 17 0	106 18 9	120,753 8 2	3 9 3	101,298 18 5	1 4 3	290,058 3 7	2 8 7

37. By comparing the above table with Table XVIII., it is seen that the town and suburban lots on the whole did not reach such high average prices as in the previous quinquennial period, but the country lots fared better.

38. *Total population 2d March* 1851.—*Injudicious mode of compiling the census of* 1851.—The total population of Port Phillip on the 2d March 1851, was found to be 77,345, or more than double that of 1846; but owing to an injudicious variation in the mode of compiling the census returns of the first-mentioned period, it is not practicable to trace as could be desired the growth of various towns throughout the colony. We are enabled to perceive, however, that Melbourne had more than doubled its population in the quinqennial period of 1841–1846; that Grant had more than trebled it; but that Normanby had apparently not progressed at all; while in the rest of the country a considerable population was gradually settling in the various counties and districts indicated in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.—DISTRIBUTION of the PEOPLE in the Port Philip District on the 2nd March 1851.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Kilmore, police district (part of)[1]	321	
Benalla, do. (do.) [2]	446	
Total, County of Anglesey -	- -	767
County of BOURKE.		
Melbourne - - -	23,143	
County of Bourke, exclusive of Melbourne.	16,819	
Total, County of Bourke -	- -	39,962
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Kilmore, police district (part of)[3]	1,549	
Mount Macedon do. (do.) [4]	1,379	
Benalla, do. (do.) [5]	117	
Total County of Dalhousie -	- -	3,045
County of DUNDAS.		
Grange, police district (part of)[6]	911	
Pearson's Station do. (do.) [7]	555	
Total, County of Dundas -	- -	1,466
County of EVELYN.		
Bourke, police district (part of)[8]	644	
Total, County of Evelyn -	- -	644
County of FOLLETT.		
Portland, police district (part of.)[9]	217	
Pearson's Station do. (part of) [10]	74	
Total, County of Follett -	- -	291
County of GRANT.		
Geelong - - - -	8,291	
County of Grant, exclusive of Geelong.	4,493	
Total, County of Grant -	- -	12,784
County of GRENVILLE.		
Chepstow, police district (part of).[11]	392	
Colac, do. (do.)[12]	8	
Total, County of Grenville -	- -	400
County of HAMPDEN.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[13]	242	
Chepstow do. (do.) [14]	547	
Colac, do. (do.) [15]	182	
Total, County of Hampden -	-	971
County of HEYTESBURY.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[16]	59	
Colac do. (do.) [17]	284	
Total, County of Heytesbury	- -	343
County of MORNINGTON.		
Bourke, police district (part of)[18]	885	
Total, County of Mornington	- -	885
County of NORMANBY.		
Portland, police district (part of).[19]	2,125	
Total, County of Normanby -	- -	2,125
County of POLWARTH.		
Colac, police district (part of)[20]	1,199	
Total, County of Polwarth -	- -	1,199
County of RIPON.		
Chepstow, police district (part of).[21]	588	
Grange do (do.)[22]	226	
Total, County of Ripon -	- -	814
County of TALBOT.		
Mount Macedon, police district (part of).[23]	1,163	
Total, County of Talbot -	- -	1,163
County of VILLIERS.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[24]	3,545	
Grange do. (do.) [25]	442	
Total, County of Villiers -	-	3,987
Total of the Counties - -	- -	70,846
DISTRICTS UNNAMED.		
Kilmore, police district (part of).[26]	194	
Alberton, do. (do.)	904	
Flooding Creek, do. - - -	885	
Benalla do. (part of)[27]	2,497	
Horsham, do. - -	2,019	
Total of the Unnamed Districts.	- -	6,499
Total Population on the 2nd March 1851.	- -	77,345

1 Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.
2 Remainder in Dalhouse and Unnamed Districts.
3 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
4 Remainder in Talbot.
5 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
6 Remainder in Ripon and Villiers.
7 Remainder in Follett.
8 Remainder in Mornington.
9 Remainder in Normanby.
10 Remainder in Dundas.
11 Remainder in Hampden and Ripon.
12 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Polwarth
13 Remainder in Heytesbury and Villiers.
14 Remainder in Grenville and Ripon.
15 Remainder in Grenville, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.
16 Remainder in Hampden and Villiers.
17 Remainder in Grenville, Hampden, and Polwarth.
18 Remainder in Evelyn.
19 Remainder in Follett.
20 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury and Grenville.
21 Remainder in Grenville and Hampden.
22 Remainder in Dundas and Villiers.
23 Remainder in Dalhousie.
24 Remainder in Hampden and Heytesbury.
25 Remainder in Ripon and Dundas.
26 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.
27 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

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39. *Occupations of the people, 2d March* 1851.—The tabulated occupations of the people at the period of the census of 1851, form an interesting point of comparison in reference to all after periods; for within six months of the 2d March 1851 (the day on which the census was taken), a marvellous change in the social condition of the people had commenced. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licences to dig for the precious ore.* The subjoined Table (XXVI.) shows that the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes formed more than a fifth of the population, or 20·37 per cent.; the agricultural class upwards of 5 per cent., and the pastoral about 10 per cent.; while domestic servants formed nearly 6 per cent., and the residue, or nearly 60 per cent. of the population, was principally composed of women and children.

TABLE XXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	345		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	5,020		
3. Other educated persons	947		
		6,312	8·16
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		9,441	12·21
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	7,319		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	*a*3,953		
3. Do. do. horticulture	369		
		11,641	15·05
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		4,610	5·96
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	3,530		
2. Paupers and pensioners	146		
3. Residue of the population	41,665		
		45,341	58·62
Total		77,345	100·00

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 5·59 per cent. of the total population.

40. *Occupations in town districts*, 1851.—Owing to the injudicious mode already alluded to, of collecting the census of 1851 (paragraph 38), there is no available method of comparing the occupations in the town districts at the two periods (1846 and 1851), except that of taking the total towns, as per Table XXI., and comparing the results with those for Melbourne and Geelong as given in Table XXVII. But even at this disadvantage those two places show considerable advancement, for while the clerical, legal, and medical professions had doubled in number in the same manner as the total population; the number of persons engaged in commerce and trade had more than trebled, viz., from 1,017 to 3,466. Mechanics, artisans, and labourers had increased from 2,281 to 41,247; domestic servants from 1,063 to 1,996; and the residue of the town population from 9,976 to 20,660, these latter consisting chiefly of persons chargeable upon others for their maintenance and support. The per-centage of each class to the total population as compared with similar results in 1846, does not vary much on the whole.

* The gold-licence system commenced on the 1st Sept. 1851. Separation of the Port Phillip district from New South Wales, under the title of Victoria, had taken place two months previously, on the 1st July 1851.

TABLE XXVII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	222		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	3,466		
3. Other educated persons	348		
		4,036	12·84
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		4,247	13·51
III. Pastoral and Agricultural classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	153		
2. Persons employed in agriculture	*a*255		
3. Do. do. horticulture	87		
		495	1·57
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,996	6·35
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	1,375		
2. Paupers and pensioners	139		
3. Residue of the population	19,146		
		20,660	65·73
Total		31,434	100·00

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 1·08 per cent. of the total population of Geelong and Melbourne.

41. *Occupations in country Districts*, 1851.—The great increase observable in the country districts (Table XXVIII.) among the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes, and the residue of the population, arose from the extension of old townships and the formation of new ones in the suburban and country districts, which as just stated, were not included in Table XXVII. This creation of new centres of population materially affected the per centages of classes to the total as compared with previous quinquennial periods. For example, the pastoral and agricultural class comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the country population in 1846, and but 24 per cent. of the same in March 1851; but in reality the actual number of shepherds, stockmen, and agriculturists had increased in the four years in the country districts from 7110 to 11,146 persons. A similar remark would apply to the class of domestic servants. The rapid settlement of the families in the country districts is indicated under the head "Miscellaneous" by the enumeration of 24,681 persons in March, 1851, against 7,477 persons five years previous.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXVIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, exclusive of the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	123		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	1,554		
3. Other educated persons	599		
		2,276	4·97
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		5,194	11·32

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	7,166		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	*3,698		
3. Do. do. horticulture	282		
		11,146	24·26
V. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		2,614	5·69
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	2,155		
2. Paupers and pensioners	7		
3. Residue of the population	22,519		
		24,681	53·76
Total		45,911	100·00

* Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 8·67 per cent. of the population of the Port Phillip District, exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong.

42. *Lands sold from* 1837–1850 *both inclusive, and average price per acre.*—The total amount of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1850, the prices realized and the average price per acre were as follows:—

TABLE XXIX.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1840	160,577 1 16	327,497 10 9	2 0 10
1841 to 1845	54,575 3 4	67,955 0 1	1 4 11
1846 to 1850	119,155 1 39	290,058 3 7	2 8 7
Totals	334,308 2 19	£685,510 14 5	£2 1 1

43. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to the* 31*st December*, 1850.—The population being taken as a divisor in round numbers at 76,000, would produce a quotient of 4·4 acres to each individual on the average at the end of the year 1850.

44. *Land sold from* 1851–1853; *influence of gold produce.*—From the year 1851 the influence of the gold yield on the purchase of land becomes very apparent, for in three years ending 31st December 1853, there were alienated more than twice the number of acres sold throughout the whole of the previous fourteen years. Tables XXX. and XXXI. show that from 1st Jannary, 1851, to 31st December, 1853, there were disposed of 671,092 acres 1 rood 23 perches for the sum of 2,341,978*l* 3*s*. 4*d*., being at the rate of nearly 3*l*. 10*s*. per acre.

TABLE XXX.—VICTORIA.—Crown Lands Sold 1851–1853 both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January 1851, to 31st December 1853.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey		10 0 0	640 0 0	650 0 0
Bourke	849 1 29	20,408 3 37	223,090 2 28	244,349 0 14
Dalhousie	202 0 35	4,490 3 4	30,959 0 24	35,652 0 23
Dundas	91 2 11	557 2 39	6,070 0 0	6,719 1 10
Evelyn	11 0 0	84 3 12	16,470 3 0	16,566 2 12
Follett	16 2 0	337 0 24	640 0 0	993 2 24
Grant	318 0 16	7,437 3 38	113,802 1 22	121,558 1 36
Grenville	70 1 0	1,122 1 17	6,701 0 0	7,893 2 17
Hampden	54 2 0	983 3 13	21,535 2 20	22,573 3 33
Heytesbury		516 2 0	8,243 2 24	8,760 0 24
Mornington	7 0 0	595 3 20	41,798 1 20	42,401 1 0
Normanby	66 3 16	3,835 3 22	12,339 0 0	16,241 2 38
Polwarth	16 0 0	169 3 37	19,663 0 1	19,848 3 38
Ripon	11 0 0		2,240 0 0	2,251 0 0
Talbot	176 0 32	1,764 1 29	13,706 0 31	15,646 3 12
Villiers	181 3 39	5,200 2 21	70,591 3 22	75,974 2 2
Unnamed	241 0 16	2,201 0 14	30,568 3 30	33,011 0 20
Totals	2,313 2 34	49,718 0 7	619,060 2 22	671,092 1 32

45. *High prices of town and suburban land.*—The sums realized for town and suburban land were in many instances extravagantly high, and the average price per acre as shown in the following Table (XXXI.) exhibits the sudden rise in the estimated commercial value of landed property which had taken place within two years of the discovery of gold. The amount paid at the Government land sales, however is but a faint indication of the rates at which from time to time isolated properties changed hands. In some portions of the city of Melbourne for example, almost fabulous prices have been paid per foot*.

TABLE XXXI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALISED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1851 to 1853.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey -	- - -	- -	105 0 0	10 10 0	640 0 0	1 0 0	745 0 0	1 3 0
Bourke - -	557,508 12 0	656 6 7	368,686 9 7	18 1 3	502,025 4 4	2 5 0	1,428,220 5 11	5 17 0
Dalhousie -	19,868 19 0	98 5 1	35,449 1 0	7 17 10	61,555 14 8	1 18 10	116,873 14 8	3 15 7
Dundas -	4,558 10 0	49 15 7	2,237 7 10	4 0 3	6,070 0 0	1 0 0	12,865 17 10	1 18 4
Evelyn - -	161 5 0	14 13 3	1,243 2 5	14 13 1	25,064 7 6	1 10 5	26,468 14 11	1 12 0
Follet - -	398 0 0	24 2 5	3,091 18 0	9 3 5	640 0 0	1 0 0	4,129 18 0	4 3 0
Grant - -	132,180 12 0	415 10 8	34,693 19 4	4 13 3	141,694 8 8	1 5 0	308,569 0 0	2 10 10
Grenville -	9,204 10 0	131 0 5	15,106 18 4	13 9 3	6,808 15 0	1 0 4	31,120 3 4	3 18 10
Hampden -	1,826 0 0	33 10 0	8,357 15 8	8 9 10	31,433 1 2	1 9 3	41,616 16 10	1 16 10
Heytesbury -	- - -	- -	2,250 16 0	4 7 3	12,728 2 9	1 10 10	14,978 18 9	1 14 3
Mornington -	281 9 0	40 4 2	2,013 9 0	3 7 7	49,091 7 10	1 3 5	51,386 5 10	1 4 3
Normanby -	10,594 10 0	158 9 8	19,112 0 7	4 19 7	15,282 11 7	1 4 10	44,989 2 2	2 15 5
Polwarth -	254 4 0	15 17 9	1,906 0 0	11 4 3	36,217 15 8	1 16 10	38,377 19 8	1 18 7
Ripon - -	244 0 0	22 3 7	- -	- -	2,240 0 0	1 0 0	2,484 0 0	1 2 0
Talbot -	2,330 4 6	18 4 5	4,857 4 11	2 15 0	21,080 8 4	1 10 10	28,267 17 9	1 16 3
Villiers - -	10,761 16 0	59 2 7	16,098 0 7	3 2 0	113,850 7 4	1 12 3	140,710 3 11	1 17 0
Unnamed -	9,993 5 11	41 8 0	8,666 19 1	3 18 10	31,513 18 9	1 0 2	50,174 3 9	1 10 5
Totals -	760,165 17 5	328 10 10	523,876 2 4	10 10 10	1,057,936 3 7	1 14 3	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10

46. The total quantity of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1853, the amount realized, and the average price per acre, were as follow :—

TABLE XXXII.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1850, both inclusive	334,308 2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 1
1851 to 1853, both inclusive	671,092 1 23	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10
Total - -	1,005,401 0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3

47. *Acres alienated to each individual, 31st December, 1853.*—This acreage, divided by the estimated total population (222,436) on the 31st December, 1853, would give an average of 4.52 acres of purchased land to each individual at that date.

48. The influence of the above land purchases on the distribution of the inhabitants and their occupations is indicated in the following tables, computed from the census of 1854:—(Tables XXXIII.-XXXVI.)

* In the year 1837, when city land was first put up to auction, portions of Melbourne were cut up into blocks which realized from 18*l.* to 78*l.* per half-acre or thereabouts. Macgregor, the late secretary of the Board of Trade, in his Commercial Statistics (1850), vol. v. page 151, cites the following as a remarkable instance of the rapid rise of real property in Melbourne :—" The owner of a small allotment of ground in Elizabeth Street, " Melbourne, in July 1849, whipped up a wooden tenement with a shop front, at an expense not exceeding 50*l.*, " and let the same at an annual rent of 80*l.*, for a term of three years, six months' rent being paid in advance."

The effect of the discovery of gold on Melbourne land prices may be illustrated by the following, amongst many instances that might be cited of the high rates realized from time to time :—A piece of land in Collins Street, having 22 feet 5 inches frontage, with a depth of only 26 feet 5 inches, having on it a small wooden building of but little value, was sold towards the latter end of 1853 for 6,000*l.*, being at the rate of 267*l.* 1*s.* per foot frontage, or about 441,000*l.* per acre.

Within the last twelve months the prices realized for land of an average depth in Melbourne, not built upon or with inferior tenements of small value, have been as follow : viz., in the outskirts of the city, as North Melbourne, &c., from 2*l.* to 6*l.* per foot; in Elizabeth Street (from Lonsdale to Flinders Street), from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per foot; in Collins Street, from 60*l.* to 200*l.* per foot; in Bourke Street (from Queen to Spring Streets), from 90*l.* to 250*l.* per foot.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April, 1854.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Avenel	86	
Seymour	138	
	224	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above towns	369	
Total, County of Anglesey		593
County of BOURKE.		
Bacchus Marsh	695	
Baybrook	99	
Brighton	2,731	
Broadmeadows	343	
Brunswick	1,329	
Campbellfield	227	
Collingwood	17,910	
Emerald Hill	3,504	
Essendon	172	
Flemington	424	
Footscray	100	
Germantown	102	
Gisborne	279	
Hawthorn	327	
Heidelberg	555	
Irishtown	179	
Keilor	392	
Lyndhurst	147	
Melbourne Proper, including North Melbourne*	45,845	
Northcote	298	
Pentridge	1,288	
Philipstown	450	
Prahran	5,690	
Richmond	7,071	
Sandridge	1,927	
South Yarra	717	
St. Kilda	1,242	
Williamstown	2,613	
	96,656	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,430	
Total, County of Bourke		101,086
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Carlsruhe	396	
Heathcote (town and diggings)	1,040	
Kilmore	1,426	
Kyneton	1,168	
Malmesbury	121	
Woodend	199	
	4,350	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	1,862	
Total, County of Dalhousie		6,212
Carried forward		107,891

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward		107,891
County of DUNDAS.		
Cavendish	62	
Hamilton	439	
	501	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places	844	
Total, County of Dundas		1,345
County of EVELYN.		
Eltham	285	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above town, including gold field	930	
Total, County of Evelyn		1,215
County of FOLLETT.		
Casterton	128	
Lindsay and vicinity	120	
	248	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above towns	133	
Total, County of Follett		381
County of GRANT.		
Ballan	462	
Batesford	195	
Buninyong	941	
Cowie's Creek	111	
Geelong†	20,115	
Leigh	267	
Meredith	270	
	22,361	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places, including gold fields	10,528	
Total, County of Grant.		32,889
County of GRENVILLE.		
Ballaarat	1,303	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above town, including gold fields	7,301	
Total, County of Grenville		8,604
County of HAMPDEN.		
Total		899
County of HEYTESBURY.		
Total		351
Carried forward		153,575

* Melbourne is here given exclusive of Emerald Hill, Sandridge, South Yarra, and St. Kilda, although these were within its corporate district in April, 1854.

† Geelong includes Ashby, Chilwell, Fyansford, Germantown, Irishtown, Kildare, Little Scotland, and Newtown.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1854)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward -	- -	153,575
County of MORNINGTON.		
Frankston - - -	99	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above place -	1,273	
Total, County of Mornington	- -	1,372
County of NORMANBY.		
Digby - - -	185	
Hotspur - - -	59	
Portland - -	1,962	
	2,206	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above towns - -	1,715	
Total, County of Normanby	- -	3,921
County of POLWARTH.		
Colac - - -	672	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above town - -	309	
Total, County of Polwarth -	- -	981
County of RIPON.		
Streatham - - -	56	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above town - -	1,213	
Total, County of Ripon -	- -	1,269
County of TALBOT.		
Amherst (town and diggings) -	401	
Carisbrooke - - -	103	
Castlemaine - - -	1,854	
Elphinstone - - -	293	
Harcourt - - -	140	
Hepburn (town and diggings) -	1,028	
Lexton - - -	209	
Taradale - - -	136	
	4,164	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields - -	12,080	
Total, County of Talbot -	- -	16,244
County of VILLIERS.		
Belfast - - -	1,339	
Caramut - - -	50	
Hexham - - -	54	
Tower Hill - - -	172	
Warrnambool - -	943	
Woodford - - -	81	
	2,639	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places - -	3,357	
Total, County of Villiers -	- -	5,996
Carried forward - -	- -	183,358

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward -	- -	183,358
GIPP'S LAND District.		
Alberton - - -	151	
Bushy Park - - -	57	
Lindenow - - -	56	
Port Albert - - -	126	
Sale - - -	116	
Stratford - - -	61	
Tarraville - - -	160	
	727	
Gipps Land District, exclusive of the above places - -	1,229	
Total, Gipps Land District.	- -	1,956
LODDON District.		
Lockwood - - -	90	
Muckleford - - -	153	
Sandhurst - - -	5,276	
	5,519	
Loddon District, exclusive of the above towns, including fields - -	21,607	
Total, Loddon District -	- -	27,126
MURRAY District.		
Beechworth - - -	1,275	
Benella - - -	297	
Euroa - - -	124	
Longwood - - -	63	
Violettown - - -	53	
Wangaratta - - -	503	
	2,315	
Murray District, exclusive of the above towns (including gold fields) - -	4,077	
Total, Murray District -	- -	6,392
RODNEY District.		
Total (including gold fields) -	- -	1,557
WIMMERA District.		
Horsham - - -	57	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above town - -	2,628	
Total, Wimmera District -	- -	2,685
Travellers on roads, gold fields, and persons in ships and hulks	- -	13,724
TOTAL POPULATION ON 26TH APRIL, 1854 -	- -	236,798

NOTE.—A few Townships scantily populated have been omitted in the above Table.

VICTORIA.

49. *Great increase of the population*, 1851-1854.—The population of Victoria had thus increased by about one hundred and sixty thousand souls in little more than three years. In what way nearly a quarter of a million of human beings, so rapidly drawn together from all portions of the globe in search of independence, had set to work to attain that end may be seen by the following table:—

TABLE XXXIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,982		
2. Learned professions	1,426		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,283		
4. Trading classes	11,929		
5. Persons of independent means	1,943		
		20,563	8·68
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	18,461		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	8,904		
3. Carriers, &c.	5,957		
		33,322	14·07
III. Gold Mining Class		36,332	15·35
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	6,874		
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits	†7,599		
		14,473	6·11
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	10,447		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	2,856		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	4,668		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	3,329		
		21,300	9·00
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	5,712		
2. No specific occupation	102,110		
3. Maintained at public cost	2,986		
		110,808	46·79
Total		236,798	100·00

* Under this head are included—Soldiers (including officers) - - - - 443
Police „ „ - - - - - 1,876
Total - - - - 2,319

† Persons engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits were 3·29 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

50. *Remarks on table* XXXIV.—The classes are arranged in somewhat different groups to those of previous censuses, in conformity with the classification adopted in England; but no difficulty will be found in making all needful comparisons with the results of previous years. The professional and trading classes (comprising I. and V. of Table XXXIV., with the exception of domestic servants) made up 13 per cent of the population; and the manufacturing and labouring classes, together with the gold mining class, formed as much as 30 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the Colony. The actual numbers of the pastoral class had decreased from 7319 to 6874, while the agricultural class had increased from 4322 to 7599; the relation of both united to the total population had, however, fallen from 15 to 6 per cent.

51. *Development of occupation in towns.*—The development of the various classes in the principal towns of the Colony had been equally remarkable. At former census periods the towns of chief numerical importance were Melbourne and Geelong; but in the following table there will be found not only various places in their immediate districts but several townships in the country districts and on the gold fields.

TABLE XXXV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Principal Towns of the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, Geelong, Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,822		
2. Learned professions	839		
3. Ministering to science and literature	865		
4. Trading classes	8,972		
5. Persons of independent means	1,017		
		13,515	12·32
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	12,140		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	4,832		
3. Carriers, &c.	2,724		
		19,696	17·95
III. Gold Mining Class		5,654	5·15
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	227		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	†989		
		1,216	1·11
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	6,477		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,728		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	3,225		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	1,804		
		13,234	12·06
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	1,298		
2. No specified occupation	53,198		
3. Maintained at public cost	1,911		
		56,407	51·41
Total		109,722	100·00

* Under this head are included all persons belonging to the Military and Police forces stationed in the principal towns.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 0·9 per cent. of the population of the principal towns.

52 *Increase of classes in country districts from* 1851 *to* 1854.—The extra-urban population had, in the three years (1851–1854), become about trebled. The pastoral class, which had prior to the gold discovery been the most prominent feature of the occupation tables of the country districts, now assumed an altogether inferior position, as may be observed in the second and third columns of Table XXXVI. When the country population was less than 50,000, the pastoral and agricultural classes comprised nearly a fourth of that number; but when that population had increased to 127,000, they formed but little more than a tenth; and a new and previously unthought of class (that of gold miners) embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants, without counting many thousands of labourers, carriers, and others, whose welfare for the most part mainly depended on the success of the mining population:—

TABLE XXXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal Towns, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*2,160		
2. Learned professions	587		
3. Ministering to science and literature	418		
4. Trading classes	2,957		
5. Persons of independent means	926		
		7,048	5·54
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	6,321		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	4,072		
3. Carriers, &c.	3,233		
		13,626	10·73
III. Gold Mining Class		30,678	24·14
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	6,647		
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits	†6,610		
		13,257	10·43
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	3,970		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,128		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	1,443		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	1,525		
		8,066	6·35
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	4,414		
2. No specified occupations	48,912		
3. Maintained at public cost	1,075		
		54,401	42·81
Total		127,076	100·00

* The Military and Police are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were 5·2 per cent. of the population of the colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

53. *Extensive sales of crown land*, 1854–1856.—*Acres alienated on the average to each individual*, 31*st Dec.*, 1856.—In the next triennial period (1854 to 1856 both inclusive) the sale of land was still more extensive than during the previous three years; there having been sold 1,281,006a. 1r. 38p., which produced to the revenue 2,891,730 14s. 6d., at an average of *l2 5s 3d.* per acre. The total Crown lands sold to the end of 1856 amounted to 2,286,407 acres, which divided by the estimated population at that date (397,560) gives 5·75 acres to each individual.

TABLE XXXVII.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1854–1856 both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1856.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	33	1	31	347	0	25	4,239	1	38	4,620	0	14
Bourke	481	0	13	9,744	3	24	171,788	3	5	182,014	3	3
Dalhousie	350	1	20	1,799	1	0	73,327	0	22	75,476	3	2
Dundas	134	0	30	2,282	0	8	19,995	0	33	22,411	1	31
Evelyn	18	2	0	14	1	7	21,252	1	17	21,285	0	24
Follett	32	2	0	351	1	8	5,095	1	5	5,479	0	13
Grant	389	1	5	12,843	3	5	256,680	0	21	269,913	0	31
Grenville	142	1	14	2,755	0	19	56,436	1	14	59,333	3	7
Hampden	37	0	0	2,024	0	39	60,254	2	33	62,315	3	32
Heytesbury	6	0	21	283	0	4	11,640	2	2	11,929	2	27
Mornington	32	1	31	2,310	0	33	73,803	3	0	76,146	1	24
Normanby	203	2	26	3,867	1	20	31,604	0	16	35,675	0	22
Polwarth	17	2	0	161	3	9	21,617	0	33	21,796	2	2
Ripon	45	0	30	640	3	28	42,597	2	19	43,283	2	37
Talbot	389	2	31	9,431	1	33	125,057	2	4	134,878	2	28
Villiers	167	0	22	1,367	3	18	69,104	1	6	70,639	1	6
Unnamed	931	3	17	12,538	3	30	170,336	0	8	183,806	3	15
Total	3,412	1	11	62,763	2	30	1,214,830	1	37	1,281,006	1	38

54. *Prices of town suburban, and country lands*, 1854–1856.—The average price per acre of town and suburban lands had on the whole fallen considerably. There was less fluctuation in the prices of country lands; but taking the total of the quantity alienated over the three years, the sum realized was at the rate of nearly twenty-four shillings an acre less than was obtained during the previous triennial period. Nearly the whole of the land purchased was suburban and country land, the latter forming about nineteen twentieths of the total quantity sold.

TABLE XXXVIII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT realized and the AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1854 to 1856.

Counties.	Town.				Suburban.				Country.				Total.			
	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	388	15	0	11 12 8	635	10	2	1 16 7	4,894	14	3	1 3 0	5,918	19	5	1 5 7
Bourke	179,522	12	6	373 3 3	104,470	4	6	10 14 5	383,832	14	10	2 4 7	667,825	11	10	3 13 5
Dalhousie	14,685	7	6	41 18 3	7,447	8	4	4 2 10	142,905	12	3	1 19 0	165,038	8	1	2 3 10
Dundas	3,762	15	0	28 0 10	5,423	16	5	2 7 7	23,179	0	5	1 3 3	32,365	11	10	1 8 10
Evelyn	515	2	0	27 16 10	134	3	2	9 8 0	38,700	7	8	1 16 5	39,349	12	10	1 17 3
Follett	298	19	0	9 4 0	1,302	2	5	3 14 3	5,095	5	11	1 0 0	6,696	7	4	1 4 5
Grant	162,790	17	6	418 3 3	81,742	12	7	6 7 3	409,646	18	4	1 11 10	654,180	8	5	2 8 5
Grenville	12,746	10	6	89 11 0	13,083	4	4	4 15 0	95,654	8	0	1 13 10	121,484	2	10	2 1 0
Hampden	464	6	0	12 11 0	5,772	8	11	2 17 0	81,699	14	5	1 7 2	87,936	9	4	1 8 2
Heytesbury	134	10	0	22 1 0	835	17	9	2 19 1	14,174	4	3	1 4 5	15,144	12	0	1 5 5
Mornington	897	4	0	27 13 0	9,611	8	8	4 3 3	105,392	4	3	1 8 7	115,900	16	11	1 10 5
Normanby	17,906	6	6	87 18 5	13,363	0	9	3 9 3	41,640	15	5	1 6 5	72,910	2	8	2 0 10
Polwarth	528	15	0	30 4 3	583	10	2	3 12 2	33,971	6	10	1 11 5	35,083	12	0	1 12 3
Ripon	821	12	3	18 3 6	2,073	3	1	3 4 7	95,109	11	9	2 4 7	98,004	7	1	2 5 3
Talbot	39,047	4	7	100 4 0	27,089	19	11	2 17 5	206,079	4	2	1 13 0	272,216	8	8	2 0 5
Villiers	8,753	2	0	52 7 7	13,523	19	9	9 17 10	122,846	9	2	1 15 7	145,123	10	11	2 1 0
Unnamed	75,404	15	10	80 18 2	44,903	7	8	3 11 7	236,243	8	10	1 7 10	356,551	12	4	1 18 10
Total	518,668	15	2	152 0 0	331,995	18	7	5 5 10	2,041,066	0	9	1 13 7	2,891,730	14	6	2 5 3

55. *Census of* 1857.—The census of 31st March 1857 was taken, as in the year 1854, upon the English system, and very elaborate tables, deduced from the returns, have from time to time been issued from this department. The following abstract-tables (XXXIX.-XLII.) will show in brief the results as to distribution and occupation of the people of Victoria in 1857:—

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of VICTORIA on 29th March 1857.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Avenal (part of)[1]	68	
Merton (part of)[2]	54	
Seymour	164	
	286	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above places.	594	
Total, County of Anglesey		880
County of BOURKE.		
Melbourne (exclusive of Fitzroy Ward).	41,875	
Collingwood (includes Fitzroy Ward).	21,397	
Emerald Hill	6,403	
Prahran	8,165	
Richmond	9,030	
St. Kilda	4,558	
Elsternwick	205	
Williamstown	3,536	
Donnybrook	317	
Whittlesea	143	
Separation	106	
Somerton	99	
Epping	118	
Campbellfield	546	
Broadmeadows	246	
Thomastown	279	
Germantown	141	
Kingstown	95	
Preston	364	
Greensborough	182	
Heidelberg	858	
Bolingbroke	106	
Pentridge	1,341	
Lyndhurst	411	
Phillipstown	318	
Brunswick	1,527	
Newlands	140	
Northcote	736	
Alphington	154	
Footscray	449	
Flemington	1,122	
Braybrook	58	
Essendon	677	
Keilor	443	
Wyndham	65	
Gisborne (parish and town)	954	
Lancefield (parish and village)	316	
Sunbury	116	
Bacchus Marsh	595	
Ballan (part of)[3]	160	
Blackwood (gold field)	1,102	
Hawthorn	1,678	
Kew	439	
Studley, Cotham, and Camberwell	309	
Oakleigh	146	
Dandenong (part of)[4]	77	
Brighton	2,721	
	114,823	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above places.	18,653	
Total County of Bourke		133,476
Carried forward		133,476

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward		133,476
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Woodend	314	
Carlsruhe	347	
Kyneton	1,086	
Malmsbury	191	
Heathcote	888	
McIvor Creek (gold field)	424	
Mount Ida Creek (do.)	253	
Hibernian (do.)	222	
Broadford (town and parish	226	
Kilmore	1,257	
	5,208	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above places.	5,000	
Total County of Dalhousie		10,208
County of DUNDAS.		
Balmoral	64	
Cavendish	70	
Coleraine	122	
Hamilton	682	
	938	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places.	1,537	
Total County of Dundas		2,475
County of EVELYN.		
Eltham	129	
Little Eltham	358	
St. Andrew's (gold field)	242	
Anderson's Creek (do.)	294	
	1,023	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above places.	1,568	
Total County of Evelyn		2,591
County of FOLLETT.		
Casterton	109	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above place.	401	
Total County of Follett		510
County of GRANT.		
Geelong	23,307	
Queenscliff	369	
Portarlington	159	
Kensington	110	
Clifton	101	
Point Henry	156	
Winchelsea (part of)[5]	65	
Ceres	155	
Teesdale	99	
Shelford (part of)[6]	175	
Inverleigh (part of)[7]	117	
Batesford	435	
Steiglitz (gold field)	892	
Town of Steiglitz	374	
Meredith	134	
Carried forward	26,648	149,260

[1] Remainder in the Murray district.
[2] Remainder in the Murray district.
[3] Remainder in Grant.
[4] Remainder in Mornington.
[5] Remainder in Grenville.
[6] Remainder in Grenville.
[7] Remainder in Grenville.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -		149,260
County of Grant—*continued.*		
Brought forward -	26,648	
Ballan (part of)[8] - -	232	
Ballaarat gold field (part of) -	16,645	
Buninyong do. - - -	1,261	
Town of Buninyong - -	1,619	
Corduroy - - -	66	
Mount Egerton (gold field) -	347	
	46,818	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places.	16,758	
Total County of Grant -	- -	63,576
County of Grenville.		
Ballaarat (municipality) - -	4,971	
Ballaarat (gold field, part of)[10] -	5,757	
Dowling Forest - - -	466	
Brown's (gold field) - -	304	
Smythe's Creek (do.) - -	1,126	
Linton's (do.) - - -	667	
Carngham - - -	459	
Chepstow - - -	167	
Pitfield - - - -	77	
Rokewood - - -	234	
Emu Hill - - -	283	
Winchelsea (part of)[11] - -	89	
Inverleigh (part of)[12] - -	119	
	14,719	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above places.	3,784	
Total County of Grenville -	- -	18,503
County of Hampden.		
Mortlake - - -	235	
Hexham (part of)[13] - -	72	
Darlington - - -	63	
Camperdown - - -	213	
Skipton (part of)[14] - -	69	
	652	
County of Hampden, exclusive of the above places.	1,209	
Total County of Hampden -	- -	1,861
County of Heytesbury.		
Total County of Heytesbury -	- -	574
County of Mornington.		
Point Nepean (district) - -	312	
Frankston (parish and village) -	146	
Dandenong (part of)[15] - -	117	
Cranbourne (parish and village) -	301	
Packingham (do. do.) -	278	
	1,154	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above places.	1,507	
Total County of Mornington	- -	2,661
Carried forward -	- -	236,435

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -	- -	236,435
County of Normanby.		
Portland (municipality) -	2,705	
Branxholme - - -	221	
South Hamilton - -	633	
Merino - - - -	231	
Hotspur - - -	165	
Digby - - - -	353	
Heywood - - -	123	
	4,431	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above places.	1,482	
Total County of Normanby -	- -	5,913
County of Polwarth.		
Apollo Bay and Cape Otway -	229	
Colac (electoral district) -	791	
	1,020	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above places.	618	
Total County of Polwarth -	- -	1,638
County of Ripon.		
Fiery Creek (gold field) -	2,102	
Raglan - - - -	58	
Mount Ararat (gold field) -	848	
Cathcart, &c. - - -	200	
Wickliffe - - - -	84	
	3,292	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above places.	3,526	
Total County of Ripon -	- -	6,818
County of Talbot.		
Maryborough (township) -	495	
Maryborough (gold fields) -	10,821	
Carisbrook - - -	337	
Amherst - - - -	838	
Daisy Hill (gold field) -	1,727	
Wallbrook - -	108	
Hampstead - - -	64	
Lexton - -	289	
Creswick (township) -	500	
Creswick Creek (gold field) -	3,096	
Clunes (do.) - - -	220	
Newstead - - -	61	
Guildford (town and parish) -	171	
Wombat - - - -	586	
Daylesford - - -	1,250	
Mount Franklin (gold field) -	1,342	
Campbell's Creek (do.) - -	2,189	
Fryer's Creek (do.) - -	2,812	
Forest Creek (do.) - -	3,621	
Barker's Creek (do.) - -	403	
Harcourt (borough) - -	86	
Carried forward -	31,046	250,804

[8] Remainder in Bourke.
[9] Remainder in Grenville.
[10] Remainder in Grant.
[11] Remainder in Grant.
[12] Remainder in Grant.
[13] Remainder in Villiers.
[14] Remainder in Ripon, containing 9 inhabitants.
[15] Remainder in Bourke.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward		250,804
County of Talbot—*continued.*		
Brought forward	31,046	
Castlemaine (part of municipality)[16].	5,169	
Elphinstone (borough)	141	
Taradale (township)	628	
Taradale (gold field)	537	
	37,521	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above places.	10,913	
Total County of Talbot		48,434
County of VILLIERS.		
Belfast (municipality)	2,190	
Yambuk	36	
Kirkstall	135	
Dunkeld	77	
Woodford	209	
Framlingham (part of)[17]	56	
Hexham (part of)[18]	54	
Warrnamboul (municipality)	1,582	
	4,339	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places.	6,732	
Total County of Villiers		11,071
GIPPS-LAND DISTRICT.		
Alberton (electoral district)	1,431	
Sale and suburbs	456	
Stratford	131	
	2,018	
Gipps-land district, exclusive of the above places.	1,606	
Total Gipps-land District		3,624
LODDON District.		
Castlemaine (municipality, part of)[19].	1,151	
Campbell's Creek (part of)[20]	500	
Muckleford (borough)	203	
Maldon (including Tarrangower gold field).	3,299	
Epsom (gold field)	3,369	
Sandhurst (municipality)	10,231	
Bendigo (gold field within the borough of Sandhurst).	881	
Bendigo (gold field without the borough of Saudhurst).	10,375	
Lockwood (borough)	87	
Eagle Hawk (town and gully)	1,569	
Korong (gold field)	2,941	
Kingower (do.)	687	
McIntyre (do.)	788	
Moliagul (do.)	736	
New Bridge Town (and gold field)	357	
Jone's Creek (gold field)	413	
Inkermann (do.)	1,918	
North Dunolly (town and diggings)	428	
Carried forward	39,933	313,933

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward		313,933
Loddon District—*continued.*		
Brought forward	39,933	
South Dunolly (town and diggings).	3,395	
Avoca (town and diggings)	1,904	
	45,232	
Loddon District, exclusive of the the above places.	9,564	
Total Loddon District		54,796
MURRAY District.		
Avenal (part of)[21]	96	
Euroa (borough)	167	
Benalla (do.)	502	
Longwood	102	
Violettown	129	
Mount Bulla district (including part of Merton)[22].	425	
Wangaratta (borough)	583	
Belvoir (borough and suburbs)	282	
Indigo Creek	83	
Omeo (diggings)	291	
Beechworth (municipality)	2,640	
Ovens (gold field)	10,262	
Buckland (do.)	525	
	16,087	
Murray District, exclusive of the above places.	8,224	
Total Murray District		24,311
District of RODNEY.		
Whroo (gold field)	344	
Rushworth (do.)	624	
Murchison (village and district)	225	
	1,193	
District of Rodney, exclusive of the above places.	656	
Total Rodney District		1,849
WIMMERA District.		
West Avoca (gold field)	148	
Malakhoff (do.)	77	
Pyrenees (do.)	84	
Navarre	100	
St. Arnaud	191	
Glenorchy	113	
Crowlands	49	
Pleasant Creek (gold field)	630	
Armstrong's (do.)	516	
Horsham	123	
Harrow	77	
Castle Donnington	50	
	2,158	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above places.	2,986	
Total Wimmera District		5,144
Travellers and persons in ships and hulks.		3,936
Unenumerated population		4,189
Roving Aborigines		1,728
Total Population on the 29th March 1857.		410,766

[16] Remainder in the Loddon District.
[17] Remainder in Hampden, containing 23 inhabitants.
[18] Remainder in Hampden.
[19] Remainder in Talbot.
[20] Remainder in Talbot.
[21] Remainder in Anglesey.
[22] Remainder of Merton in Anglesey.

NOTE.—All towns numbering 50 persons and upwards are included in the above return, as also every gold field of any importance.

56. *Great increase in population, 1854–1857.—Development of classes.*—As in the three years (1851–1854) an increase had taken place in the population of nearly 160,000 inhabitants, so in the three following years (1854–1857) nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population existing on the 26th April 1854. On the 29th March 1857, it was found that while the governmental, professional, and trading classes had increased from 20,563 to 22,913 only, the manufacturing and labouring classes had advanced from 33,322 to 46,555; and the gold mining class had developed in a manner still more striking. The miners in 1854 numbered 36,332, and were chiefly of European origin; in 1857 they had increased to 62,428, and added to these there were at least 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits, generally however confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans. The pastoral class showed an augmentation in the shape of 10,172 against 6,874 existing at the former census of 1854; and the agricultural class had prodigiously increased, viz., from 7,599 persons to 26,838. Domestic servants and others, in Class V., had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065.

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the total population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,946		
2. Learned Professions	2,115		
3. Ministering to science and literature	2,926		
4. Trading classes	12,751		
5. Persons of independent means	1,175		
		22,913	5·58
II. Manufacturing and labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artizans	25,025		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c.	8,374		
3. Carriers	13,156		
		46,555	11·33
III. Gold mining Class—			
1. Goldminers, Europeans and others exclusive of Chinese	62,428		
2. „ Chinese	20,000		
		82,428	20.07
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	10,172		
2. „ Agricultural do.	†26,838		
		37,010	9.01
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	19,739		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	3,079		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	6,276		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	8,971		
		38,065	9.27
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	748		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	167,493		
3. Unemployed, or not specified	5,341		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals &c.	1077		
5. Prisoners	2,038		
6. Unclassified Chinese	330		
7. „ Aborigines	1,768		
		183,795	44.74
Total		410,766	100·00

* Under this head are included military, 931; police, 1,219; total, 2,150.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 6·53 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony at the time of the census of 1857 was 25,370, of whom only 40, principally residents of Melbourne, were classified in the occupation returns. Of the remainder there were upon the gold fields 23,623, of whom it is estimated that 20,000 were employed in mining pursuits. The remaining 3,623, added to 1,707, living in other parts of the Colony, have been placed in the above table under class No. VI., "Miscellaneous."

57. *Development of occupations in town districts.*—In the town districts it will be perceived that the points chiefly noticeable in the occupations are, that since 1854 the number of persons ministering to Government had increased from 1,822 to 2,488; that

the number of learned professions had increased from 839 to 1,414; and the number of persons ministering to science and literature from 865 to 1706. The trading classes appear to have diminished in number in Group I., but not so if those enumerated in Group V. are, as they ought to be, taken into consideration. Persons of independent means, however, appear to have become less numerous; but the manufacturing, labouring, and gold mining classes had increased; and so with all the rest. Females engaged in domestic duties, and children returned as scholars, formed 50 per cent. of the town populations.

Town Districts.

Table XLI.—Occupations of the People in the principal towns in the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Geelong, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Williamstown, Warrnambool, Belfast, Portland, Kilmore, Ballaarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, and Beechworth,* on 29th March, 1857.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	†2,488		
2. Learned professions	1,414		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,706		
4. Trading classes	7,687		
5. Persons of independent means	866		
		14,161	9·20
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	15,086		
2. Labourers, wood-splitters, &c.	4,154		
3. Carriers	5,349		
		24,589	15·98
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Gold miners, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese	6,628		
2. „ Chinese	3,000		
		9,628	6·26
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	958		
2 „ „ agricultural „	‡2,081		
		3,039	1·97
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	10,794		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,381		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	4,235		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	4,475		
		20,885	13·57
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	315		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	76,351		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,668		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c.	745		
5. Prisoners	1,049		
6. Unclassified Chinese	439		
7. „ aborigines	29		
		81,596	53·02
Total		153,898	100·00

* These are the only towns in the Colony which had been proclaimed as municipalities at this period, but several others of importance existed upon the various gold fields, such as East Ballaarat, Dunolly, Avoca, &c. To indicate the development of the town populations, these should in strictness have been included in this table; but as they had for the most part no defined boundaries, the census enumerators found it impossible to separate their inhabitants from those of the gold fields adjacent. Had they been included amongst the other towns, the proportions of the different occupations, especially as regards the trading classes, would have differed somewhat from those given in this and the following table.

† The military and police stationed in the principal towns are included under this head.

‡ Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 1·35 per cent. of the entire number of the inhabitants of the principal towns.

Note.—The total number of Chinese residing in towns at the time of the census of 1857 was 3,479, of whom 3,179 were living in the townships of Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Beechworth, and of which number it is estimated that about 3,000 were employed in mining. Of the 300 resident in other towns, 40 only were classified in the occupation returns, leaving 260 unclassified, which added to 179, the number estimated to have been engaged in other than mining pursuits in the townships on the gold fields, gives a total of 439 which have been placed under the class "Miscellaneous."

58. *Development of occupations in country districts.*—In the extra-urban or country districts the number of persons ministering to Government had decreased from 2,160 to 1,458, owing to which, notwithstanding the increase noticed in the preceding paragraph as having taken place in the town districts, the total number of this section of the population over the whole colony had diminished from 3,982 in 1854, to 3,946 in 1857. The members of the learned professions had, however, increased in number from 587 to 701, and those ministering to science and literature from 418 to 1,220. The trading classes likewise showed a large augmentation, namely, 5,064 against 2,957 at the previous census; but persons of independent means had apparently declined in number from 926 to 309. The mechanic and labouring class had increased more than 60 per cent.; and the gold-mining class showed of Europeans and others upwards of 55,000, and of Chinese as many as 17,000. The remarkable increase of the agricultural and pastoral classes has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The numbers engaged under Class V., or personal offices, had more than doubled; the increase being chiefly among domestic servants, and dealers in food and drinks. The "Miscellaneous" group, comprising females and scholars, had increased from 54,401 to 102,199, and comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the total country population.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal towns, on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,458		
2. Learned professions	701		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,220		
4. Trading classes	5,064		
5. Persons of independent means	309		
		8,752	3·41
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	9,939		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c.	4,220		
3. Carriers, &c.	7,807		
		21,966	8·55
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Goldminers, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese	55,800		
2. „ Chinese	17,000		
		72,800	28·34
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Class—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	9,214		
2. „ „ agricultural „	†24,757		
		33,971	13·22
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	8,945		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,698		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	2,041		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	44,96		
		17,180	6·69
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	433		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	91,142		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,673		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c.	332		
5. Prisoners	989		
6. Unclassified Chinese	4,891		
7. „ aborigines	1,739		
		102,199	39·79
Total		256,868	100·00

* The military and police stationed in country districts are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 9.64 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony, exclusive of those resident in the principal towns, was at the period of the census, 21,891, none of whom were classified in the occupation returns. Of this number 20,444 were upon the gold fields, of whom it is estimated that about 17,000 were engaged in mining. The remaining 3,444, wtih 1,447 residing in other parts of the Colony, making a total of 4,891, have been placed in the above table under the class "Miscellaneous."

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59. *Average price per acre of lands sold*, 1857–1858.—The land sales during the years 1857 and 1858 produced *2l. 5s. 2d.* per acre, being the same average, within a penny per acre, as was obtained during the three years preceding (1854–1856); but the quantity brought into the market was somewhat less than the annual average of those years.

TABLE XLIII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1857–1858, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, sold from 1st January 1857, to 31st December 1858.

COUNTY.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	37	1	27	695	1	34	3,292	1	29	4,025	1	10
Bourke	492	1	11	2,964	1	10	99,253	2	36	102,710	1	17
Dalhousie	70	0	3	138	3	2	50,201	3	19	50,410	2	24
Dundas	41	1	0	1,132	2	33	6,726	3	12	7,900	3	5
Evelyn	17	9	19	-	-	-	6,376	0	14	6,393	0	33
Follett	-	-	-	41	1	23	320	0	0	361	1	23
Grant	155	3	0	3,427	0	37	56,791	0	1	60,373	3	38
Grenville	18	0	19	638	0	11	49,358	1	35	50,014	2	25
Hampden	24	1	8	1,296	2	11	65,350	1	2	66,671	0	21
Heytesbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,804	3	19	4,804	3	19
Mornington	136	1	27	233	2	7	35,216	1	14	35,586	1	8
Normanby	90	0	1	890	2	12	44,171	3	17	45,152	1	30
Polwarth	3	2	0	-	-	-	11,270	2	15	11,274	0	15
Ripon	93	2	19	596	1	15	19,848	1	12	20,538	1	6
Talbot	155	2	35	995	1	22	94,978	3	27	96,130	0	4
Villiers	140	2	36	560	0	20	35,870	1	28	36,571	1	4
Unnamed	905	0	17	7,555	3	31	148,727	0	29	157,188	0	37
	2,381	1	22	21,166	1	28	732,559	0	29	756,106	3	39

60. *Prices of town and suburban lots in* 1857 *and* 1858.—Town and suburban lots, in 1857 and 1858, realized higher prices on the average than during the previous three years, but country lots declined about *1s. 7d.* an acre. Such fluctuations in prices of course depend not only upon the varying amount of surplus capital and other stimulants to competition among the people, but also upon the situation of the allotments sold in the various localities; as, however, the number of acres alienated in each county (whether in the town, suburbs, or rural districts), together with the average prices realized, have been uniformly here given throughout the whole period to which these notes relate, those who are interested in tracing the history of local land sales will, with the further aid of the lists published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, find little difficulty in doing so in a satisfactory manner.

TABLE XLIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Years 1857 and 1858.

County.	Town.				Suburban.				Country.				Total.			
	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	426	5	6	11 8 0	945	3	4	1 7 3	3,433	18	9	1 0 10	4,805	7	7	1 3 10
Bourke	271,577	17	0	551 12 3	52,350	1	1	17 13 2	226,304	7	8	2 5 7	550,232	5	9	5 7 2
Dalhousie	6,295	11	3	89 18 7	685	3	9	4 18 7	67,454	5	11	1 6 10	74,435	0	11	1 9 7
Dundas	1,217	12	0	29 10 5	2,648	8	8	2 6 10	7,815	12	2	1 3 3	11,681	12	10	1 9 7
Evelyn	341	10	0	19 19 5	-	-	-	- - -	6,711	15	2	1 1 0	7,053	5	2	1 2 0
Follett	-	-	-	- - -	103	9	9	2 10 0	320	0	0	1 0 0	423	9	9	1 3 5
Grant	20,421	9	9	131 2 5	27,982	1	1	8 3 5	96,204	11	2	1 13 10	144,608	2	0	2 8 0
Grenville	409	1	0	22 11 5	1,977	13	7	3 2 0	98,236	2	5	1 19 10	100,622	17	0	2 0 2
Hampden	374	11	0	15 8 3	5,241	8	2	4 0 10	77,363	3	3	1 3 7	82,979	2	5	1 4 10
Heytesbury	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	6,174	3	3	1 5 7	6,174	3	3	1 5 7
Mornington	3,184	6	0	25 3 10	1,052	10	7	4 10 0	47,532	14	5	1 7 0	51,769	11	0	1 9 0
Normanby	1,822	12	0	20 4 10	3,666	16	11	4 2 5	55,162	17	4	1 5 0	60,652	6	3	1 6 10
Polwarth	77	10	0	22 2 10	-	-	-	- - -	29,042	12	0	2 11 7	29,120	2	0	2 11 7
Ripon	6,919	9	0	73 18 3	3,105	8	3	5 4 3	42,187	10	1	2 2 7	52,212	7	4	2 10 10
Talbot	9,129	14	7	58 12 5	9,569	3	10	9 12 5	171,301	12	2	1 16 0	190,000	10	7	1 19 7
Villiers	2,339	13	3	16 12 5	2,854	16	8	5 2 0	54,652	10	0	1 10 5	59,846	19	11	1 12 10
Unnamed	69,601	15	4	76 18 0	24,082	7	11	3 3 10	185,799	2	4	1 4 10	279,483	5	7	1 15 7
Totals	394,138	17	8	165 10 3	136,264	13	7	6 8 10	1,175,696	18	1	1 12 0	1,706,100	9	4	2 5 2

61. *Population; amount of Crown land alienated on the whole, and to each individual, and amount realized to 31st December* 1858.—The population on the 31st December 1858 was estimated at 504,519; and the Crown lands alienated from the foundation of the colony to that date, amounted to 3,042,514a. 1r. 39p., making about 6.03 acres to each individual. Each acre had produced to the Government, on the average, in towns, 202*l.* 14*s.*; in suburbs, 6*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and in the country, 1*l.* 12*s.*, or about 2*l.* 10*s.* for every acre sold throughout Victoria.*

TABLE XLV.—VICTORIA,—GENERAL SUMMARY OF CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1858.

Return showing the Total Extent of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold in each County and District throughout the Colony, from the 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

County.	Town,			Suburban.			Country.			Total,		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	86	1	18	1,148	3	21	10,891	3	27	12,127	0	26
Bourke	2,255	0	33	66,669	0	34	654,155	0	12	723,079	1	39
Dalhousie	670	2	18	6,861	2	18	160,326	0	25	167,858	1	21
Dundas	267	0	1	3,972	2	0	32,792	0	5	37,031	2	6
Evelyn	46	2	19	259	0	19	50,588	2	31	50,894	1	29
Follett	49	0	0	729	3	15	6,955	1	5	6,834	0	20
Grant	1,001	3	31	41,125	0	4	498,705	1	39	540,832	1	34
Grenville	230	2	33	4,515	2	7	112,495	3	9	117,242	0	9
Hampden	115	3	8	4,304	2	23	147,140	2	15	151,561	0	6
Heytesbury	6	0	21	799	2	4	24,689	0	5	25,494	2	30
Mornington	175	3	18	3,139	2	20	155,938	1	34	159,253	3	32
Normanby	458	3	16	9,951	0	35	98,544	3	25	108,954	3	36
Polwarth	62	2	0	880	1	29	54,971	1	22	55,914	1	11
Ripon	149	3	9	1,237	1	3	64,685	3	31	66,073	0	3
Talbot	721	2	18	12,191	1	4	233,742	2	22	246,655	2	4
Villiers	597	3	17	8,136	3	26	179,307	3	24	188,042	2	27
Unnamed	2,245	0	36	22,547	1	3	359,872	0	27	334,66	2	26
Total	9,141	0	16	188,469	3	25	2,844,903	1	38	3,042,514	1	39

TABLE XLVI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1837 to 1858, inclusive.

County.	Town.						Suburban.						Country.						Total.					
	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey	1,044	7	6	12	1	10	1,979	3	0	1	14	5	11,688	13	0	1	1	5	14,712	3	6	1	4	3
Bourke	119,958	1	6	496	12	2	671,018	16	11	10	1	3	12,64,082	9	10	1	18	8	3,055,059	8	3	4	4	6
Dalhousie	43,031	0	9	64	3	4	44,624	4	7	6	10	1	277,792	12	10	1	14	7	365,447	18	2	2	3	6
Dundas	9,538	17	0	35	14	6	10,309	12	11	2	11	11	37,064	12	7	1	2	7	56,913	2	6	1	10	8
Evelyn	1,017	17	0	21	16	8	1,537	5	7	5	18	6	79,200	18	10	1	11	1	81,756	1	5	1	12	1
Follett	696	19	0	14	4	5	4,497	10	2	6	3	1	6,055	5	11	1	0	0	11,249	15	1	1	12	11
Grant	358,530	15	3	357	17	0	203,225	13	9	4	19	1	734,256	6	0	1	10	8	1,296,012	15	0	2	7	11
Grenville	22,360	1	6	96	18	4	30,167	16	3	6	13	7	200,699	5	5	1	15	8	253,227	3	2	2	3	2
Hampden	2,664	17	0	23	0	3	19,371	12	9	4	10	0	190,495	18	10	1	5	10	212,532	8	7	1	8	0
Heytesbury	134	10	0	21	18	9	3,086	13	9	3	17	2	33,076	10	3	1	6	9	36,297	14	0	1	8	6
Mornington	4,362	19	0	24	15	11	12,677	8	3	4	0	9	207,136	6	6	1	6	6	224,176	13	9	1	8	10
Normanby	46,930	11	0	102	5	7	43,149	13	8	4	6	8	122,480	17	5	1	4	10	212,561	2	1	1	19	0
Polwarth	1,193	12	0	19	1	6	3,498	11	1	3	18	6	101,812	7	5	1	17	0	106,504	10	6	1	18	1
Ripon	7,985	1	3	53	6	1	5,178	11	4	4	3	8	139,537	1	10	2	3	1	152,700	14	5	2	6	2
Talbot	50,507	3	8	69	19	10	41,516	8	8	3	7	11	398,461	4	8	1	14	1	490,484	17	0	1	19	9
Villiers	24,965	9	3	41	15	2	35,363	5	5	4	6	11	295,606	7	4	1	12	11	355,935	2	0	1	17	10
Unnamed	158,030	18	11	70	7	9	77,921	3	4	3	9	1	463,796	9	11	1	5	9	699,748	12	2	1	16	4
Total	1,852,953	1	7	202	14	1	1,209,123	11	5	6	8	3	4,563,243	8	7	1	12	1	7,625,320	1	7	2	10	1

* In New South Wales, the estimated area of which is 306,471,588 acres, there were 2,791,107 acres sold up to 31st December 1858, and 3,680,481 acres granted; total, 6,471,588 acres, leaving 300,000,000 of acres still to be dealt with. In Tasmania, the estimated area of which is 14,482,892 acres, there were 2,900,637 acres granted and sold up to 31st December 1858, and 1,778,751 acres held under depasturing licences; total, 4,679,388 acres, leaving a remainder of 9,803,504 acres for future appropriation. In South Australia, the estimated area of which is 192,000,000 acres, there were two millions of acres sold up to the 4th August 1859. For the acreage under cultivation in the three colonies, see foot note at page 37.

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62. *Amount realized by land sales prior to and since gold discovery.*—The total amount realized by land sales is thus shown to have been 7,625,320*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, of which 685,510, 14*s.* 5*d.* only had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851. What Victoria has tangibly to show in return for the seven millions of money so received by the Government since that date is an increase of nearly half a million of souls, prospering more or less, over an area as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united, that area being largely intersected by central macadamized roads, and these again being supplemented by still greater improvements in the shape of the telegraph and the rail.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

63. *The settlement of early immigrants in the coast counties.—Country and suburban land sold to 31st December* 1840.—*Acreage under crop.*—The early immigrant population settled for the most part in the coast counties, and the first main efforts in agriculture were consequently made in Bourke, Grant, and the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts. The total amount of country and suburban land sold to the 31st December 1840 was 160,214a. 1r. 20p., of which 3,210 acres, or about 2 per cent. only, had up to that date been cultivated. The acreage under crop in Bourke was 1,400 acres; and in Grant, the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts, 1,810 acres.

64. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1845.—During the quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1845, the progress made was as follows:—nearly 11 per cent. of the purchased suburban and country lands in Bourke appears to have been cultivated, or 14,966 acres, out of 140,051 acres sold; nearly 6 per cent. of the same in Grant, or 2,865 acres out of 48,972 acres sold; and in the unnamed district as much as 15 per cent. of the land sold. The total cultivation of the Port Philip District extended over 25,096 acres, or 11·69 per cent. of the total quantity of alienated country and suburban land.

65. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1850.—During the third quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1850, the progress made was yet more striking. Bourke showed a cultivated proportion of 12 per cent. on the purchased suburban and country lands, or 23,254 acres out of 193,574 acres sold; Grant showed upwards of 12½ per cent., or 11,173 acres out of 88,848 acres sold; Normanby 2½ per cent., or 290 acres out of 11,787 acres sold; and the unnamed district as much as 24·71 per cent. With repect to the latter item, however, it is well to remark, that the squatters in different parts of the country were, and to some extent still are, in the habit of cultivating, chiefly for forage, unbought portions of their runs, and although the collectors of statistics have never been required to take account of any cultivation but such as exists on purchased lands, there is evidence to show that in this instance they did so. The total per-centage of the cultivated land at this period was 15·66 per cent. of the suburban and country lands sold.

66. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1853.—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1856.—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1858.—At the end of the next period, 31st December 1853, 1,002,054 acres of country and suburban land had been sold, of which 34,654 acres, or 3·46 per cent. only, was returned as under cultivation. Owing to the defective records made at the time, it is impossible to give with accuracy the stock and cultivation in each county, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the discovery and attraction of the gold fields, and the consequent scarcity and high price of labour seriously checked for a time the progress of agricultural pursuits in nearly every part of the colony. Since that period, however, the ploughshare has, with more or less steadiness year by year, subdued larger and larger breadths of hitherto uncultured soil. For example, three years later, or on the 31st December 1856, upwards of one and a quarter million of acres in addition of suburban and country land had been alienated from the Crown, or, in all, about two millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight acres (2,279,647a. 3r. 6p.), of which 179,982a. 3r. 0p., or nearly eight per cent. (7·89) was returned as under cultivation (Table XLVII)! Two years later still (31st December 1858), upwards of three quarters of a million of acres more were sold, making a total alienation at that date of upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country land (3,033,373a. 1r. 23p.), of which nearly ten per cent. (9·85) was returned as under cultivation (298,959a. 3r. 0p.) a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in either Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales in 1858.* The

* In 1858 there were returned as under crop 223,295 acres in New South Wales, 264,462 acres in South Australia, and 229,489 acres in Tasmania.

following table (XLVII.) will show in detail for each county its area in square miles and acres; and the extent of acreage under cultivation and its proportion to the alienated country and suburban lands for the agricultural years ending 31st March 1857 and 1859 respectively.

TABLE XLVII.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres; the Total Country and Suburban Lands sold to the end of 1856 and 1858 respectively; with the Land under Cultivation at the end of the Agricultural years 1857 and 1859; and the proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as cultivated to the Suburban and Country Lands sold.

Counties.	Area in square Mies.	Area in Acres.	1856. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1856.	1856. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1857.	1856. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under cultivation, on31stMar. 1857, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.	1858. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December 1858.	1858. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	1858. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on31stMar., 1859, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Anglesey -	1,780	1,139,200	8,052 3 25	308 0 0	3·82	12,040 3 8	2,150 0 0	17·85
Bourke -	1,530	979,200	618,606 1 0	64,220 1 0	10·38	720,824 1 6	72,029 0 0	9·99
Dalhousie -	1,185	758,400	116,847 0 22	12,589 3 0	19·77	167,187 3 3	27,442 0 0	16·41
Dundas -	2,000	1,280,000	28,905 0 0	918 3 0	3·18	36,764 2 5	1,598 2 0	4·35
Evelyn -	1,030	659,200	44,471 2 36	4,323 1 0	9·72	50,847 3 10	4,475 2 0	8·80
Follett -	1,040	665,600	6,423 2 37	128 2 0	1·99	6,785 0 20	91 0 0	1·34
Grant -	1,700	1,088,000	479,612 1 5	42,453 1 0	8·85	539,830 2 3	56,638 1 0	10·49
Grenville -	1,470	940,800	67,014 3 10	3,016 2 0	4·50	117,011 1 16	5,690 2 0	4·86
Hampden -	1,420	908,800	84,798 1 25	927 0 0	1·09	151,445 0 38	1,847 1 0	1·22
Heytesbury -	1,160	742,400	20,683 2 30	1,701 0 0	8·22	25,488 2 9	2,151 3 0	8·44
Mornington -	1,800	1,152,000	123,628 0 33	3,433 0 0	2·78	159,078 0 14	4,769 2 0	3·00
Normanby -	1,920	1,228,800	63,433 2 31	2,714 3 0	4·28	108,496 0 20	4,932 3 0	4·55
Polwarth -	1,276	816,640	44,581 0 36	2,305 0 0	5·17	55,851 3 11	3,875 0 0	6·94
Ripon -	1,825	1,168,000	45,478 2 7	4,589 0 0	10·09	65,923 0 34	14,447 0 0	21·92
Talbot -	1,194	764,160	149,959 2 17	8,644 1 0	5·70	245,933 3 26	38,040 2 0	15·47
Villiers -	1,660	1,062,400	151,014 1 2	14,146 2 0	9·37	187,444 3 10	26,738 3 0	14·26
Unnamed -	62,841	40,218,240	226,136 1 10	13,564 0 0	6·00	382,419 1 30	32,042 2 0	8·38
Totals -	86,831	*55,571,840	2,279,647 3 6	179,982 3 0	7·89	3,033,373 1 23	298,959 3 0	9·85

*A return which was furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of lands and Survey to the Legislative Council while this report was passing through the press gives the number of acres in the Colony as 55,644,160, equal to 86,944 square miles; and which, if correct, would make 40,290,560 the number of acres, and 62,954 the number of square miles in the Unnamed Districts. This latter return, however, is but a doubtful approximation, and as the original figures have been used in former reports, these are still adhered to.

67. *Dundas, the county of largest estimated area.*—Of the proclaimed counties Dundas is estimated to have the largest area, namely 2,000 square miles; but very little of it has yet been sold, and even of that portion the cultivation is not extensive.

68. *Evelyn the county of smallest estimated area.*—The county of smallest estimated area is Evelyn, 1,030 square miles, being little more than half the size of Dundas. About 51,000 acres of country and suburban lands had been sold therein up to 31st December 1858, and a proportion of about 9 per cent. of the same was under cultivation.

69. *Ripon, the county of greatest cultivation in proportion to suburban and country lands sold, and the rest of the counties in their order.*—The county wherein the greatest amount of land was under cultivation at the end of 1858, in proportion to the suburban and country lands sold, was Ripon; 21·92 per cent., or more than a fifth, being returned as cultivated. The next in order of cultivation in proportion to agricultural land sold were as follows:—Anglesey, 17·85 per cent.; Dalhousie, 16·41 per cent.; Talbot, 15·47 per cent.; Villiers, 14·26 per cent.; Grant, 10·49 per cent.; Bourke, 10 per cent. In the remaining counties the proportions are lower, all however with the exception of an insignificant deficiency in Follett showing an increased breadth of acreage under cultivation.

70. *Report of collectors in Appendix.*—In regard to the topographical features of the Colony generally, many interesting and instructive details are given in the reports furnished by some of the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, and these will be found in the Appendix.*

* The Appendix is not printed.

70. *Attempt to determine proportion of suburban and country land occupied to the total sold—Result given in Table XLVIII.*—In addition to the illustrations of the proportion of land cultivated to the amount of suburban and country land sold; it would be interesting to determine in each county the proportion of land occupied, to the amount sold, and also the proportion that the acres cultivated, bear to the whole area in occupation. In attempting however, to arrive at these results, it was found that in the counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth, and Villiers (which are marked with asterisks in Table XLVIII.) the figures bring out the anomalous conclusion that the aggregate extent of the holdings amounted to a greater number of acres than the total quantity of land sold. In tracing the source of this evident error, it appears to have arisen mainly, from the difficulty found by the collectors in dividing correctly the acreage comprised in the areas of parishes and properties extending across county boundaries, such as Anglesey and the Murray District; Villiers, Heytesbury, and Polwarth; and the counties of Dundas and Follett; all of which have an undefined contiguity, that has rendered the collectors of Agricultural Satistics unable when called upon so to do, to reconcile their returns of holdings, obtained personally from the holders, with the area-tables of land sold, furnished from the office of Crown Lands. Some discrepancy would necessarily arise from the holdings being enumerated at the end of March in each year, while the land sold is brought up to the end of the previous December only, but this is not sufficient to explain the difference, for example in Polwarth, where there are upwards of 28,000 acres of occupied land in excess of the amount returned as sold. The table however, as computed is here given, and allowance being made for the exceptions cited, may be taken on the whole as reliable, and will serve at any rate, as a point for correction or confirmation in future years.

72. The land sold in Ripon and Talbot appears to be almost entirely under occupation; and in Evelyn only 10 per cent. of the land sold seems to be unoccupied; Grant, Grenville, Hampden, and Normanby have upwards of 80 per cent. of the lands sold in occupation; Bourke has upwards of 75 per cent.; and more than half of the purchased lands in Dalhousie and Mornington are returned as occupied.

73. *Extent of cultivation in proportion to extent of holdings.*—With respect to the area cultivated in proportion to the extent of the holdings, Dalhousie stands at the head of the counties, showing nearly 29 per cent. of cultivation; Ripon comes next, exhibiting upwards of 23 per cent.; Talbot shows about 16 per cent.; Bourke upwards of 13 per cent.; Grant upwards of 12 per cent.; and so on downwards to the county of Hampden, which yields only 1·52 per cent. of cultivated land upon the acreage sold. Follett shows still less, 1·13 per cent., but that county has already been alluded to (par. 71) as one of those comprising debateable land.

TABE XLVIII.—Showing the quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858, the total extent of Land held in Occupation, and the extent of Land under Cultivation on the 31st March, 1859; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation to that Sold, and the proportions per cent. of the Land Cultivated to that Occupied, in each County, in the Unnamed Districts, and in the total of the Colony of Victoria.

Counties.	Quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December 1858.	Extent of Land in Occupation on 31st March 1859.	Extent of Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	Proportions per cent. of Land in Occupation to that sold.	Proportions per cent. of Land under Cultivation to that in Occupation.
	A. R. P.	A.	A.		
Anglesey*	12,040 3 8	17,341¼	2,150	—	12·39
Bourke	720,824 1 6	548,682¼	72,029	76·12	13·12
Dalhousie	167,187 3 3	94,833¼	27,442	56·72	28·93
Dundas*	36,764 2 5	42,639½	1,598½	—	3·74
Evelyn	50,847 3 10	45,613¾	4,475½	89·70	9·81
Follett*	6,785 0 20	8,041	91	—	1·13
Grant	539,830 2 3	458,496¾	56,638¼	84·93	12·35
Grenville	117,011 1 16	100,534¾	5,690½	85·92	5·66
Hampden	151,445 0 38	121,320½	1,847¼	80·11	1·52
Heytesbury*	25,488 2 9	40,334	2,151¾	—	5·33
Mornington	159,078 0 14	86,911	4,769½	54·63	5·49
Normanby	108,496 0 20	87,697¼	4,932¾	80·83	5·62
Polwarth*	55,851 3 11	84,156½	3,875	—	4·60
Ripon	65,923 0 34	61,670	14,447	93·55	23·42
Talbot	245,933 3 26	239,216	38,040½	97·26	15·90
Villiers*	187,444 3 10	195,240½	26,738¾	—	13·69
Unnamed	382,419 1 30	286,428½	32,042½	74·89	11·19
Total of the Colony	3,033,373 1 23	2,519,156¾	298,959¾	83·05	11·87

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

74. *Decrease of small and increase of large holdings in* 1859.—During the year ending 31st March 1859, there was a decrease of 296 in the number of holdings under five acres. On the other hand, with all larger holdings there was a considerable increase and chiefly among those of from fifty to one hundred, and of from one hundred to two hundred acres, in extent; as will be seen by the following Table:—

TABLE XLIX.—Showing the INCREASE and DECREASE of HOLDINGS of various sizes, in the Years 1857-8 and 1858-9.

Size of Holdings.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase or Decrease.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under 5	1,082	786	— 296
5 and under 15	1,429	1,674	+ 245
15 „ 30	1,143	1,241	+ 98
30 „ 50	997	1,206	+ 209
50 „ 100	1,812	2,199	+ 387
100 „ 200	1,722	2,087	+ 365
200 „ 500	1,206	1,413	+ 207
500 and upwards.	868	967	+ 99
Total -	10,259	11,573	Total Increase 1,314

75. *Average size of farms.*—The average size of farms, properly so called, was estimated in the year ending 31st March, 1858, at about 90 acres. This average was arrived at by deducting all these under 5 acres (those being regarded as little more than mere gardens), together with all holdings over 500 acres, which having but three per cent. of cultivation, were evidently used chiefly for grazing purposes. The average size of holdings in that year, without making these deductions, was about 206 acres. By using the like process for the year ending 31st March, 1859, it appears, that after deducting, as before, all holdings under 5 acres as well as all those above 500 acres, the average size of farms in Victoria has risen to about 95 acres; and that without making such deductions, the average has increased to 218 acres.*

76. *Increase in the number of occupiers and extent of acreage and tillage,* 1857-1859.—The following Table (L.) shows the number of occupiers of purchased land; the extent in occupation; and the extent of tillage during three years, viz., 1857, 1858, and 1859:—

TABLE L.—Showing the Total number of Occupiers of purchased Land in the Colony, the total extent under tillage; and the Total extent of Acreage held during the agricultural Year ending 31st March, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

	Year ending		
	31st March 1857.	31st March 1858.	31st March 1859.
Number of Occupiers of purchased Land - -	7,523	10,259	11,573
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total extent under Tillage - - -	179,983	237,729	298,960
Total extent of acreage held - - -	1,532,349	2,113,134	2,519,157

77. *Increased per-centage of land in occupation to each inhabitant; the average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to those in occupation.*—The proportion per cent. of the total land in occupation to each individual of the population rose from 3·7 acres per head in 1857, to nearly 5 acres per

* See Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for the year ending 31st March 1858, page 4. The English Census of 1851 showed that there were 285,936 farms in Great Britain of the average size of 102 acres. In England and Wales the farms amounted to 225,318, of 111 acres on an average; in Scotland, 56,560 farms had an average size of 74 acres. Two thirds of the farms in Great Britain were of a size under 100 acres. But there are nearly as many acres (2,152,050) in the hands of 2,038 English farmers, having farms of 700 acres and upwards, as there are acres (2,141,990) in the occupation of 97,800 small farmers.

head, in 1859, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of the inhabitants. The average number of the acres cultivated by each holder had likewise risen from 23 to nearly 26 acres, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to the number in occupation remained quite as high in 1859 as in 1857, although in the intervening period nearly one million additional acres of Crown land had been alienated.

Table LI.—Showing the Average Extent of Land in the Occupation of individuals throughout the Colony, the proportion per cent of the land in occupation to each individual in the Colony, the Average Number of Acres cultivated by each holder, and the Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the last three years:—

	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportion per cent. of the land in occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each holder.	Number of acres in cro to every 1000 acres occupation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Year ending 31st March, 1857 -	204	3·7	23	117
„ 1858 -	206	4·5	23	112
„ 1859 -	218	4·9	26	118

78. *The greater area under cultivation by holders of from 50 to 350 acres.—Counties where greatest increase of cultivation took place in 1859.*—Of the total extent under tillage in the year ending 31st March, 1859, (viz., 298,960 acres,) there were nearly two thirds or 191,184 acres) cultivated by persons holding from 50 to 350 acres. The counties wherein the largest increase of cultivation took place were Dalhousie, increase 10,122 acres; Grant increase 8176 acres; Ripon, increase 5195 acres; Talbot increase 17,594 acres; Villiers, increase 5225 acres; and the District of the Loddon, increase 5155 acres. These counties, with the exception of Villiers, follow pretty closely the rule just mentioned, namely, that the greater proportion of the area in cultivation and throughout the Colony is due to the holders of from 50 to 350 acres. In Villiers the proportion is greater than two-thirds, inasmuch as this class cultivates 20,376 acres out of 26,739 acres.

79. *Board of Agriculture, and experimental farm.*—The formation by Act of Parliament of an Agricultural Board, composed chiefly of delegates from local agricultural societies throughout Victoria, and the establishment of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, are indications of a strong desire on the part of the Government and the legislature to systematize the practice of superior farming throughout the Colony. There is ample proof that a coutinuous process of exhaustion of the soil has been carried on in the chief farming districts; and unless scientific culture, or what is termed high farming spread over the land, it will be difficult to maintain the average produce of grain crops even at their present rate. Victorian wheat crops, although more prolific than those of the neighbouring colonies, do not as yet approach to anything like the estimated yield in England (paragraph 90).*

Bread: its Demand and Supply.

80. *Proportion of wheat grown and imported for the past twenty years.*—A further point of great interest is how far the inhabitants of Victoria are and have been growers of the bread they daily consume. In the very infancy of the Colony it was, of course, absolutely necessary to import grain, flour, and biscuit, for the new comers, until

* In order to show what may be effected by a spirit of progress, it is instructive to turn to the Liverpool Surveys. From 1815 to 1825 the mercantile estimates of the average yield of wheat per acre in England was 32·1 bushels; from 1826 to 1835 it was 32·2 bushels; from 1826 to 1845 it was 40·9 bushels; and from 1846 to 1855 as high as 45·7 bushels. It is usual for merchants employing these figures to deduct a sixth which still leaves a very high average. Tooke says:—"Whatever may prove to be the correct version of the "facts as regards the acreable produce, I entertain no doubt but that the Liverpool Surveys, which I have now "the means of referring to, do present perhaps the best available evidence expressed in figures of the *relative* "productiveness of the successive harvests from 1815 to 1855."—"History of Prices," vol. v. page 132. The valuable work from which I have just quoted is a model for all writings of its class. The fifth and sixth volumes especially are admirably written; and the latter, in particular, has much interest for Australians, as Mr. Tooke's able coadjutor, Mr. Newmarch, the editor of the "Journal of the Statistical Society of London," has therein treated (pages 781 to 848) on matters connected with the colonial increase of population, and on wages and prices in Victoria.

sufficient land was subdued to constitute anything like a national harvest. And thus it was that not till 1841 did the inhabitants produce even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845 they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements, and by 1850 they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since. The gold fields drained the country of agricultural labourers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the Colony. In the year 1856 strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interest, and a third of the necessary bread stuffs was once more the result. In 1858 the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the Colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, availiable, was a little over 44 per cent. The following Table (LII.) shows the amount of wheat grown as contrasted with the amount imported in each year, from 1839-59 both inclusive.

81. *Mode of constructing Table LII.*—The table was constructed in the following manner—first the population at the end of each year was calculated from official returns, showing the excess of immigration over emigration, and of births over deaths, amended by proportions deduced from the numbers polled at the several censuses. The mean between the population at the end of each year so obtained, and the population at the end of the year immediately preceding it, was then used to form a rough estimate of the number constantly living throughout the year as given in the second column of the table. The wheat, flour, and bread available for consumption (column 5) were deduced, as far as regards the wheat, from the number of bushels shown by the agricultural returns (column 3) as having been grown in the Colony during each year, added to the number of bushels imported, after deducting the exports of the same article (column 4). The quantities of flour and bread imported during each year were furnished by the customs tables in lbs., and the figures, after deducting the number of pounds of the same articles exported, were reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat, upon the assumption that 45 pounds of flour or bread equal a bushel of wheat.

TABLE LII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Population constantly living in Victoria throughout the year; the Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the total residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony, and the Proportions per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout each year from 1839 to 1859 inclusive.

YEAR.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each Year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each Year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	Total Residue of Wheat Grown and Imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	No. of Bush. of Wheat available for each individual throughout each Year.	Proportion per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread, availabe for consumption throughout each Year.
		Bushels.	Bushels. lbs.	Bushels. lbs.		
1839	5,201	2,000	39,722 27	41,722 27	8·02	4·80
1840	8,056	2,600	57,424 10	60,024 10	7·45	4·33
1841	15,353	50,420	*76,315 18	126,735 18	8·25	39·78
1842	22,107	47,840	95,206 26	143,046 26	6·47	33·44
1843	23,951	55,360	58,615 40	113,976 40	4·76	48·57
1844	25,418	104,040	*66,658 2	170,698 2	6·71	60·95
1845	29,007	142,139	74,699 10	216,838 10	7·47	65·55
1846	34,807	234,734	43,927 30	278,661 30	8·00	84·23
1847	40,635	345,946	36,870 5	382,816 5	9·42	90·37
1848	47,163	349,730	64,725 24	414,455 24	8·79	84·38
1849	58,805	410,220	76,065 7	486,285 7	8·27	84·36
1850	71,191	556,167	56,236 7	612,403 7	8·60	90·82
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811 0	772,978 0	8·90	71·95
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006 15	1,941,327 15	14·61	37·77
1853	195,378	498,704	1,494,775 41	1,993,479 41	10·20	25·02
1854	267,371	154,202	1,384,385 32	1,538,587 32	5·75	10·02
1855	338,315	250,091	2,235,972 15	2,486,063 15	7·35	10·06
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,610 25	3,384,621 25	8·88	33·92
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,904 12	3,817,660 12	8·87	48·69
1858	483,827	1,808,438	1,504,758 20	3,313,197 20	6·85	54·58
1859	517,226	1,563,112	1,954,200 39	3,517,312 39	6·80	44·44

* For the years 1841 and 1844 no documents have been found from which the excess of imports of wheat, flour, and bread, over exports of those articles can be calculated. The figures given are an estimate, deduced from the average of the years immediately preceding and following those two years.

VICTORIA.

INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

82. *The Estimates of St. Maur and Paucton in France and Jacob and Mc Culloch in England.—Estimate of yearly average consumption for Victoria.*—The amount of bread required per annum for each individual is a problem that has been often attempted by eminent statists, of different nations, and the answers have not, on the whole, been altogether satisfactory. In France, M. du Pres de St. Maur, in 1746, calculated, with elaborate care, that 12·78 imperial bushels were requisite for each Frenchman, and M. Paucton, a generation later (1780), showed with equal elaborateness, in relation to soldiers only that 10¾ bushels only, were necessary; and now, within the last few years, it is asserted that the French, who are commonly reputed as comparatively large bread eaters, really consume on the average only 4·73 bushels: the highest average "being in six departments of the Midi Oriental, where it is 5·97 bushels," and the "lowest in twelve departments also of the Midi Oriental, where the allowance is but 2·64 bushels."* In England, at the present day, Mr. McCulloch, in the absence of official data, has reckoned eight bushels of wheat as the average yearly individual consumption of the English; and Mr. Jacob, the Inspector-General of Corn Returns, in his reports ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, put the rate as low as six and a half bushels per head.† An attempt is made in the sixth column of the above table to solve the same problem for Victoria. It will be observed that, excluding the years 1852 and 1853, when imports and immigrants poured into the Colony in a manner defying all previous certain calculation, the number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout each year ranged from 4·76 bushels in 1843 to 9·42 in 1847. The year 1843 was a year of great commercial distress, and the year 1847 was one wherein Port Phillip produced upwards of 90 per cent. of the wheat she wanted. All the other years show a fluctuation ranging from about six and a half to nine bushels per head. In 1857 there were nearly nine bushels to each individual available by importation and growth; and in 1858 and 1859 there appears scarcely seven bushels per head, but to arrive at a truer approximation for these latter years it is necessary that we should take into consideration the Chinese element.

83. *The Chinese element in relation to wheat consumption in Victoria.*—During the year 1853 the Chinese first began to arrive, and at the time of taking the census of 1854 there were about 2000 located in the Colony. This number had increased to 25,370 by the 29th March, 1857, the day of the succeeding census. At the end of 1857 it is estimated there were 35,000 in the Colony. Taking 30,000 as the average number throughout that year, 35,000 as the average throughout 1858, and 42,000 throughout 1859, and, as users of Rice in lieu of bread, deducting them altogether from the total mean population in the Colony for those years we have the following results:—

Year.	Mean population exclusive of Chinese	Number of bushels of wheat available for each individual.
1857	400,347	9·54
1858	448,827	7·38
1859	475,226	7·40

The average individual consumption of wheat by Caucasians in Victoria.—Thus the amount of wheat available for individual yearly consumption among the Caucasian race in Victoria, including the amount saved for seed and used for other purposes, appears to have been during the past two years less than seven and a half bushels per head; which rate is evidently nearer the truth than are the rates given for 1858 and 1859 in the sixth column of Table LII., based as they were on the total population.

84. The effect of the influx of the Mongolian race upon the imports of Rice is shown by the following table.

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* See Lord Lovelace's paper on the modern work of M. M. Monnier and Rubichon.—*Statistical Journal vol.* xi., *p.* 311.

† Mr. Tooke (History of Prices, vol. v., p. 117) justly says—"Between Mr. Jacob's estimate of 6·5 and St. Maur's estimate of 12·78 imperial bushels, there is a difference of the most extreme kind, and a difference which may well justify the exercise of great caution in receiving any conclusions founded upon supposed rates of consumption." It will be observed that I have not taken, as McCulloch and the authors above-mentioned, were forced to do, certain "supposed rates of consumption" as the basis of the calculations in Table LII. but the actual residue of imports over exports, added to the amount of wheat returned as grown in the Colony.

TABLE LIII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other Colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese, and the number of Pounds of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout each year.

DATE.	Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during each Year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other Colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout each Year.	Residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese throughout each Year.	Number of Pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	- - -	2,679,168	—	—	—
1855	- - -	13,453,216	—	—	—
1856	- - -	17,451,504	—	—	—
1857	30,000	21,375,200	2,522,186	18,853,014	628·43
1858	35,000	17,366,944	2,827,610	14,539,334	415·41
1859	42,000	38,572,688	2,993,924	35,578,764	847·11

NOTE.—For the five years preceding the first arrival of the Chinese, viz., from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the consumption of Rice was at the average rate of 6·3 pounds for each individual in the Colony; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the European and other Colonists exclusive of Chinese has therefore been calculated at that rate per head.

85. *Quantity of rice available for daily consumption of Chinese*, 1857–1859.—The amount of rice available for daily consumption by the Chinese, was by the above figures in 1857, 1·72 lbs.; in 1858, 1·14 lbs.; and in 1859, 2·32 lbs. per man.

86. *Question as to proportionate consumption of bread by adults and children deferred for further data.*—The question as to the relative proportion of bread food consumed by adults and children, male and female, I have deferred for further information than I at present possess. The proportionate number of females to the male population is to be found in Table I., and the variation in the population of children under seven, to the total population at various census periods is shown as follows; so that those curious in this matter may follow the question up for themselves.

TABLE LIV.—Showing the Population of the Colony according to each Census; the Number of Children under Seven years of age at each Census, and the proportions per cent. that Children under Seven bore at each Census to the total Population.

DATE OF EACH CENSUS.	Total Population according to each Census.	Number of Children under 7 years of age, according to each Census.	Proportions per cent. that Children under 7 years of age bore at each Census to the Total Population.
2nd March, 1841 - -	11,738	1,549	13·196
2nd March, 1846 - -	32,879	8,365	25·442
2nd March, 1851 - -	77,345	18,937	24·484
26th April, 1854 - -	236,798	32,319	13·648
29th March, 1857 - -	*410,766	70,931	17·025

* According to the Census of 1857, the total number of persons in this Colony, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was 383,574. The proportion of 70,931 children under seven years of age, to that number, is 18·492 per cent.

NATURE OF THE CROPS CULTIVATED.

87. Throughout the whole period under review the main crops cultivated were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following Table (LV.) will show the extreme fluctuations that have taken place from year to year, both in the extent of land cultivated and the comparative proportion of acres devoted to the several crops. For example, at the commencement of 1847, there were 31,499 acres returned as under cultivation, and this amount gradually increased till the commencement of 1852, when there were found to be 57,296 acres under crop, while in the succeeding years, 1853 and 1854, the cultivated acreage was narrowed to 36,662 acres and 34,651 acres respectively. Since 1854, however, the extent of acreage cultivated has widened from year to year; and while the population, little more than doubled during the five years, 1854–1859, the extent of land cultivated in the latter year was nearly six-fold of that in the former year, or 298,959 acres in 1859, against 54,724 acres in 1854.

VICTORIA.

88. *Extent in Acres of Wheat Crop*, 1854–1859.—The breadth of land under cultivation since 1854 has increased in respect of each of the above-named crops. The wheat crop extended over 7553 acres only in 1854, while it covered 78,234 acres in 1859. A vigorous effort in wheat growing was made in 1856–7, the acreage for the crop being nearly doubled in extent over that for the previous year, viz., from 42,686 acres to 80,154 acres; and in the following year (1857–1858) a still greater breadth of soil was devoted to the same grain, viz., 87,230 acres; but in the following year there was a decline of about 9000 acres. In that year (ending 31st March 1859) during which 60,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation, the agriculturists preferred to grow oats, potatoes, and hay, as the previous season had been one of remarkable dryness, and the wheat crops were thereby seriously injured. It is recorded that wheat yielded $2\frac{2}{5}$ bushels per acre less than did the crops of the three preceding years, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 209,000 bushels, which was mainly attributed to the long continued drought and the prevalence of hot winds.*

89. *Extent of Land under Hay, Oats, and Potatoes.*—While, however, the breadth of wheat land was nearly nine thousand acres less in 1859 than in 1858, the breadth of the oat lands was increased by upwards of thirty-seven thousand acres, the hay lands by upwards of ten thousand acres, and the potato lands by nearly the same amount.

TABLE LV.—VICTORIA.—Total Amount of Land under Cultivation, the number of Acres under each of the principal Crops, and the Proportion per Cent. of the Number of Acres under each of those Crops to the Total Number of Acres under Cultivation, during each year from the year ending 31st December, 1838, to the year ending to 31st March, 1859.

YEAR.	Total extent of Land under Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Green Forage.	
		Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.
31st Dec., 1838	140	80	57·1	20	14·3	—	—	20	14·3	—	—	—	—
„ 1839	430	190	44·1	80	18·6	10	2·3	150	37·2	—	—	—	—
Nov., 1840	3,210	1,940	60·4	820	25·5	300	9·3	150	4·9	—	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	4,881	1,702	34·9	1,187	24·3	353	7·2	932	19·1	548	11·2	—	—
30th Sept., 1842	8,121	2,432	29·9	2,029	24·9	761	9·4	1,419	17·5	1,402	17·3	—	—
31st Dec., 1843	12,068	4,674	38·7	2,560	21·2	1,063	8·8	2,069	17·1	1,622	13·4	—	—
„ 1844	15,689	6,945	44·3	4,371	27·9	1,727	11·0	2,486	15·8	—	—	—	—
„ 1845	25,094	11,481	45·7	3,770	15·0	1,847	7·4	2,041	8·1	5,877	23·4	—	—
31st Mar., 1847	31,499	15,802	50·1	5,718	18·1	2,034	6·5	2,140	6·8	5.672	17·9	—	—
„ 1848	37,189	18,680	50·2	7,024	18·8	2,531	6·8	2,639	7·1	6,153	16·5	—	—
„ 1849	40,173	19,435	48·4	8,634	21·4	2,944	7·3	2,578	6·4	6,417	15·9	—	—
„ 1850	52,185	28,568	54·7	3,403	6·5	3,832	7·3	2,838	5·4	12,782	24·4	—	—
„ 1851	52,176	28,567	54·7	4,092	7·8	3,831	7·3	2,837	5·4	12,782	24·3	—	—
„ 1852	57,296	29,623	51·7	6,426	11·2	1,327	2·3	2,375	4·3	16,745	29·2	708	1·2
„ 1853	36,662	16,823	45·9	2,947	8·0	411	1·1	1,978	5·4	14,045	38·3	401	1·1
„ 1854	34,651	7,553	21·8	2,289	6·6	411	1·2	1,636	4·7	21,645	62·5	891	2·6
„ 1855	54,715	12,827	23·5	5,341	9·9	691	1·3	3,297	6·0	31,443	57·5	957	1·8
„ 1856	115,135	42,686	37·0	17,800	15·4	1,548	1·3	11,017	9·5	40,111	34·9	1,014	·9
„ 1857	179,982	80,154	44·5	25,024	13·9	2,233	1·2	16,281	9·0	51,910	28·8	1,046	·6
„ 1858	237,729	87,230	36·6	40,222	16·9	5,409	2·2	20,697	8·7	75,536	31·7	2,074	·8
„ 1859	298,959	78,234	26·2	77,526	25·9	5,322	1·8	30,026	10·0	86,162	28·9	7,409	2·5

Note.—From 1841 to 1851 inclusive, the number of tons of hay "produced" only was returned; the acreage under hay appearing to have been included with that under oats. The gross number of tons of hay for each year during that period was, therefore, divided by 1·64 which was the average number of tons produced yearly during the four subsequent years. By this means the probable acreage of hay, as above given, was arrived at, and this being deducted from the number of acres improperly returned as wholly under oats, leaves an approximately correct acreage for that crop also.

THE AVERAGE PRODUCE OF CROPS.

90. *The Average Produce of Wheat Crops. Produce of Wheat Crops*, 1838-1859.—It is clear that while the produce of crops depends greatly upon the nature and condition

* "The greatest amount of injury is attributed to the hot wind of 23rd December, 1857, which, besides having been the highest in temperature was also the longest in duration. Farmers who previously anticipated from the luxuriance of their fields a yield of forty bushels per acre, obtained frequently but twelve bushels; and it is alleged that those portions of fields facing the north suffered to the extent of four bushels more than those facing the south, or which were sheltered by trees or the ridges of hills."—Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for 1858, p. 8. In November, 1838, there was a general fast proclaimed throughout New South Wales on account of the long continued drought; and agriculture in Victoria has for the last four years been suffering from a recurrence of dry seasons and blight.

of the soil, its mode of culture, and the quality of the seed sown, there will always remain further disturbing forces which human foresight cannot altogether control. The weather is one of these; and notwithstanding the wisest appliances of science and art, the harvest, in regard to its bountifulness or deficiency, will vary from year to year with the ever changing conditions of moisture, electricity, and heat. On looking down the fourth column of the following Table (LVI.), it will be seen that the lowest yield of wheat is returned in 1848, when about 18¾ bushels were produced on the average to each acre; and the highest recorded yield of the same grain is given in 1853, when upwards of 29½ bushels were returned per acre. In the following year about 20½ bushels are given as the average. In the succeeding year (1856) the average was raised to nearly 27 bushels per acre. In 1857 it decreased to little more than 23 bushels per acre; and in the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859, the yield was returned at about 20 bushels per acre. In certain portions of the Colony the average yield of wheat has been quoted at upwards of 40 bushels, and in a few instances, under peculiarly favourable conditions of soil and season, at from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Under the present state of farming in Victoria, however, it would apparently not be prudent to calculate upon the general crop of wheat yielding more than 20 bushels per acre on the average.* Low as this rate is, compared with that of England and Wales, it nevertheless appears to exceed the average produce of South Australia and New South Wales by no less than five bushels per acre.† Similar observations apply to some of the other main crops, as will be seen on reference to the following:—

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* Mr. Mc Culloch, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," eighth edition, "Corn Laws and Corn Trade," gives an estimate, on which he states he has bestowed a good deal of pains, of 3¾ quarters, or thirty bushels as the average produce of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom.

† Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar General of New South Wales, reports that the yield of wheat has ranged from 12½ to 16½ bushels in five years 1854–1858, both inclusive), the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre in that Colony. The following Table includes the produce of other crops besides wheat, and will prove interesting as a comparison with the Victorian results in table LVI. Mr. Rolleston further quotes some figures to show that in South Australia, in 1858, the wheat crop did not exceed that average.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Average Produce per Acre of each of the principal Crops, during each of the five years, from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Mean of Five Years.
Wheat (bushels)	12·7	15·4	16·5	14·4	16·5	15·1
Maize	30·0	29·5	33·9	26·1	34·9	30·8
Barley	10·3	14·4	15·6	12·9	25·0	15·6
Oats	16·8	19·0	14·1	13·1	16·5	15·9
Potatoes (tons)	2·9	4·1	3·1	2·6	3·5	3·2
Hay	·8	1·3	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·3

TASMANIA.

In Tasmania, the average Produce under different Crops, during the years 1857 and 1858, was as follows:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1857	19·2	16·9	21·2	3·7
1858	18·4	18·7	19·4	4·6
Average of two years	18·8	17·8	20·3	4·1

VICTORIA.

TABLE LVI.—Showing the NUMBER of Acres under each of the principal Crops; the QUANTITY PRODUCED; and the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE; during each Year, from 31st December, 1838, to 31st March, 1859.

Year.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.			Potatoes.			Hay.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
		bush.			bush.			bush.			tons.			tons.	
31st Dec., 1838	80	2,000	25·0	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1839	190	2,600	13·7	80	—	—	10	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
November, 1840	1,940	50,420	25·9	820	26,750	32·6	300	9,000	30·0	150	300	2·0	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	1,702	47,840	28·1	1,187	37,325	31·4	353	9,385	26·6	932	3,734	4·0	548	900	1·6
30th Sept., 1842	2,432	55,360	22·7	2,029	66,100	32·5	761	20,025	26·3	1,419	5,996	4·2	1,402	2,300	1·6
31st Dec., 1843	4,674	104,040	22·3	2,560	70,789	27·7	1,063	25,156	23·6	2,069	6,933	3·4	1,622	2,661	1·6
„ 1844	6,945	142,139	20·5	4,371	44,494	10·2	1,727	40,117	23·2	2,486	10,614	4·3	—	6,988	—
„ 1845	11,481	234,734	20·4	3,770	71,368	19·0	1,847	39,289	21·3	2,041	11,138	5·5	5,877	9,639	1·6
31st March, 1847	15,802	345,946	21·9	5,718	185,856	32·5	2,034	47,737	23·4	2,140	9,030	4·2	5,672	9,303	1·6
„ 1848	18,680	349,730	18·7	7,024	201,385	28·7	2,531	29,115	11·5	2,639	7,255	2·7	6,153	10,091	1·6
„ 1849	19,435	410,220	21·1	8,634	78,887	9·1	2,944	36,403	12·3	2,578	21,741	8·4	6,417	10,625	1·6
„ 1850	28,568	556,167	19·5	3,403	99,535	29·2	3,832	40,144	10·5	2,838	5,613	2·0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1851	28,567	556,167	19·5	4,092	99,535	24·3	3,831	40,143	10·5	2,837	5,613	2·0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1852	29,623	733,321	24·8	6,426	132,311	20·6	1,327	34,330	25·9	2,375	5,987	2·5	16,745	29,691	1·7
„ 1853	16,823	498,704	29·6	2,947	96,980	32·9	411	9,431	22·9	1,978	4,512	2·3	14,045	21,286	1·5
„ 1854	7,553	154,202	20·4	2,289	50,787	22·2	411	10,269	24·9	1,636	2,751	1·7	21,645	33,917	1·5
„ 1855	12,827	250,091	19·5	5,341	130,746	24·5	691	14,339	20·7	3,297	8,382	2·5	31,443	53,455	1·7
„ 1856	42,686	1,148,011	26·9	17,800	614,613	34·5	1,548	45,150	29·2	11,017	59,796	5·4	40,111	83,284	2·1
„ 1857	80,154	1,858,756	23·2	25,024	641,679	25·6	2,233	69,548	31·1	16,281	36,895	2·3	51,910	81,049	1 6
„ 1858	87,230	1,808,438	20·7	40,222	1,249,800	31·1	5,409	156,458	28·9	20,697	51,115	2·4	75,536	137,475	1·8
„ 1859	78,234	1,563,112	19·9	77,526	2,160,357	27·9	5,322	115,619	21·7	30,026	108,466	3·6	86,162	113,542	1·4

91.—*Minor Crops.*—Efforts have been made from time to time to grow various crops other than those cited in Table LVI., but hitherto such efforts have been rewarded with but partial and intermittent success. Maize was cultivated to the following extent from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive :—

TABLE LVII.—MAIZE.

Year ending 31st March.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1854	19	60	3·2
1855	35	387	11·1
1856	121	3,142	26·0
1857	326	8,308	25·5
1858	445	6,558	14·7
1859	480	9,698	20·2

92. The cultivation of Turnips has not made equal progress :—

TABLE LVIII.—TURNIPS.

Year ending 31st March.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	355	2,909	8·2
1857	512	5,073	9·9
1858	355	1,583	4·5
1859	332	2,156	6·5

93.—*Minor Crops.*—The cultivation of peas, beans, and millet, mangel wurzel, sorghum, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, onions, and other minor crops, (exclusive of those cultivated in gardens) did not, in 1858–59, extend over 1,000 acres.

94.—*Gardens and Orchards.*—Gardens and Orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1858, at 4967. At the corresponding period of 1859, Gardens were put down at 5486, and orchards at 397 ; total, 5883 or an increase on the whole of 916 in the year.

95.—*Introduction of the Imphee and Sorghum.*—Seeds of the Imphee and Sorghum Saccharatum were distributed by me gratuitously to cultivators throughout most parts of Australia, in the middle of the year 1857. The Honorable E. Deas Thomson had some time previously introduced the sorghum into New South Wales, but of this I was not aware when I obtained the seeds of that plant from Europe. The Imphee, however, so far as I can learn, was never before brought to these shores. The sorghum has been tried, and it appears that it will grow and fructify profitably in Victoria generally ; but the imphee, although producing much more luxuriantly in stem and leaf than the sorghum, cannot, so far as my experiments have gone, be depended upon for ripening its seeds in this Colony. On the other hand, in New South Wales, I am assured, it has proved a decided success, and therefore, perhaps, it will eventually prove judicious for

Victorians to cultivate the plant for forage, from seed ripening annually in New South Wales.*

96. *Vine Growing.*—The subject of vine growing has at intervals obtained the earnest support of the press, and a few enterprising individuals among the general public have become cultivators; but private effort, both in New South Wales and Victoria, has been hitherto insufficient to do much more than to raise abundant expectations, that Australia will eventually be a great vine growing country. The following are the only figures obtainable in illustration of the CULTIVATION OF THE VINE in this Colony†:—

TABLE LIX.—Showing the Number of Acres under Vines, the Quantity of Grapes sold, and Wine and Brandy manufactured during each year, from 1843 to 1859 inclusive.

Year ending.	Extent of Land under Vines.	Grapes sold.	Wine manufactured.	Brandy manufactured.
	Acres.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
31st December 1843	4	—	—	—
„ 1844	10	—	—	—
„ 1845	37	—	—	—
31st March 1847	78	—	—	—
„ 1848	101	—	—	—
„ 1849	108	3,021	6,306	100
„ 1850	164	- - -	5,220	515
„ 1851	161	- - -	4,621	286
„ 1852	173	- - -	6,447	450
„ 1853	107	- - -	4,500	500
„ 1854	162	66,740	9,680	—
„ 1855	180	186,502	9,600	100
„ 1856	207	488.832	9,371	—
„ 1857	279	711,546	10,936	340
„ 1858	401	518,463	5,761	—
„ 1859	547	400,736	7,740	72

97. *Tobacco.*—Tobacco has been pretty constantly raised by squatters for use in dipping sheep for the scab, but the quantity grown has never been considerable. In 1841 seventy-two acres were returned as producing 1440 cwt.; and in 1859, there were sixty-six acres enumerated, which are said to have yielded 873 cwt. Between these two periods the quantity of land returned as cultivated for Tobacco varies from two acres to seventy-six acres.

GOLD PRODUCE.

98. *Produce of squatters and miners compared.*—We have already seen the total value of the exports of one great producing interest, viz., the Pastoral Class. We now come to an interest of still greater magnitude—the Gold Mining Class. During five and twenty years the squatters have freighted home-laden ships with wool, tallow, hides, and skins to the extent in declared value,‡ of upward of eighteen millions sterling (18,170,729*l.*), but in little more than eight years (1851–59) the gold miners of Victoria have produced, at the very least, upwards of eighty-seven millions' worth, in pounds sterling, of the precious ore.

* The following communication was made to me on the subject by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson:—

"My dear Sir, "Sydney, 17th September, 1859.

"In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the pleasure to state that the linphee has succeeded in this Colony beyond my most sanguine expectations. It grows very luxuriantly, throwing up as many as twelve and thirteen stems, in some cases, from a single seed, and growing to a height of twelve and fourteen feet. It also, in this genial climate, ripens to seed, and is quite as prolific in this respect as the sorghum. From the sixty seeds you were good enough to send me in 1857, although only twelve of them germinated, I succeeded in obtaining a very large quantity, which has enabled me to distribute it over every part of the Colony, and it is now fairly established as one of the staple productions of New South Wales. I now beg to send you a small supply of seed herewith, and if I find a favourable opportunity I will send you more.

"I hope from this statement you will be satisfied that the seed you were kind enough to give me was not unworthily bestowed. "Yours very truly,

"W. H. Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne. "E. DEAS THOMSON."

† In the elder Colony (New South Wales), Mr. Rolleston the Registrar-General, reports that the breadth of land under vine culture increased from 913 acres in 1854 to 1180 acres in 1858.

‡ The amount so declared on behalf of the squatters from 1837 to 31st Dec., 1850, for wool, tallow, and hides was (by Table VIII.) 4,372,147*l.*; and from 1st Jan. 1851, to 31st Dec. 1859, 13,798,582*l.* This of course is exclusive of the amounts realized annually by the sale of animal food and of the value of the increased numbers of live stock shewn in Table VII.

VICTORIA.—GOLD PRODUCE.

TABLE LX.—ESTIMATE of the PRODUCE of the GOLD FIELDS of VICTORIA EXPORTED from the Australian Colonies during the period from 1851 to 1859, both inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.			
	Balance of Exports over Imports as per Customs Returns of Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Balance of Exports over Imports, as per Customs Returns for Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of the Gold taken from Colonies by private hand.	Value of the Gross Produce of each Year, rated at a uniform price of 80*s.* per ounce¶.
	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	£	£	£	£
1851	145,146 14 16	- - -	145,146 14 6	508,013	- - -	508,013	580,587
1852	1,974,975 15 1	749,957 10 0*	2,724,933 5 1	6,912,415	2,624,851	9,537,266	10,899,733
1853	2,497,723 15 16	652,296 19 0†	3,150,020 14 16	9,366,464	2,446,114	11,812,578	12,600,083
1854	2,144,699 9 19	247,366 0 0	2,392,065 9 19	8,255,550	958,543	9,214,093	9,568,262
1855	2,751,535 8 16	41,530 3 0	2,793,065 8 16‖	10,994,150	166,120	11,070,270	11,172,261
1856	2,985,695 17 0	- - -	2,985,695 17 0	11,942,319	- - -	11,942,319	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528 8 0	- - -	2,761,528 8 0	10,983,966	- - -	10,983,966	11,046,113
1858	2,528,187 19 12	- - -	2,528,187 19 12	10,106,682	- - -	10,106,682	10,112,752
1859	2,280,675 13 0	- - -	2,280,675 13 0	9,120,971	- - -	9,120,971	9,122,702
	20,070,169 1 8	1,691,150 9 0‡	21,761,319 10 8§	78,100,530	6,195,628	84,296,158	87,045,276

* Of this quantity, 230,074 oz. 10. dwt. were taken to South Australia by escort.
† Of this amount, 213,441 oz. 10. dwt. were taken from the gold fields of Victoria by the Adelaide and Sydney escorts.
‡ The gold export duty came into operation in May, 1855, and it is not presumed that any considerable quantity of gold escaped official cognizance since after that period.
‖ Of this amount, 443,516 oz. 9 dwt. having been carried overland by escorts to Adelaide and Sydney, the quantity officially recorded as having been taken from the Colony is brought up to 20,513,685 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.; and if to this be added 174,966 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. in the banks and Government gold offices at the close of the year, the recorded produce up to the 31st December, 1859, comes to 20,688,652. 8 dwt. 16 gr.
§ One of our Melbourne gold brokers (Mr. Khull) in his estimate of unrecorded gold brought by hand from the gold fields, brings the gross produce to the close of the year 1859 to 23,69 ,189 oz., inclusive of unexported bullion; and exclusive of the latter, to 23,452,553 oz., being 1,691,234 oz. in excess of our estimate, which is based on the Customs entries of Victoria and of the neighbouring colonies. No doubt a considerable quantity of gold was, previous to the export duty, taken in passenger ships from all the colonies without being passed through the Customs, but no reliable data exist for estimating it. In addition to the exported gold given above (21,761,319 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.), the quantity remaining in the Colony, inclusive of an estimate for the amount in private hands, would bring the total produce up to 22,000,000 oz.
¶ The Customs value of the shipments of 1851 and 1852 was made at 70*s.* an ounce; in 1853 at 75*s.*: in 1854 partly at 75*s.* and partly at 80*s*; and in subsequent years the rate was, with few exceptions, 80*s.* The latter uniform rate is brought out for convenient comparison.

99. *Extent of quartz and alluvial mining.—Increase in the number of quartz miners.*—It is difficult to determine at present to what extent quartz mining has superseded alluvial mining. In March, 1857, only 3,035 miners (exclusive of Chinese) were returned in the census as being employed in quartz mining; in December, 1859, according to the estimates of the mining surveyors furnished to the Board of Science, the quartz miners amounted to 15,342. At the two periods, according to the same authorities, the total numbers of European males engaged in mining were respectively 62,211 and 100,591. The quartz miners have therefore apparently increased over 400 per cent., while the miners of all classes have increased only 61 per cent. At the close of 1859, the steam engines employed in alluvial mining numbered 285, and their total horse-power amounted to 3,821, while in quartz mining there were as many as 296 engines engaged, whose total horse-power amounted to 4,357½.

100.—*Increase of machinery on the gold fields.—Estimated value of all kinds of machinery on the gold fields.*—The progress made in the employment of machinery may be further approximately gathered from the following returns:—In the year 1856, when the yield of gold exceeded that of 1859 to the value of more than 2,800,000*l.*, the number of quartz-crushing machines and steam engines was 359, and 597 in 1859; in the former period the number of puddling machines was 3,540, and in the latter, 3982; and the number of whims had increased from 370 to 465. The improvement in the construction and power of machines is, however, reported as being relatively much greater than the increase in the number of them; and the mining surveyors estimate at present the value of all kinds of mining machinery at 1,155,923*l.*

101.—*Decrease of gold produce in* 1859.—It will be observed that the yield of gold in 1859 was nearly a tithe less than that of the previous year; but it is generally anticipated that this falling off will not continue. This is, however, but a matter of reasonable conjecture; and my official function is, I conceive, not to register hopes, but to record ascertained facts.

102.—*Conclusion.*—The preceding statistical notes will, I trust, be found sufficiently suggestive, to enable intelligent readers to deal for themselves with such points in the various tables as I have at present scarcely or not at all touched upon. A goodly-sized volume of judicious comments might easily be written on the innumerable details of

instructive interest these tables contain; showing, as they do, the genesis and growth of a young British people; and giving authentic proofs of what such a people has been able to accomplish, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of a new country, within a period scarcely exceeding in duration the time that it takes in the course of nature for a new-born child to become a man.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 31st December, 1859.

TASMANIA.

No. 16.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 90.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
August 18, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book or Statistics of Tasmania for the year 1859, which came to me from the Colonial Secretary's Office yesterday. The Returns are 57 in number.

2. The aggregate population, as computed from the census of 1857, is estimated at 85,968 souls, on 31st December 1859, exclusively of the military. The latter are now reduced to 170 rank and file, owing to the native insurrection in New Zealand. The male population exceeds the female by 11,030.

The assisted immigration was 721 at an expense of 9,430*l.*

The aborigines are five males and nine females.

The imports are valued at 1,163,907*l.*; the exports at 1,193,898*l.*

The receipts and disbursements of the general revenue were 310,228*l.* Balance creditor, 2,398*l.*

Of the land revenue, 119,197*l.* Balance creditor. 4,689*l.*

The tonnage entered and cleared at Hobart Town was 71,879. At Launceston, 49,027*l.*

The live stock—sheep, 1,697,199; cattle, 79,950; horses, 20,559.

The cultivation in acres, 208,619.

New land broken-up in 1859, 7,293.

Rural land sold in 1859, was 74,597 acres for 78,977*l.*, or 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

Town and suburban land, 2,061 acres for 19,609*l.*, or 9*l.* 10*s.* per acre. The system of selling land on credit has been in operation for two and a half years. The lands sold on credit engagements were 155,330 acres, for 233,238*l.*, and have been redeemed to the extent of 153,239*l.*, the defaulters, whose purchases amounted to 2,412*l.* 15*s.*, being little over one per cent.

Depasturing land, acres, licensed, 1,751,051, on rental of 22,307*l.*

Number of acres in the colony, 14,482,892, of which are already granted or sold 2,977,295.

Public debt on 30th June 1860, 329,060*l.*

Banks.—The five banks, of which three are local and two London banks, had in 1859 a total liability of 991,276*l.*, and assets, 1,633,046*l.* And on 30th June 1860—liabilities, 1,023,113*l.*; assets, 1,913,207*l.*

Insolvencies in 1859 were ten in number:—Scheduled liabilities, 130,445*l.*; scheduled assets, 91,618*l.*

Convictions in Supreme Court were—felonies, 121; and misdemeanors, 29.

In Recorder's Court, Launceston,—crimes against the person, 12; and crimes against property, 22.

The executions in 1859 were 12, all convicts or ex-convicts.

The greatest number of persons confined in the colonial gaols in 1859 at any one time was 154; the cases of sickness were 299, and no deaths.

The civil cases tried before the Supreme Court in 1859 were 42; the actions tried in Court of Requests were 902.

The number and description of convicts in Tasmania on 31st December 1859, comprised 21 prisoners under sentence of transportation, 42 serving probation for

TASMANIA. ticket-of-leave, 6 under special order of detention. The number maintained by the Home Government was 548, including 42 females; 242, including 9 females, by the Colonial Government. Of this aggregate of 790, 401 are under penal servitude, 49 under sentence of hard labour, 172 under magisterial sentence, 99 in hospitals and invalids. In orphan schools in Hobart Town, there are 460 children, 220 of whom are at Imperial charge, and 240 chargeable to the colony. Besides the 548 prisoners, there are 212 paupers (free by servitude) maintained by the Home Government, and 213 by the colony; the majority of these also belonged to the same class.

On 31st December 1859, there were 975 convicts not chargeable to either Home or Local Government, because either earning their own livelihood, or illegally at large, in or out of the colony. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Government for convict service is estimated by the Comptroller-General at this date to be 51,000*l.* Of this sum probably 11,802*l.* will be due from the colony for colonial convicts and paupers, thus leaving the probable actual expenditure from Imperial funds, 39,198*l.* Of this latter sum 3,500*l.* may be required for lunatics at the asylum, New Norfolk, 4,500*l.* for orphan school, 1,200*l.* for patients in colonial hospital, 250*l.* for convicts in Launceston gaol, and 6,000*l.* in aid of police and gaols, leaving 23,740*l.* as the amount to be expended for management, direct control, and incidental expenses of the Imperial convict service.

Education.

At the South or Hobart Town side of the island, Mr. Stutzer, M.A., Cantab, the Inspector of Schools, reports that the schools dependent on Government aid were 50 in number, with 2,742 children; being an increase of about 300 on the preceding year. Towards its close a new plan of classification was approved, by which the teacher's emoluments are regulated upon a graduated scale. The general object is to make the schools depend move on the exertions of the teachers, and less upon direct Government aid. 18 schools have as yet come under the new plan, and the saving is about 400*l.* per annum. In the most expensive schools upon this scale, the total cost of each pupil is rather under 3*l.* per head; in the cheapest it is 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Stutzer remarks that every other question connected with the schools is of little importance compared with the paramount importance of securing good teachers. The Board will find little difficulty in raising subscriptions to supplement the salaries of masters who are notoriously equal to their work; and instead of the present uniform rate of ninepence per week, he proposes four rates, viz., twenty shillings per quarter, one shilling, ninepence, and fourpence per week; the few unable to pay the lowest of these rates to be admitted on special certificate.

The order and discipline preserved in the schools is stated to be excellent. In the first half of 1860, the actual state of knowledge among the children had been thoroughly tested by competitive examinations. The result had conclusively shown that the pupils from the best of the Government schools are at least fully equal to any others of their age in Tasmania. The children are taught the Sacred Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, general and physical geography, English and general history, and grammar; the female children, needlework, and in most of the schools, both sexes, singing. The extras are a little French and Latin, in three of the schools, and the rudiments of Euclid and Algebra. The number at present studying the higher geography is about 300; most of the children above the age of eight have a rough knowledge of general geography. The pains bestowed upon teaching arithmetic has been very great. The number able to work sums higher than the first four rules is 708; in addition to 112 studying Euclid and Algebra. Some of the children are able to calculate by mental arithmetic easy questions with remarkable rapidity and accuracy. Grammar is universally attended to, and so far successfully, that most children of eight years of age are able to parse a sentence with correctness. Miss Kent, a pupil of Hullah, instructs a large class at the central school, and from this it is hoped that a number of well-trained pupils will proceed. A drawing master, Mr. Northcote, has also been lately appointed. The masters employed by the Southern Board consist of some trained in the national schools at home; of others without special training, educated in university or collegiate establishments; and of others taken on from time to time, without such advantages, in order to fill vacancies on the third class schools.

Of masters who can deservedly be called good, there are fully 18, and of these, eight are men of superior attainments and decided natural ability. Three of these eight are members of Scotch universities. The trained masters from the national schools at home have a general advantage as to organization, but in other respects are scarcely equal to those who have had the benefit of university education. The best of all descriptions are

from Scotland and the north of England. The salaries, with contingent advantages, enjoyed by the majority under the Southern Board are, on the average, more than double the amounts given at home; but in about twenty of the schools they are barely sufficient for comfortable subsistence. The only means of securing qualified persons for the inferior situations is by ensuring to them promotion to vacancies. With this view, a classification is adopted, and the promotions which have taken place, with one exception, have been conducted on this scale. The teachers employed by the Southern Board are thought by Mr. Stutzer to be superior, as a class, to those in similar positions at home. Future vacancies in superior schools will be supplied by pupil-teachers. In another year or two they may be looked to for a steady supply of trained teachers; four of them have already been made available, and are reported to be decidedly superior in method and power of teaching to others, much their seniors, who have not been systematically trained. The pupil-teachers at present employed are 21, in addition to the four who act as assistant teachers. The standard of proficiency required at the annual examinations was, for last year, higher than that for the first-class masters under the Irish Board.

The northern inspector, Mr. T. Stephens, B. A., Oxon, regrets that in his district it has been yet found impossible to procure, except in a few isolated instances, any but unskilled and inexperienced teachers, who are, as a body, destitute of any special training or peculiar fitness for their work. In a few of the best schools the reading is as intelligent as could be desired; in a few others, while the mechanical part of the reading is satisfactory, it is unaccompanied by any corresponding action of the intellectual faculties. Occasionally, a class working sums in the double rule of three are unacquainted with proportion; another, professing a knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions and the higher rules, fail to solve questions only requiring a knowledge of the tables of weights and measures.

An organizing master (Mr. Pears) of the Southern Board, eminently well qualified, and discharging his duties with tact and discretion, produced permanent improvement in only three out of ten schools, although these schools were under teachers who, Mr. Stephens had reason to hope, would have profited by the assistance of Mr. Pears. The northern schools are 34, the children who attended during some part of the year 1859 being 2,217, of whom 50 per cent. are under 8 years of age, and only 12 per cent. above 11 years of age. The teachers are, males 27 and females 28.

The total sum appropriated for educational purposes is 12,000*l.*

With the advice of my Executive Council, I appointed a Commission "to make inquiry "into the state of superior and general education in Tasmania, and the adequacy of the "existing means for its promotion;" and the report of the Commissioners is annexed.* The testimony of the witnesses examined was almost unanimous as to the general excellence of the elementary education imparted in the schools under the control of the State; the necessity and justice of extending to the higher branches of education some assistance proportionate to that which is given liberally to the lower; the value of the efforts that have been made for superior education by the established grammar schools; the difficulty of sustaining those efforts; and the strong claim which such schools possess to public recognition and support. The Commission recommend that the High School, the Hutchins school,—both in Hobart Town,—and the grammar school in Launceston, should receive Government aid, rather than be driven out of the field by the creation of new grammar schools. The recommended aid is proposed to be given conditionally on inspection by the State; on being open to all classes, religious and social; on having a sufficient number of duly-qualified teachers; the aid to be the establishment of scholarships of several degrees of value, tenable by boys from 14 to 17 years of age, the candidates having reached a certain prescribed standard of proficiency. For every exhibition, a proportionate money payment to the head master as provision for the tuition of the exhibitioner. It is admitted that a college or collegiate school will be ultimately required, although the present is not the time for its establishment. The exhibitions are proposed to be 54 in all; 18 for each of the three grammar schools, viz.—18 at 0 to pupil and 20*l.* to master, 360*l.*; 18 at 12*l.* to pupil and 20*l.* to master, 576*l.*; and 18 at 18*l.* to pupil and 30*l.* to master, 864*l.*; totals, 540*l.* to pupils, and 1,260*l.* to masters; in all, 1,800*l.* The tuition payment for scholars to be divided between principal and vice-principal in the proportion of two to one, so as to raise their salaries (when all the scholarships were filled up) to 700*l.* and 350*l.* respectively. The report of the Commission has been laid before the Legislature, and I think is likely to be adopted; if modified at all, the change would probably be still more favourable to the grammar schools on whose buildings, endowments, prestige, and established character the State desires to graft a superior education under its control and inspection.

* Not printed.

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I append the reports of Messrs. Stutzer and Stephens, the inspectors of schools.*
Competitive examinations are held as follow:—
At the Hutchins' school, among its pupils for the Newcastle scholarships, four in number, tenable for two years, each of value of 12*l.*
At the High School, ditto, ditto, and also the MacNaughten scholarship, value 15*l.*, tenable for two years.
The private schools to superior schools:—
Two exhibitions of 50*l.* each.
The Government schools to superior schools:—
Two exhibitions of 32*l.* and 16*l.* each.
For the degree of Associate of Arts, next September.
For the two Tasmanian scholarships of 200*l.* each, to be awarded in 1861 to Tasmanian students, at a home university.

Ecclesiastical.

The Statistics of the Church of England for 1859 were printed for the House of Assembly, and are annexed to this despatch. There are 29 colonial chaplains, paid by the Colonial Government, and 13 incumbents of parishes unpaid by the State.

The total stipends were	£11,342
Fees	604
Rent of glebes	1,016
Other sources	854
Pew rents	1,491
Offertories	2,936
Churches and chapels, or stations	95
Number of seats	13,619
Ditto attendants	6,600
Ditto communicants	1,725
Ditto Sunday scholars	1,280

Annexed* also is the third session proceedings of the Synod of the Church of England. It consists of the lord bishop, the clergy, and 56 elected laymen.

The Church of Scotland has	9 ministers
The Free Church of ditto	4 „
The Wesleyan Church	11 „
The Church of Rome, 1 bishop and 10 priests, and 1 convent of Sisters of Mercy.	
The Independents have	12 ministers
The Baptists have	1 „

There are Jews' synagogues in Hobart Town and Launceston.

Legislation.

Forty-five Acts were passed in 1859. Their titles are to be found in the Blue Book herewith forwarded. Two were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, viz., the Act to abolish, on certain terms, State aid to religion, which was disallowed; and the Act to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council, which was allowed.

The allowed Act to amend the Constitution has been met with a Bill in the Legislative Council to effect its repeal; the repealing Bill passed the Legislative Council, but was rejected in the House of Assembly.

As respects State aid to religion, the Legislative Council are averse from further legislation on the question, at least until after the next general election of the Assembly shall take place.

The non-allowed Act is causing discussion in the Assembly as to the fairness of the present distribution of State aid to the churches. The Roman Catholic bishop and others of the Church of Rome who were petitioners against the disallowance of the Act, and favourable to the abolition of State aid on the terms proposed in the disallowed Act, are applicants for a redistribution of the amounts to the various churches on the ground that the Church of England and the Church of Scotland have too much of State aid, and the Church of Rome too little, and apply for a sum of money to remedy the alleged injustice. The result is not likely to be arrived at before the departure of this mail.

* Not printed.

Explorations.

The Government geologist, Mr. Charles Gould, at the close of 1859 completed a geologic map of the Fingal district, embracing an area of 600 square miles up to the granite Mount Victoria, and last summer mapped the south-western portion from Marlborough and Lake St. Clair to Cradle Mountain and Bond's Plains, to which locality Mr. Ronald C. Gunn conducted another expedition from the north-west coast.

Their reports* accompany this despatch, together with a map by Mr. Gould of the south-west portion. It does not appear at all likely that the districts hitherto examined will prove auriferous. In the south-west the vallies of Cuvier, Collingwood, and King's River may be occupied, and between Cradle Mount and Middlesex Plains there is land said to be rich in herbage. Lake St. Clair was found to have deep water; the soundings in one part gave 550 feet. Appended to Mr. Gould's report is a table of heights, and a series of barometrical observations. Mr. Gunn found good land on the Leven River. The surveyor-general, Mr. Calder, in a report annexed, has given an account of lands near the Pattersonia, the Piper, and the Ringarooma Rivers.

The surveyor Tully explored between the South Esk River and Cape Portland; Mr. Lette between the rivers Blyth and Emu, Cam and Inglis, and Rocky Cape or Detention River; Mr. Scott on the district north-east of Launceston. The reports are annexed.

In these districts there is a large quantity of available land.

A road from Hobart Town to the Huon is also in progress. Mr. George Innes, the district surveyor, conducted an expedition to connect the Huon River from Hospital Bay, by a road to the Picton and Arve Rivers; his report is also annexed.

Introduction of Salmon.

I also annex a report of an examination of the river Derwent and its tributaries to its junction with the river Ouse, by Mr. Alexander Black, showing the suitableness of the coast and river waters of Tasmania for the health and propagation of Salmon.

Mr. Black had charge of the unsuccessful experiment of Salmon ova on board the ship "S. Curling" via Melbourne to Hobart Town, The experiment will be renewed at the cost of the colony.

Defences.

I forward states of the Queen's regular troops, and of the volunteer force in Tasmania. The military are detachments of the 12th and 40th regiments, numbering in all 170 rank and file. The volunteers number 500, and are at present far from having attained an efficient condition; the volunteer movement is one of very recent origin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

REPORT of Mr. BLACK on the INTRODUCTION of SALMON.

SIR, Hobart Town, August 13, 1860.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with the instructions of the Government of Tasmania, to submit the following Report on the practicability of introducing Salmon Ova from Britain into this colony:—

In the first place, I propose to show that the coast and river water of Tasmania is in every way suitable to the health and propagation of the Salmon, with directions how to choose the best site for a piscicultural establishment.

On the 29th June I commenced to examine the Derwent and its tributaries up to its junction with the Ouse, and the River Ouse up to Mr. Edol's farm.

The gentlemen residing on the banks courteously aided me in my examination, and afforded me every information relative to the river, with the exception of its temperature.

The river I find to be a tortuous brisk-running stream, with here and there ledges of rock lying in its bed, in parts longitudinally, sometimes transversely. None of these ledges will impede the Salmon when migrating. At these spots the stream flows rapidly over or between the rocks, as the case may be, diverging into long reaches, and, at this period of the year, flowing fully from bank to bank (slightly tinged, yet clear), over a fine gravelly bottom, into deep pools finely shaded by steep woody banks. In similar pools in its native rivers, the Salmon delights to loiter when ascending the river from the sea. Then again, as links connecting some of the reaches, the river spreads out (before

* The Reports being voluminous are not printed.

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it converges) and runs swiftly over a fine gravelly bottom, admirably adapted for spawning beds. From information derived, as I before stated, this appears to be the general character of the Derwent, and of several of its affluents up to their tributary lakes. These are situated in a cold sterile country—a circumstance which will greatly tend to maintain during the summer months the low temperature of the streams they feed, which is so necessary to the acclimatising and propagation of the Salmon. It appears also that these streams are subject to frequent inundations and violent currents, which will prove very destructive to the ova and fry. As an equipoise, however, to these destructive agencies, which point to the expediency of maintaining a system of artificial rearing, the rivers are singularly void of predaceous fishes, so that what the floods spare are not likely to be devoured as prey. Thus far the Derwent compares favourably with the finest Salmon streams in Britain. But the real question to be considered as affecting the experiment of acclimatising the Salmon in Tasmania, is the temperature of its rivers, coast waters, and climate. I may here observe, that the result of many experiments I have made on the Salmon ova proves that, in a temperature of water exceeding 55°, a healthy condition of ovum will not be long maintained. Hence I infer, that in water of that average temperature the Salmon will cease to propagate; and in a temperature of 60° the ovum instantly dies.

I shall now proceed to show, by comparison of temperature, and by relative position, that the waters of Tasmania are considerably below the maximum temperature in which the Salmon ceases to propagate; and, unless it be the circumstance of hot winds and severe droughts visiting the Island during the embryo stage of the first brood, I see nothing else to apprehend.

The temperature of the Tay and Tweed in the end of last January (the most inclement month ever recorded in our meteorological tables) was 36°, whilst in July that of the Derwent was 44°, that of the Ouse 41°·3. In the former case the difference is only 8°, in the latter only 5°·3. This, however, is not a fair comparison, inasmuch as these streams take their rise in the coldest mountain ranges in Britain. A just comparison will be, both as respects the river and the coast water, the west and south of Ireland. There is the Shannon, which rises in the Loughs of Roscommon, Westmeath, and Clare. There are the little rivers of Kerry running out of several small lakes in that country, and the Laune issuing from the Killarney Lakes. All these rivers and lakes abound with Salmon of a fine quality. The central and west of Ireland where these loughs are situated, but particularly the south (Kerry), is celebrated for possessing the highest temperature within the British Isles; and, certainly, if I am informed rightly, differs widely in aspect and climate from the mountainous region whence flow the Derwent and its affluents.

These rivers also debouch into coast water that cannot differ more than 1° or 2° from that of Tasmania, from the circumstance that a branch of the gulf stream (Rennel's current) flows obliquely across the channel, and either impinges on that portion of the coast or sweeps closely by it,—no doubt slightly influencing the coast water, as its warm water certainly somewhat modifies the climate.

The end of last February, on the coast of Wales, the channel water was 46°·5, that of the coast water of Tasmania was 51° in July, only 4½° difference. I infer that the average difference cannot exceed 4°.

Therefore it appears that the thermal condition of the river and coast waters of this island does not differ materially from that of the natural habitat of the Salmon; and the geographical position of Tasmania in respect to oceanic currents is not dissimilar to that of Ireland. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to infer that, whilst the rivers of the colony are suitable for a nursery and habitation for Salmon, the adjacent marine feeding grounds will afford abundance of food, and the temperature of the water prove congenial to the fish.

I recommend the following as fitting spots for the reception of the ova on its arrival:—The first, on the right bank of the Styx, two miles above its junction with the Derwent; the second, on the right bank of Russell's Falls, a few hundred yards from its mouth; and finally, a spot between a rocky cliff of considerable elevation and the right bank of the Ouse, a short distance below Mr. Edol's farm. This last is peculiarly eligible. The success of the experiment depends entirely upon the temperature of the water. I therefore suggest that, at each of the above-named points, the temperature of the water should be accurately ascertained (with a tested thermometer) each day about 3 P.M. during the ensuing summer, and the spot found to have the lowest temperature selected.

In the selection of these spots I have been guided by the advantages of their being above the highest point of inundation, yet permitting the river water to be easily led on to them, and the circumstance of their affording an easy egress to the smolt and of being close in the vicinity of fine spawning beds, on which the spawning fish can be captured for the purpose of artificial propagation without injuring it. The North West Bay River pond may be of use as an accessory to the experiment; and, not knowing that it was possible to convey the vivarium any distance by land without injuring the ova, it is the best place that could have been selected. But now this difficulty is obviated entirely, as the vivarium will be so constructed that it can easily be embarked with the ova in it, transhipped at Melbourne, and borne on men's shoulders up to the breeding ponds at any of the indicated spots, without in the slightest degree injuring the ova. If even another spot in a different stream was selected in which to deposit a few ova, it might be of advantage.

I shall now proceed to describe the most feasible means to be adopted for conveying the ova from England to the breeding ponds of Tasmania.

A manager and two assistants are indispensable. With respect to funds, this matter should be clearly and definitely settled in accordance with the estimate that may be approved of by the Government, so that no impediment from this cause can arise to mar the arrangements of the manager; and, as the success of the experiment will wholly depend upon him, no interference whatever should be permitted with his plans and arrangements. I presume that, if the Australian Association were requested by the Tasmanian Government, they would cheerfully afford the manager their valuable advice and assistance.

With respect to the selection of a ship, a large and fast vessel is more suitable than a smaller one. If such a one is on the berth in Liverpool, the preference should be given thereto, inasmuch as it

appears on the average that the passage to Melbourne is less from that port than from London. Liverpool is also nearer the spot whence the ova is likely to be obtained; consequently any unnecessary journey by rail, so prejudicial to the ova, is avoided. The end of January or beginning of February is the best season to embark the ova.

The plan of apparatus used for the late experiment, modified and extended, should be adopted for any future experiment, inasmuch as, notwithstanding its inaccuracy of detail, together with the unusually adverse circumstances under which it was tried, a part of the ova was conveyed to 30° south latitude, and then the cause of death resulted from the ice being expended.

The following is a description of a suitable apparatus:—The form of frame frustrum of a cone; bars of galvanised iron, connected with cross bars at top and bottom; spirally round this is a trough 1 foot wide by 4 inches deep, divided into compartments; placed in this is a peculiar perforated tile of glass, with glass cover, to contain the ova; a tank, capacity 250 gallons, on deck, one of same dimensions on the deck below,—the former a feeding tank, the latter receives the water after passing through the vivarium; inserted in the deck tank is a 1¼ inch copper pipe, well tinned, led entirely round the ice-house, whence it emerges and is led with a flexible joint into the upper compartment of the vivarium; the water flowing through it is carried by a pipe into the tank on the lower deck, whence it is force-pumped up into the tank on the upper deck through an aërating machine, which also contains a stratum of granulated charcoal, through which the water percolates; an ice-house of 25 tons capacity; tanks to contain 6 tuns of water. All these must be lined with block tin. A frigorific machine of a peculiar construction: this is to be used in the event of any casualty occurring to the ice-house, or the ice failing. In the event of any of the ova hatching, a kind of fountain tray will be provided in which to place them. This will require a small feeder with tubing, a quantity of elastic bands and tubes, pails, force-pump, &c.; a few gallons of deodorising fluid, and a carboy of sulphuric acid, or a quantity of either, carpenter's tools, nails, &c., and spare boards, tin and lead, and a set of thermometers and test tubes.

It will also be advisable, if by force of weather or otherwise the ship has to put into the Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro, &c., for the manager to be supplied with a letter of credit.

The following is an approximate estimate of the cost:—

	£
Ice-house, capacity 25 tons, water tanks to contain 6 tuns, vivaria, frigorific apparatus, and requisites connected therewith	500
Ice, 25 tons, at 5*l.* per ton	125
Procuring ova and water	49
Freight of 80 tons at 4*l.* per ton	320
Passage of 2 assistants with families, say 6 people at 16*l.* each	96
Passage of manager	60
Wages of 2 men at 75*l.* each per annum	150
Salary of manager	500
In addition, for travelling expenses in Britain, 20*s.* per day	50
For incidental expenses	150
A letter of credit for 100*l.*	100
And 10 per cent. for contingencies	200
	£2,200

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

As an Addendum to this Report, it now only remains for me to point out what arrangements are necessary to render this enterprise of permanent good to the colony.

I beg leave to remark, that it will be very unwise indeed to commence a very costly, difficult, and delicate experiment,—an experiment involving a question of so much importance to the colony,—and, in a fit of false economy, imperil the success thereof by not completing the whole of the arrangements requisite to ensure it. I believe breeding ponds suited to the circumstances of the case, and the climate, to be as indispensable a part of the arrangements in the latter part of the experiment as the ice-house is in the former. Therefore I advise that the manager be instructed to obtain in Europe every information relative to the most recent improvements in pisciculture, and to prepare a modified plan of a breeding establishment, adapting modern improvements to the difference of the climate and the temperature of this country. This plan, with working instructions, can be transmitted so as to reach the colony in sufficient time to admit of the ponds being prepared for the reception of the ova prior to its arrival. The vivarium will be so constructed that the ova will remain in it until it is hatched. The embryo fish can then easily glide into the pond prepared for it, where it will remain two years as fry; at the end of that time it changes its appearance, and is ready for its first journey to the sea. It has now become a smolt, and during its migrations it is gregarious; at this period, as it descends the river, evil-disposed persons may easily capture and destroy the whole brood, thereby inflicting a serious pecuniary loss, and an irretrievable injury upon the colony. In order to guard against the possibility of such a disastrous occurrence, I beg leave to recommend the following system, as calculated to afford effectual protection to the fish, whilst, at the same time, it will commence and complete the organisation of the fisheries in the most efficient and most economic manner.

In the order noted hereafter, introduce from Britain thirty-five married salmon fishermen, of good character and of industrious habits. Men of this class are not always to be obtained; therefore early steps should be taken to secure in time the services of men indispensable in this case, but under any circumstances a valuable acquisition to a colony. The duties of these men will be varied and arduous; viz., acting as water-bailiffs for the prevention of poaching, fishing, repairing the fishing-

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gear, attending to the ponds, and removing from the bed of the river matter obstructive to fishing or obnoxious to the fish.

When the river is adequately stocked, and the fisheries fully established, the question may arise, whether it will be advisable to rent the fishings to these men?

It will now be in place to make some remarks on the process of stocking the river, and show how quickly this may be accomplished. Then, with reference to the introduction of the ova, I do not think it at all hazardous to predict that of 50,000 ova embarked, 30,000 will be landed alive, and placed in the ponds prepared for them. Two years after their introduction they will leave the ponds in the shape of smolt, and proceed to sea, where they will continue from six to ten weeks; they will then re-enter the river, and slowly wend their way up it until they arrive in the vicinity of the pond. Being now fecund, they will select a suitable bed for spawning, and each female will deposit 5,000 ova. I assume that 10,000 grilse have been returned to the river: 5,000 of these are females, which will deposit the astonishing quantity of 25,000,000 ova about two years and eight months after its introduction. The following tabular statement will show the rate of increase, the number and weight of the fish after each journey to the sea, and the proper appellation of each. Marvellous as this increase appears, I have no doubt but that this rate of increase will be fully maintained in the waters of Tasmania.

Date.	Ova Ponds.	Ova River.	Grilse, weight 6 lbs.	Salmon, 1st Year, weight 12 lbs.	Salmon, 2nd Year, weight about 20 lbs.	Salmon, 3rd Year, weight about 30 lbs.
1st & 2nd Year	Fry and Smolt.		—	—	—	—
3rd Year -	300,000	24,000,000	10,000	—	—	—
4th Year -	300,000	48,000,000	None.	8,000	—	—
5th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	350,000	None.	6,000	—
6th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	500,000	300,000	None.	4,000
7th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	The River is now fully stocked.			

The river may in the sixth year be considered adequately stocked, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of fish.

The next question to be considered is,—at what time will it be advisable to commence fishing? Assuming the process of stocking the river to go on in the ratio set forth in the preceding table, the fishing may be commenced in the order exhibited in the following tabular statement, without in the least impeding the operation of stocking the river. The first, second, and third columns are the date, name of fish, and weight; the fourth column, the number of fish in the river; the fifth, the number of fish that may be taken out of the river without detriment to stocking it; the sixth, weight in pounds of annual take of fish; and seventh, price; the eighth, the annual account sales of each kind; ninth, total annual account sales.

Year.	Name of Fish.	Weight.	No. of Fish in River.	Annual Take.	Weight of Annual Take.	Price per lb.	Account Sales per Annum.	Total Annual Account Sales.
		lbs.			lbs.	s. d.	£	£
3d -	Grilse -	6	10,000	500	3,000	1 6	250	250
4th -	Salmon -	12	7,500	1,000	12,000	1 6	900	900
5th -	Grilse -	6	365,000	60,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	34,500
Ditto -	Salmon -	20	4,500	500	10,000	1 6	7,500	
6th -	Grilse -	6	Infinite	50,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	74,250
Ditto -	Salmon -	12	200,000	50,000	600,000	1 6	45,000	
Ditto -	Salmon -	30	3,000	100	3,000	1 6	2,250	

In order to protect the fish, and to fish the river on this system, the men will have to be introduced in the following order:—Five men the first year, five the second, ten the third, and fifteen the fourth year. I think this will be a sufficient nucleus round which to gather men procurable in the colony.

The river should be divided, from where it first contracts its banks up to the breeding ponds, into fishing stations four or five miles apart. By the end of the fourth year, at each of these stations, house accommodation should be erected for four bailiff fishermen and their families.

From the beginning of the third year subsequent to the colonisation of the fish, the "plant" generally should be augmented each year, to meet the demands of the subsequent year's fishing.

In the fourth year a depôt ice-house will be requisite, at some spot convenient to the wharf in Hobart Town, for the reception of the imported ice, and for the Salmon intended for exportation; when it can be put up in boxes packed with straw, and deposited in the ice-house of the steamer. By this means it will be carried to the principal markets in the colonies as fresh as when embarked. In the fifth year, possibly, one or two district ice-houses will be required.

In the fourth year, perhaps, 50 tons of ice will be required. A contract should be made to ensure a regular supply, at least 400 tons annually, from the Wenham Lake Ice Company. Henceforth the demand will be regular. This, however, may probably incite local enterprise to procure it from one of the islands lying south of this, where it, no doubt, can be procured at a rate to pay. In this year, also, the export freight will be a considerable item in the account. A contract may be made with the manager of the regular steamers to put up in their hold a permanent ice-house, in which to carry the fish to market.

In this year, "Fishing Licences" may be granted to qualified persons, and under certain restrictions.

By pursuing this system, the market will have time to be developed. People will gradually become acquainted with the best mode of turning this new source of wealth to profitable account; and in the sixth year (the year in which I assume the river to be adequately stocked) the river will be not only effectually protected, but fished to the best advantage. There will then be the means of speedily and cheaply conveying the produce to a market which has been gradually expanding.

AN ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE requisite to complete the FISHERIES by the end of the FIFTH YEAR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FIRST YEAR.						
Cost of introduction of ova	2,200	0	0			
Principal piscicultural establishment and houses	1,500	0	0			
				3,700	0	0
SECOND YEAR.						
Ten bailiff fishermen, at 30*s.* per week each; manager, 700*l.* per annum	1,480	0	0			
Ten houses at fishing stations, each 120*l.*	1,200	0	0			
Boats and fishing gear	80	0	0			
One spring cart, 22*l.*; horse, 20*l.*	42	0	0			
Forage for horse, 35*l.*; food for fry, 15*l.*	50	0	0			
				2,852	0	0
THIRD YEAR.						
Twenty bailiff fishermen, at 78*l.* each, 1,560*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	2,260	0	0			
New boats and nets, 60*l.*; repairing old, 20*l.*	80	0	0			
Ten additional houses at stations, 120*l.* each	1,200	0	0			
Two spring carts and horses, 84*l.*	84	0	0			
Forage for three horses, 105*l.*; food for fry, 15*l.*	120	0	0			
				3,764	0	0
FOURTH YEAR.						
Thirty-five bailiff fishermen, 78*l.* each, 2,730*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	3,430	0	0			
Cost of ice-house in Hobart Town, &c.	700	0	0			
Fifteen additional houses for men at stations, each 120*l.*	1,800	0	0			
New boats and nets, 60*l.*; repairing old, 20*l.*	80	0	0			
Two hundred boxes for fish, 20*s.*, 200*l.*; fifty tons ice, at 7*l.*, 350*l.*	550	0	0			
Repairs of cart, horse, &c., 15*l.*; forage and food for horses and fry, 120*l.*	135	0	0			
				6,695	0	0
FIFTH YEAR.						
Forty men, 3,120*l.*; salesman, 120*l.*; clerk, 200*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	4,170	0	0			
Four hundred tons ice, at 7*l.* per ton	2,800	0	0			
Four hundred tons freight to various ports, at 40*s.*	800	0	0			
New boats and gear, 50*l.*; repairing old, 30*l.*	80	0	0			
One hundred fish boxes, 20*s.*, 100*l.*; two district ice-houses, 300*l.* each	700	0	0			
Two carts with horses, 84*l.*; repairing, &c. old, 30*l.*	114	0	0			
Forage for horses, 175*l.*; food for fry, 20*l.*	195	0	0			
				8,859	0	0
				£25,870	0	0
BY CREDIT.						
Account sales of third year, 3,000 lbs. fish, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	250	0	0			
Ditto fourth year, 12,000 ditto ditto	900	0	0			
Ditto fifth year, 370,000 ditto ditto	34,500	0	0			
				35,650	0	0
Balance				£9,780	0	0
By account sales of sixth year, 963,000 lbs., at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.				£74,250	0	0

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

South Australia.

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No. 17.

No. 17.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir R. G. MacDonnell, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 463.)

Government House, Adelaide,
December 19, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Province for the year 1859. The alterations and improvements made in the statistical tables of the colony during the current year have no doubt been one of the causes of the Blue Book reaching me so late as November.

Since then my time has been, and still is, so entirely occupied by other business, that I do not think that I should do justice to the subject were I to attempt the compilation myself of a report on the Blue Book, a report which is in some degree rendered unnecessary on several subjects by the full details which I supplied in my despatch of the 10th October last year.

Enclosure. I therefore think it better to forward the volume at once, than to detain it another month, especially as I am enabled to supply a very valuable commentary on the statistics of the colony by Mr. Josiah Boothby, principal clerk in the chief secretary's office, and the gentleman entrusted with the superintendence of the new statistical tables of the province.

I hope the next Blue Book will be compiled sufficiently soon to enable me to furnish for early publication those details of political interest and those deductions which may be deemed specially appropriate to my own vocation.

Meantime I recommend that Mr. Boothby's annexed summary should be published with this despatch.

I have, &c.
RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Report to the Honourable George Marsden Waterhouse, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, South Australia,
September 29, 1860.

Sir,

In presenting the Statistical Register of South Australia for the year 1859, I have the honour to explain, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the circumstances under which this volume appears in a more amplified form than hitherto adopted.

His Excellency having in July of last year drawn the attention of the neighbouring governments to the desirableness of simultaneous action in the several colonies with reference to the census, Mr. Archer, the Registrar-General of Victoria, submitted that his Excellency's proposition should be followed up, "not only as regards unity in point of time, but also as regards unity of system in the "compilation" of ascertained facts. At the same time Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General of New South Wales, suggested that "the progress of agricultural, commercial, mining, and other industrial "pursuits might be indicated in a similar way throughout Australia," and spoke of such an arrangement as tending to facilitate comparison "between the social statistics of each colony and the mother "country, and generally to promote the aims of modern statistical science."

The Government of Victoria expressed a hope that the views of Mr. Archer, to the effect that the three colonies should "not only unite in regard to the enumeration of the people, but to recast and "assimilate in concert all 'blue book' and other statistics on a scientific and practical basis," would meet with the concurrence of the Governments of New South Wales and South Australia; whilst at the same time this Government was invited by that of New South Wales to "join in such measures "as may be calculated to secure uniformity in statistics of such importance."

The Government of South Australia, fully admitting the correctness of these views, and being desirous to carry them into effect as far as then practicable, directed the preparation of new statistical tables, in which, by various modifications in form, re-classification of subjects, and introduction of additional information not hitherto published, some approximation might be made to the more elaborate system adopted in the neighbouring colonies, and a preliminary step be taken towards that

"unity of system" acknowledged by eminent statists to be of the most essential importance in all statistical inquiries.

In endeavouring to carry out these instructions I have amended several of the old tabular forms, and introduced new comparative and other tables, embodying a variety of additional information more closely assimilating to that contained in the statistical returns of the neighbouring colonies; and with a view to direct special attention to the more prominent features of those tables which particularly exhibit the social progress of the colony and the development of its resources, I beg to append the following synoptical remarks.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The number of births registered during the year 1859 was 5,738, giving a per-centage of 4·84 on the estimated population at the commencement of the year*; the per-centage in 1855 was 4·72, and in 1850, 4·11. The large preponderance of births of males over females, viz., 108 boys to 100 girls, in 1859, although not greater than in former years, was much greater than in the neighbouring colonies, or than in England and Wales, where the proportion is about 104 boys to 100 girls. The number of children born out of wedlock, registered in 1859, represents only 1·58 of the total births.

The return of marriages registered exhibits a decline, the number, 1,045, being less than in either of the three preceding years. The per-centage of marriages in 1855 on the total population of that year was 1·12, whilst in 1859 the proportion was only 0·88 per cent.

The return of the number of deaths registered shows the rate of mortality in 1850 to have been 1·86 per cent., in 1855, 1·95, and in 1859, 1·62 per cent. The deaths of children under two years of age, in 1859, comprised 53·8 per cent. of the total deaths; but it is satisfactory to notice that the rate of infant mortality is not higher than in 1855, and that it is nearly three per cent. lower than in the year 1850.

The natural increase to the population in 1859, by the excess of births over deaths, was 3·225 per cent., a rate of increase considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies, and nearly three times exceeding the average shown in the registration returns for England and Wales. The average of the past five years was more than double the average of the preceding quinquennial period.

The return of the causes of death exhibits those most frequent in the years 1856–59, and affords data of yearly increasing value from which comparisons may be instituted of so reliable a nature as will prove of much value to medical science.

The nosology or classification of diseases is founded upon the system in force in England and Wales, and similar to that adopted in New South Wales and Victoria, and has been employed in this province for a period of four years. The great importance of this branch of vital statistics renders it a matter for regret that the general results only of these returns can here be noticed; the detailed tables, however, afford ample materials for more minute comparisons.

Charitable Institutions.

The returns under this head comprise several tables showing that the numbers availing themselves of the assistance rendered in the government establishments for the alleviation of bodily and mental suffering are yearly increasing. In addition to detailed statements from the hospital and lunatic asylum, a return is given specifying the several classes of diseases treated during the past eight years, with the average duration of stay of the patients in the hospital, in both acute and chronic cases, from which may be gathered the relative proportion which each class of disease bore to the total number of cases treated, and other interesting particulars.

The average daily number of inmates in the lunatic asylum in 1859 was 114, or 1 in every 1,035 of the population, a proportion much less than is generally supposed to exist.†

It should be noticed with regard to the return of destitute poor that no able-bodied person is at any time admitted into the destitute asylum in South Australia. The inmates of that institution may be classified as follows:—aged, infirm or sick persons, and deserted children. *All* the male adults, and many of the females specified in the return of out-door cases, were relieved in consequence of sickness, on a medical certificate; the remainder of the females, with the whole of the children, became recipients, either through the death or desertion of the head of the family, which latter evil has been mainly the cause of the increased numbers in the year 1859.

A statement is given showing the amounts expended by the Government (exclusive of cost of buildings, &c.) during the past ten years, in connexion with hospital and medical establishments, and the lunatic and destitute asylums, from which it appears that the average yearly expenditure upon these services has been 11,072*l.*, the amount in 1850 having been 4,169*l.*, in 1855, 12,613*l.*, and in 1859, 15,780*l.*

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* In the following table are given the relative proportions in New South Wales and Victoria, extracted from the latest available Returns by the Registrars-General of those Colonies:—

	Percentage of Births on total Population.	Proportion of Births of Males to Births of Females.	Percentage of Marriages on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths under Two Years on total Deaths.	Percentage of natural Increase on Population.
		Boys. Girls.				
New South Wales	4·69	100 to 98	1·09	1·82	35·96	2·636
Victoria	4·35	103 to 100	0·98	1·95	—	2·039

The proportion in Victoria, in 1858, was 1 in 1,000; New South Wales, 1 in 518; Tasmania, 1 in 482; in England, 1 in 700.—(*Vide* Report presented to International Statistical Congress by Australian Delegates.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Crime.

Alterations in the form of these returns render the criminal statistics more easy of reference for ascertaining the increase or diminution of crime, the effect of legislation existing for its suppression, its amount, as compared with other countries, and other points bearing upon the moral condition of the population, as indicated in the criminal records of the province.

The number of cases heard and determined by the magistrates (summary jurisdiction) in 1859 was 3,932, showing a decrease upon 1858 of 103, and upon 1857 of 17 cases. Charges of drunkenness formed nearly one third of the whole number disposed of; yet it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding a considerable increase of population, the convictions for drunkenness were fewer in 1859 than in any of the three preceding years, and nearly one tenth less than in 1858.

The informations laid under acts of council and proceeded with numbered 2,699, being 13 more than in 1858. In 2,108 cases convictions were obtained principally under the following acts:—police 624, masters and servants 189, crown lands 156, impounding 118, municipal 107, licensing 75, common assaults numbering 276, and sureties of the peace 106. 591 cases were dismissed.

The number of preliminary investigations in the magistrates' courts in 1859 was 448, of which 168 resulted in committals to the Supreme Court, 113 in committals to the local court of full jurisdiction, whilst 167 cases were dismissed. The various offences are so classed as to afford a means of estimating in future years the proportion of convictions obtained to the number of commitments for trial in the higher courts in each separate category of crime. At present it is only possible to compare the total commitments to and convictions in the Supreme Court from the years 1856 to 1859*:—

	No. of commitments.	No. of convictions.
1856	123	85
1857	119	73
1858	150	75
1859	168	93
Average of four years	140	81

Taking an average of the past four years, fifty-eight per cent. of the cases committed for trial in the Supreme Court terminated in a conviction. The proportion of commitments to the population of the colony, upon a like average, was 1·23 per 1,000, and of convictions was ·713 per 1,000.

The return of convictions in the Supreme Court extends back to the year 1852, previous to which date comparisons cannot be instituted, as up to the close of 1851 numerous cases of petty offences swelled the list, of which the extended jurisdiction of the local courts relieved the higher tribunal. "Offences against the person" were less in 1859 than in any previous year during the period comprised in this return, and only half as many as in 1858. "Offences against property," on the other hand, were considerably more than in any previous year, but the convictions for misdemeanors were beneath the average.

The number of capital punishments in the decennial period 1850–59 was seven,—three white persons and four aboriginal natives. During the past five years no white person has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the province of South Australia.

Ecclesiastical.

The return of the number of places of worship in connexion with the various religious denominations for 1859 is given in a modified form to that previously adopted, the column showing the average attendance having been omitted in consequence of the impracticability of procuring information of any value upon that point. In former years the tables were prepared in this office from the return of individual ministers of the several religious bodies, but for the past year the returns for the several denominations were, for the most part, compiled by their respective heads, the numbers being furnished to this office in aggregate. The increase shown in 1859 may be partly attributable to the greater accuracy secured by the adoption of this new method of obtaining the information. It appears from this return that the several religious denominations provide sitting accommodation, either in churches or chapels, rooms, or other buildings used for public worship, for about one-half of the population.

The return of Sunday schools shows a fivefold increase upon the year 1853 in number of schools as well as in the number of scholars attending them. The number of Sunday school teachers in 1859, the first year in which the information has been obtained, was 2,123, 1,031 males and 1,092 females, being in the proportion of one teacher to every eight scholars.

Education.

In addition to detailed statements relative to the schools licensed by the Board of Education during 1859, and a decennial return of the number of schools, teachers, and scholars, showing an increase of nearly fifty per cent. upon 1855, some interesting particulars are afforded respecting the progress of the South Australian Institute since its foundation, and of the Country Mechanics' Institute during the past year. A decennial return is also given of the amounts expended by the Government under the head of service, "education," showing an average yearly sum of 9,866*l.*, the amount for 1859 being 18,240*l.*, or nearly double the expenditure of 1855. The total amount granted to the end of 1859, in aid of erection of district school-houses, was 6,571*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the number of buildings to the erection of which Government has granted aid being thirty-six.

* The returns furnished of convictions in the Local Court of Full Jurisdiction were in some cases erroneous, and could not be corrected in time for publication.

Electoral Franchise.

The return showing the number of registered electors on the rolls is of interest as exhibiting the facilities afforded by the new system of registration introduced by Act No. 12 of 1857–8, to the successful working of which the very large increase in the number of names inrolled is no doubt attributable.

The names on the rolls for the House of Assembly in 1859 amounted to seventy-eight per cent. of the male population of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, whilst in 1857 only forty per cent. were inrolled. The rolls for the Legislative Council show that in 1859 forty-six per cent. of the males of twenty-one years of age and upwards returned themselves as possessing the necessary property qualification, whilst in 1857 the proportion was only thirty per cent.

Exchange, Currency, &c.

Statements of the amount of paper currency in circulation, of coin and bullion held by the banks during the last five years, and of the course of exchange and rates of interest allowed by the banks during the past year, are comprised under this heading.

It is impracticable, owing to the diversity in the dates of rendering the bank returns of averages, to furnish a statement of the assets and liabilities of the several banks over a number of years. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy this defect. In the meantime the following table will illustrate in some degree, the progress of banking since the year 1850; it shows the amount of coin, &c. held by the banks in 1850 and 1859, the notes in circulation, the cash deposits, and the debts due to the banks, with the per-centage of each upon the combined import and export trade at those dates, and the rate per head of the population.

	1850.			1859.		
Combined import and export trade	£1,416,389			£3,163,370		
Population	63,700			117,967*		
	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coin and bullion	136,352	9·6	2·1	294,314	9·3	2·4
Notes in circulation	72,273	5·1	1·1	226,684	7·1	1·9
Deposits	202,511	14·3	3·0	690,693	21·8	5·8
Debts due to the banks	570,287	40·2	8·9	1,159,753	36·6	9·7

* Census, 2nd April 1860.

It will be observed that, in proportion to the combined import and export trade, at the respective dates, the amount of coin and bullion held by the banks bears nearly the same per-centage in 1859 as in 1850; that the notes in circulation have increased from five to seven per cent.; and that the increase in the amount of deposits was from fourteen per cent. in 1850, to twenty-one per cent. in 1859; whilst the proportion of debts due to the banks has become reduced from forty to thirty-six per cent.

The return of the number of depositors, &c. at the Savings Bank (obligingly supplied by Mr. Hector, the accountant, in detail, since its institution in 1849), is of a most valuable nature. A progressive increase since 1854 in the number of depositors and in amount of deposits may be regarded as evidencing the prosperity and increasingly thrifty habits of the industrial classes. The year 1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 271 depositors, and of 4,292*l.* deposited; and a decrease in the amount withdrawn of 4,126*l.* The following table exhibits the progress made in the past ten years:—

Years.	Depositors.		Deposits.		Depositors Balances.			
	No.	Proportion to Population.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Rate per Head of Population.	
			£	£	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850	672	1 in 95	10,255	15	11,538	17	3	7
1855	1,322	1 in 63	27,753	21	48,870	37	11	5
1859	2,200	1 in 53*	39,430	18	71,895	33	12	2†

* (1858)—In Victoria, 1 in 64; in New South Wales, 1 in 30. † In Victoria, 18*s.* 7*d.*; in New South Wales, 33*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Immigration and Emigration.

The annual reports and elaborate returns of the Immigration Agent render it unnecessary to remark at length upon tables merely designed to show in a concise form the general totals of arrivals and departures during the past decennial period. Assistance will be rendered to those who may have occasion to refer to them by briefly noticing some of the more striking features connected with the subject.

The total immigration during the ten years 1850–59 amounted to 124,595 persons; of whom 67,815 arrived from Great Britain, 49,309 from British Colonies, and 7,471 from Foreign Countries.

The total emigration during the same period amounted to 67,784 souls; of whom 64,265 departed for British Colonies, 2,735 to Great Britain, and 784 to Foreign States.

The excess of immigration over emigration gave an addition to our population of 56,811 persons*; of whom 29,670 were males, and 27,141 females; of the former, 22,301 were adults, and 7,369 children; of the latter, 19,869 were adults, and 7,272 children; or together, 42,170 adults, and 14,641 children.

The number of immigrants introduced at the public expense, during the last ten years, was 50,355 persons; 29,675 English, 5,913 Scotch, and 14,767 Irish; the total number of males being 23,690, and females 26,665. Of the males 17,331 were adults, and 6,359 children; and of the females, 19,926 were adults, and 6,739 children; or, together, 37,257 adults and 13,098 children.

By deducting from the total immigration from the United Kingdom the number introduced at the public expense, it will be found that 17,469 persons, or about one fourth of the whole, arrived in the colony at their own charge; of the adult males about one third, and of the adult females about one sixth, came from the mother country without assistance from the public funds.

The excess of arrivals of unassisted immigrants from Great Britain (14,725) nearly equals the excess of departures to British Colonies (14,956). The following abstract shows in quinquennial periods the total immigration and emigration to and from Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, with the excess in each case.

Countries.	Quinquennial Period.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Gain by Immigration.	Loss by Emigration.
Great Britain	1850–1854	40,017	1,749	38,268	—
	1855–1859	27,798	986	26,812	—
	Total 10 years	67,815	2,735	65,080	—
British Colonies	1850–1854	33,464	41,362	—	7,898
	1855–1859	15,845	22,903	—	7,058
	Total 10 years	49,309	64,265	—	14,956
Foreign Countries	1850–1854	3,516	725	2,791	—
	1855–1859	3,955	59	3,896	—
	Total 10 years	7,471	784	6,687	—
Totals	1850–1854	76,997	43,836	41,059	7,898
	1855–1859	47,598	23,948	30,708	7,058
	Grand total 10 years	124,595	67,784	71,767	14,956

Net Increase by Immigration	1850–1854	33,161
	1855-1859	23,650
	Total 10 years	56,811

The total expenditure upon immigration during the ten years 1850–59 was 1,121,731*l.*; an average cost to the state of 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per Government immigrant, or 19*l.* 15*s.* for each individual who arrived during that period, and has remained in the colony.

Particulars are supplied respecting the average duration of voyage, contract price of passage, and births and deaths on board emigrant ships, during the past ten years.

Imports and Exports.

The returns under this head, rendered in a more concise form than hitherto, in greater detail, and comprising several new features, are of much importance, as illustrating the expansion of commerce and the development of the material resources of the colony generally. It is desirable to refer to

* The arrivals of Chinese in 1856–7, *en route* for the Victoria gold-fields, are *not* included in the Immigration returns.

them seriatim, specifying the nature of the information afforded by each, and briefly pointing out the principal facts demanding notice.

In all cases the quantity is given in addition to the value, thus affording means for making more reliable comparisons than where the declared value only is rendered.

The first return is that of the total value of imports and exports to and from each country, exhibiting the balance of trade with each. The combined import and export trade of 1859 amounted to 3,163,370*l.*, the excess of exports being 148,382*l.*, the exports having amounted to 1,655,876*l.*, against 1,507,494*l.* imports.

This return exhibits the imports from the United Kingdom as exceeding the exports thereto by 264,529*l.* This, however, is only apparently so; the fact being, that our trade with Great Britain rendered last year a balance in favour of this colony of about 53,426*l.*; the explanation of which is, that a portion (317,955*l.**) of our produce, wool, copper, lead, &c., merely forwarded to Melbourne for transhipment, facilities of transit to the mother country being greater from thence at certain seasons than from South Australian ports, appears under the head of exports to Victoria.

The combined import and export trade with the neighbouring colony of Victoria amounted during the past year to 1,191,477*l.*; showing a balance in favour of this colony of more than half a million sterling. This sum is, however, réducible by the value of the exports en route for Great Britain, as explained in the previous paragraph, leaving the true balance to be about 209,599*l.*

The exports to New South Wales, 150,115*l.*, exceeded the imports from that colony by 36,108*l.* From Mauritius we imported to the value of 93,872*l.*, or 76,682*l.* more than our exports to that place.

The next return is that of the general imports during 1859, distinguishing the quantity and value of each article, the country from whence imported, and the quantities entered for hope consumption during the year.

As illustrating the nature of the import trade with Victoria, it is important to notice that of the total imports thence, amounting to 331,961*l.*, the greater part consisted of articles the bulk of which were in former years generally procured from the place of production, or from Great Britain direct. For instance, of the total importation of tobacco (manufactured), about three fourths came by way of Victoria; of tea, two thirds; of soap, two thirds; of coffee, one half; of rice, one third; and one third each of spirits (brandy) and sugar. As this is an increasing feature in our Victorian trade, attention may be directed to the inquiry whether this indirect mode of procuring a large portion of the necessaries of life is, as respects the interests of the consumers, the most advantageous that can be adopted. It must be noticed, as a matter of regret, that the imports of articles generally considered to yield a source of profit to home producers are still so large.

The decennial return of the total value of imports into the province during the years 1850 to 1859 distinguishes the countries from whence imported, and exhibits a decrease in 1859, upon the previous year, of 261,857*l.*, and upon 1857 of 115,558*l.*

The imports from Great Britain were less than in any year since 1852. In 1857 they were 1,016,813*l.*; in 1858, 1,264,735*l.*; but in 1859 only 841,922*l.*, or nearly one third less than in the previous year. The average for the three years was 1,041,156*l.*

The imports from British possessions were not shown in detail in the customs returns till 1857, since which date the imports from Victoria have been as follows:—1857, 288,098*l.*; 1858, 237,680*l.*; 1859, 331,961*l.*, showing a considerable increase. From New South Wales, during the same years: 1857, 89,712*l.*; 1858, 92,076*l.*; 1859, 114,006*l.*

The imports from India and China have declined from 86,017*l.* in 1857 to 14,756*l.* in 1858, and 26,499*l.* in 1859; on the other hand, those from Mauritius show a very large increase, the amounts being in those years 36,278*l.*, 68,828*l.*, and 93,872*l.* respectively. The imports from Foreign States maintained the same rate during the past three years, being about 60,000*l.* in each year.

Exports.

Under the head of exports, the first return gives in detail the quantity and value of each article, distinguishing in either case whether the produce of the colony, and also the countries to which exported.

Of the total exports during 1859, viz., 1,655,876*l.*, the large amount of 1,502,165*l.* was produce of the colony, leaving only 153,711*l.* as representing imports re-exported; it will therefore be only necessary to refer in detail to the statements showing the exports of articles the produce of the colony.

The decennial return of total value of exports during 1850 to 1859, shows the countries to which exported, and the value of exports the produce of the colony, the difference being imports re-exported. The total exports of 1859 exhibit an increase on the previous year of 143,691*l.*, but a decrease on 1857 of 302,696*l.*, in which year the exports of agricultural produce reached above three quarters of a million sterling, the highest rate during the decennial period. The exports to Great Britain in 1859 were of the value of 577,393*l.* against 550,491*l.* in 1858 and 666,136*l.* in 1857, the shipments of copper and wool in the latter year being greater than during any of the past ten years. The exports to the following places show increases in 1859 over 1858:—to New South Wales of 35,074*l.*; Victoria of 45,477*l.*; India and China of 10,789*l.*; Mauritius of 13,902*l.*; and to other British possessions of 12,217*l.*

* The Board of Trade Returns for 1858 show an import into Great Britain from Victoria during that year of copper, value £222,500, whilst the export of copper from South Australia is only given as of the value of £86,000. It should be known that the whole of the copper for which credit is given in those returns as an export from Victoria is in fact the produce of the mines of South Australia.

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Exports, the Produce of the Colony.

The information under this head, comprised in a series of tables, seven in number, exhibits the quantity and value of the staple productions of South Australia, exported during the years 1850 to to 1859. These tables are fraught with much valuable information, and may prove as instructive to those immediately engaged in the several pursuits as they will be interesting to the public generally, indicating, as they do, a most satisfactory development of the material resources of the colony. They illustrate the rapid progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests during the last ten years, and afford means for tracing the effect produced upon those interests by temporary disturbing influences.

The following abstract discloses the progress made in the exports of the chief staple products:—

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports			
		Bread-stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1850 - - -	545,040	38,312	131,731	365,464	9,533
„ 1855 - - -	686,953	236,400	283,479	155,557	11,517
„ 1859 - - -	1,502,165	554,265	484,977	411,018	51,905
Total in five years, 1850–54 -	3,248,918	897,598	814,083	1,322,733	214,504
„ 1855–59 -	6,686,710	2,628,274	2,105,972	1,806,738	145,726
Average of five years, 1850–54 -	649,783	179,519	162,816	264,546	42,902
„ 1855–59 -	1,337,342	525,655	421,194	361,347	29,146
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1850–54 - - -	100·	27·6	25·1	40·7	6·6
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1855–59 - - -	100·	39·3	31·5	27·1	2·1

A comparison of the average of the last five years, 1855–59, with that of the previous quinquennial period, 1850–54, shows the following increases:—

Upon total exports of produce	- -	105 per cent.
„ bread-stuffs, &c.	-	193 „
„ wool - - -		159 „
„ copper, &c.	- -	36 „

The following figures exhibit side by side the proportions in which each class of exports contributed to the total shipments of produce, calculated upon the average of the quinquennial periods ending 1854 and 1859 respectively:—

	Average 1850–54.	Average 1855–1859.
Bread-stuffs, &c. - -	27·6	39·3
Wool - - - -	25·1	31·5
Copper, &c. - - -	40·7	27·1
Miscellaneous products - -	6·6	2·1

Bread-stuffs, &c.

Bread-stuffs and grain constitute nearly 40 per cent. of the total exports of South Australian produce. The shipment of these staple commodities has increased from a total value of less than forty thousand pounds in 1850 to the very large sum of more than half a million sterling in 1859.

The following table exhibits the remarkable development of this, the most important branch of our export trade, and as giving the quantities exported will, for the purposes of comparison, be more reliable than any statement merely showing the values, and will afford a more correct estimate of the rapid advance made during the past five years.

Period.	Flour.	Wheat.	Total* (in Flour).	Bran and Pollard.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1850 - - -	1,561	107,600	3,952	93
„ 1835 - - -	5,759	8,456	5,947	1,863
„ 1859 - - -	19,350	292,736	25,855	4,330
Total in five years - 1850–54 -	28,447	315,696	35,462	7,681
„ 1855–59 -	103,566	157,792	122,628	20,751
Average of five years - 1850–54	5,689	63,139	7,092	1,536
„ 1855–59	20,713	171,558	24,525	4,150

* Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked that the export of wheat is yearly increasing, in 1859 being seventy per cent. above the average of the past five years, whilst the shipment of

flour, bran, and pollard is decreasing, the quantity being slightly below the average of the same period. This increased demand for grain is, no doubt, attributable to the estimation in which South Australian wheat is held by the millers in the neighbouring colonies for mixing purposes. In each of the years 1858 and 1859 the exports of wheat to Victoria was about 190,000 bushels, equal to about 4,200 tons of flour; the shipments of flour being 20,028 and 17,133 tons respectively. The bread-stuffs exported to New South Wales have been principally in the form of wheat, the shipments in each of the two past years being about 80,000 bushels to only about 2,000 tons of flour. Further information upon this subject is afforded in a return showing the quantities of bread-stuffs shipped during the years 1857 to 1859, distinguishing the countries to which exported.

Wool.

The rapid expansion of the pastoral interest during the space of ten years, as indicated in the export of wool, places it next in rank to the agricultural, as regards the value of its contribution to the total exports of produce.

The average quantity of wool shipped during the five years 1855–59 was nearly 130 per cent. higher than the average of the five years 1850–54. Not only in quantity is this great increase observable, but also in value, which shows an increase of 159 per cent. The wool shipped during the years 1850–54 was declared at an average value of 10⅞*d.* per lb., whilst the shipment during the last five years, 1855–59, was valued at 12⅝*d.* per lb., an advance of not quite twenty per cent.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£ *s.* *d.*
In the year 1850 - - -	3,266,017	131,731 0 0
„ 1855 - - -	5,590,171	283,479 0 0
„ 1859 - - -	9,496,715	484,977 0 0
Total in five years - 1850–54 -	17,746,234	814,083 0 0
„ 1855–59 -	40,793,535	2,105,972 0 0
Average of five years - 1850–54	3,549,247	162,816 0 0
„ 1855–59	8,158,707	421,194 0 0

The progress made in the production of wool is not less remarkable, from the fact of New South Wales and Victoria exhibiting of late years a very slightly increased exportation.* Prior to 1855, the whole of the wool was shipped at Port Adelaide; but since that date large quantities have been shipped from the outports.

	Lbs.
In 1859 the shipments from Port Adelaide were - -	5,190,603
„ „ Port Wakefield - -	1,706,170
„ „ Port Robe - - -	1,218,720
„ „ Port Augusta - - -	1,381,222
Total exports of wool, 1859† - -	9,496,715

Nearly three times as much South Australian wool was exported by way of Melbourne in 1858 than in 1859, the shipments being 851,593 lbs.

Minerals.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average :—

Period.	Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.
Total in five years, 1850–54 - -	166,978	633	32,057	511
„ 1855–59 -	218,669	1,277	35,546	2,716
Average of five years, 1850–54 -	33,395	126	6,411	102
„ 1855–59 -	43,733	255	7,109	543

The export of metals and minerals during the last five years not only evidences the increased productiveness of our mines, but also that the export of manufactured copper has increased in a larger ratio than the shipment of the ore in its crude state; a fact of much importance, viewed as a

* The following are the averages of the five years mentioned :—
New South Wales, { 1849–1853—14,076,293 lbs. / 1854–1858—17,289,272 lbs.
Victoria, { 1850–1854—19,667,024 lbs. / 1855–1859—20,981,118 lbs.

† Export of wool, { Tasmania, 1858—2,492,919 lbs. / New South Wales, 1858—13,553,835 lbs. / Victoria, 1859—21,660,295 lbs.

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profitable source of employment in this branch of industry to an increasing class of our population. The increase in the average shipments of copper is thirty per cent., of ore only ten per cent. The exports of lead have more than doubled, and of lead ore the shipments have increased five-fold; indicating the rapid development of this description of mineral wealth.

A satisfactory increase is also observable in the exports of the miscellaneous products of the colony.

Lands—Crown.

During the year 1859 the extent of land alienated from the Crown (188,065 acres) exceeded the quantity sold during any previous year, those immediately following the gold discoveries excepted, the excess over 1857 being 10,465 acres, and over 1858 30,050.

By dividing the decennial period over which the return extends into two quinquennial periods, and taking the average of these periods, a considerable increase will be observed in the rate at which the land has been taken up for settlement or investment.

During the first five years, 1850–54, (comprising the years immediately following the discovery of gold,) the number of acres alienated was 661,457, or an annual average of 132,291 acres; but during the last five years, 1855–59, the number of acres sold was 882,743, showing an average of 176,548 acres per year; the additional number of acres sold in the latter period over the former was 221,286, or an increase of thirty-three and a half per cent.

In 1859 the average price of country lands sold at auction was 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the average size of the lots being 121½ acres.* In 1858 the average price was 1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and average size 97 acres.

The total extent of purchased land at the close of 1859 was 2,103,789 acres, giving the large rate per head of the population (census, April 1860,) of 17·83 acres (*see* foot note).† The number of acres remaining unalienated from the Crown is estimated to be about 197,022,379, of which about 27,000,000 acres are held upon lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes.

The following table exhibits the rapid manner in which land has been taken up of late years, and the proportionate increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation; and by reference to the Table at foot it will be seen how favourably South Australia contrasts with the sister colonies in this respect.

Year.	Total Lands purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
1850 -	559,589	8·71	64,728	1·01	11·56
1855 -	1,221,046	14·34	203,423	2.38	16·65
1859 -	2,103,789	17·83	361,884	3.06	17·2

It is gratifying to observe, that, notwithstanding the large addition (882,743 acres) in the interval to the quantity of purchased land, the extent in cultivation bears a higher proportion to the purchased land than it did in 1855, although the increase in that year was as high as fifty per cent. upon the proportion in the year 1850.

A statement of the amounts received for the sale and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown during the past ten years exhibits that, irrespective of the sums received for rents of runs, licences, &c., no less than 2,058,782*l.* has been received into the Treasury since 1st January 1850, as proceeds of the sale of Crown lands. It would be desirable to show in detail the manner in which the colony has benefited by these large receipts; but as this cannot be accomplished it may be useful to note that the expenditure upon public works and improvements and immigration during the period amounted to 2,729,866*l.*, 1,608,135*l.* upon the former, and 1,121,731*l.* upon the latter.

Litigation.

Under this head is grouped such statistical information as is available relating to the civil causes brought before the courts of the province; but, as a means of correctly estimating the amount of litigation, or as showing the amount of business transacted in such courts, the returns are necessarily incomplete, from the absence of information relative to cases disposed of prior to trial.

The return from the Supreme Court extends as far back as 1853, and comprises statements relative to the civil, equity, testamentary, matrimonial and divorce, and appellate jurisdictions of the

* The average price of country land was, in Victoria, in 1857–8, £1 12*s.*; in New South Wales, in 1858, £1 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre.

† The following are the relative proportions in the neighbouring colonies:—

—	Total Land purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
New South Wales -	‡6,471,588	18·92	223,295	0·65	3·45
Victoria - -	3,042,514	6·03	298,959	0·59	9·85
Tasmania - -	2,900,637	35·5	229,489	2·81	7·91

‡ Of which 3,680,481 granted.

Court. Notwithstanding the extension in the jurisdiction of the local courts in 1852, the number of writs of summons issued out of the Supreme Court has increased fourfold since that date; and a similar rate of increase is shown in the number of writs of execution passing through the sheriff's office. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the number in 1859 was less than in 1858; a year which is marked in these returns as the most prolific of litigation during the septennial period included therein. The number of records entered for trial was less in 1859 than in any year since 1855, and the total amount for which judgments were signed was below that of any year succeeding 1854. A considerable increase is shown in testamentary and equity business.

The return from the local courts shows that the number (7,245) of claims for money not exceeding 30*l.* each, heard and determined in 1859, although less in number than in 1858, was nearly double that of 1857, and more than treble that of 1856.

For purposes of comparison, and as illustrative of the description of cases brought before the civil side of the local courts, the additional information supplied this year will be found useful. The claims are now shown in four classes; viz., those up to 5*l.* (limited jurisdiction), and those above 5*l.* and up to 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.* respectively; the following particulars being given for each class, viz., the number of summonses issued, the amount of claims sued for, and the amount of judgments obtained after hearing.

The table shows that of the 7,245 cases heard in 1859, 4,049 were for claims up to 5*l.*, 2,654 claims between 5*l.* and 20*l.*, and only 542 for sums above 20*l.* and under 30*l.* In the first class the amount sued for was 9,675*l.*, and the amount of judgments 3,891*l.*; in the last class the claims amounted to 13,968*l.* and the judgments to 5,499*l.* The total amount sued for is stated to be 50,225*l.*, and the total judgments obtained after hearing 20,667*l.*; but this sum cannot be taken to represent the whole amount recovered through the agency of the local courts, as, no doubt, a large number of claims were settled out of court, and consequently would not be recorded in this return.

Loans for Public Works.

The public debt of South Australia consists entirely of monies borrowed for the formation of reproductive public works, in aid of the amount appropriated from the general revenue for such objects; viz., railways to connect the metropolis with the port and with Gawler Town, and the extension thence northward*; the supply of the city of Adelaide with water; and the improvement of the harbour of Port Adelaide. The total amount of such loans outstanding on the 31st December 1859 was 830,200*l.*

The fullest information is afforded in the statement, showing in each case the amount of loan authorized to be raised, specifying the act of the legislature sanctioning it, and the public work for which it was incurred; the amount of bonds issued and redeemed during each year, and the amount outstanding; the rate of interest, and dates when payable, are also given, with the earliest and the latest date of redemption, from which it appears that the total public debt now outstanding will be extinguished within thirty-four years, viz., on 1st January 1894.

Meteorological.

The meteorological observations of C. Todd, Esq., observer at Adelaide, during the year 1859, are given in elaborate detail; and abstracts of Mr. Todd's observations during the past three years are supplied in a convenient form for reference or for purposes of comparison; abstracts are also given showing the temperature of the air and the rainfall at Adelaide in each month of those years.

It cannot but be regretted that official meteorological observations have not hitherto been made in various localities of the province; because, in consequence of Adelaide being the only place of observation, a very unfavourable view is presented of the nature of the climate of South Australia. Nothing more is wanting to exemplify this than a glance at the table showing the number of days on which the maximum temperature of the air exceeded 90° at Adelaide during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and by comparing it with a similar table for Mount Lofty†, when it will be observed that in 1858 there were at Adelaide fifty-eight days on which the thermometer stood above 90°, while at Mount Lofty there were only eleven days; again, in 1859, fifty-one days at Adelaide against four days only at Mount Lofty. The climate of the hill districts of South Australia is well known to be very much more temperate than that of the plains; and it may be observed that, notwithstanding the frequent high readings at Adelaide of the dry-bulb thermometer, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere renders the heat so much less oppressive than would be supposed by persons unacquainted with the peculiarities of the climate that in midsummer the usual out-door occupations are carried on throughout the day. Again, the general law of nature applies to South Australia with respect to the fall of rain, the hill districts receiving a much more bountiful supply than the plains around Adelaide.‡ An abstract, showing the rain-fall at Adelaide in each month during the past twenty-one years, has been obligingly supplied by G. S. Kingston, Esq., C.E., whose carefully recorded pluvial statistics and accompanying remarks, founded upon so lengthened an experience, will be esteemed of great value.

The tables referring to Mount Lofty have been kindly furnished by A. Hardy, Esq., J.P., from observations recorded at his summer residence at that place.

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* In 1860, the Northern Line, traversing the most extensive agricultural district in the colony, was opened to Kapunda (49 miles from Adelaide), at which place a copper mine of considerable productiveness has been established for many years, placing the far famed Burra Burra Copper Mines, with the smelting works adjacent, within 50 miles of a railway to the sea-board.

† Mount Lofty.—Height above the sea, 2,234·5 feet; latitude, S. 34° 58′ 10″; longitude, E. 138° 43′ 30″; distant from the sea by a due east line, 11 miles; distant from Adelaide by a due east line, 7 miles; distant from Adelaide by road, 9½ miles.

‡ See Tables, "Rainfall—1859," Adelaide, 14·46 inches; Mount Lofty, 32·0 inches.

Mines.

The list of reputed mines in the colony at the close of 1859 contains the names of fifteen mines at work during that year.

In the absence of any detailed information as to the quantities of ore raised from the several mines, it may be stated that the value of mineral produce exported during the past ten years amounted to upwards of three millions sterling.

The large extent of mineral country, and the valuable deposits of rich copper ore, &c. lately discovered, give promise of future wealth to South Australia, the magnitude of which can hardly be estimated. Since the date of this return claims have been made for leases of no less than one hundred and thirty-six sections of supposed mineral land on Yorke's Peninsula alone, to which part of the province attention has been attracted by the discovery and successful working of most extensive lodes of copper ore at the Wallaroo mines, situate only five miles from a shipping place.

Population.

This table shows the estimated population at the close of each year, as made up from the records in this office from the date of the census of 1855 to the termination of 1859. The census of 1860 having, however, been completed prior to the issue of this volume, the actual numbers returned on the 2d April are added to the table. All matters of interest connected with the subject have been fully entered into in the report which accompanied the population tables of that census.

Postal.

This return not only shows the greatly increased numbers of letters and newspapers passing through the post, but also exhibits, by the addition of two fresh columns, the greater facilities afforded of late years for the interchange of communication throughout the province.

It appears that since 1854 fifty-five new post offices have been opened, making in 1859 a total of one hundred and thirty. The length of the mail routes has been extended from 988 miles in 1854 to 1,586 miles in 1859.

The expenses of the post office department have exceeded its receipts since 1854; but the excess in 1859 was only 3,268*l.*, a small amount, considering that postal accommodation has been extended into very remote and thinly settled portions of the province, from which hardly any postal revenue is at present derivable. It must also be understood that the rates of postage were reduced nearly one half in 1853, whilst from the altered circumstances of the colony since that date the expenses have been materially enhanced. The expenditure of the post office was, in 1850, 4,026*l.*, in 1855, 15,032*l.*, and in 1859, 17,047*l.*, the revenue in those years being 5,413*l.*, 7,841*l.*, and 13,779*l.* respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The frequent alterations made from time to time in the form of rendering the public accounts, the distinction maintained up to the close of 1856 between the "ordinary" and "land fund" revenue, with the occasional transfers from one fund to the other as "grants-in-aid" consequent thereon, have made it a matter of some difficulty for persons unacquainted with the various changes to obtain a correct view of the financial operations of the Government over a number of years without minutely entering into the several published statements.

With a view to supply this deficiency in the revenue tables, I have, at considerable labour, prepared returns, showing in a clear and simple form not only the total general revenue and expenditure of the Government since 1850, but also the amounts under each separate head of receipt and payment during the last ten years. By confining the amounts strictly to revenue and expenditure proper, and by the addition of copious explanatory remarks, it is to be hoped that these financial statistics will go far towards obtaining the desired object, and will prove valuable for future reference.

It is impracticable, within the limits of this report, to enter into the details of these returns any further than to notice that in the first quinquennial period, 1850–54—

The total revenue was - -	£1,839,825, and expenditure	£1,224,827.
And in the second period, 1855–59 -	£2,370,394, and expenditure	£2,957,365.
The total ten years revenue - -	£4,210,219, and expenditure	£4,182,192.

The average yearly revenue of the first five years, 1850–54, was 367,965*l.*, and of the second five years, 1855–59, 474,078*l.*, the revenue of 1859 being 511,927*l.* Notwithstanding this large additional revenue, it would have been impossible to meet the increased expenditure in the second period, principally upon public works, and improvements, and immigration, had not large balances accrued from the revenue in the first period, comprising the years immediately following the gold discoveries.

The expenditure in connexion with public works and improvements, out of the general revenue, was in the first five years, 1850–54, 426,781*l.*, but in the last five years, 1855–59, nearly treble that sum, or 1,181,354*l.*

Railways.

Many valuable particulars are supplied in a return of the amount of traffic and of the receipts and expenditure of the South Australian railways since the opening on 21st April 1856. The recent date at which certain portions of the line have been opened does not permit of comparisons being instituted;

but the extent to which the facilities afforded by this improved and cheaper means of transit have been availed of, exhibited by these returns, justifies the expectation of the future reproductiveness of these great public works.

The traffic during 1859 consisted of 315,699 passengers and 149,598 tons of goods, producing a total revenue of 48,068*l.*, the expenditure being 39,871*l.* Thirty-two and one-half miles were open for traffic, and twenty-four miles were in course of construction at the close of 1859.

Roads, Main.

The attention which has been paid to the improvement of the means of internal communication, and to the supply of increased facilities for the transport of produce to the sea-board, is also evidenced in the return relating to the formation of macadamized roads in various districts of the colony. The length of main lines of road, metalled and completed, to the end of 1859, was 175 miles, of which 141 miles have been made during the last seven years. For their formation and maintenance 548,236*l.* has been expended out of the general revenue during that period, under the superintendence of the Central Board of Main Roads, without any charge, in the shape of tolls or otherwise, having as yet been made to meet the cost of repairs.

Shipping.

The returns of vessels entered inwards and outwards exhibit an increased amount of shipping, both inwards and outwards, as arriving and departing during the five years 1855–59, compared with the previous quinquennial period.

Quinquennial Periods.	Total Vessels.		Great Britain.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		Other Countries.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Inwards :—										
Total, 1850–54 -	1,822	541,666	426	225,586	797	190,414	115	22,863	484	102,803
„ 1855–59 -	2,053	579,254	360	208,714	938	174,352	212	42,329	543	153,859
Outwards :—										
Total, 1850–54 -	1,830	541,749	105	49,548	1,113	264,029	127	32,107	485	196,065
„ 1855–59 -	2,028	567,946	86	39,405	1,167	235,206	152	33,555	623	259,780

From the above abstract it will be observed that the shipping to and from Great Britain direct has decreased considerably, whilst large increases are observable in the number and tonnage of vessels to and from New South Wales and other countries; and that although a greater number of ships arrived from and departed to Victoria, there was less tonnage employed. Twenty-eight vessels, of a total of 3,998 tons, were engaged in the Murray River trade in 1859. Seventy-three vessels, with a tonnage of 5,493 in the aggregate, are stated as belonging to Port Adelaide.

Telegraphs.

As an evidence of progress the return of the operations of the South Australian Magnetic Telegraph Department possesses no ordinary degree of interest. On the 31st December, four years ago, there were nine miles of wire open, through which 14,738 messages were transmitted; the receipts being 366*l.* On the 31st December 1859, there were nineteen stations, 368 miles of line, and 448 miles of wire opened; by means of which 64,688 messages had been transmitted in the course of the year, producing a revenue of 6,198*l.*, of which sum more than half was received for messages through the inter-colonial line, connecting the principal towns of South Australia with those of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and which enables their inhabitants, from the geographical position of this province, to participate in the advantages of the earliest and latest possible communication, not only with the mother country and Europe, but also with India and China.

Agriculture.

The length which this report has already attained precludes this subject from being fully entered into. Reference must be made to the detailed tables, which are deserving of attentive perusal, as affording information of much value to persons interested in agriculture.

The careful collection and compilation of agricultural statistics year by year, in continuance of the system adopted in this colony for four consecutive years, is of the highest importance, if accurate data is to be recorded upon which estimates may be formed of future production, and the effect of soil, climate, or varying seasons upon the crops in different localities. An increased willingness to afford the required particulars is indicative of agriculturists generally becoming more alive to the desirableness of a periodical collection of agricultural statistics.

The extent of land under cultivation in the season 1859–60 was 361,884 acres*, or 3·06 acres to every individual of the population.† In 1856 the quantity was 203,423 acres, or 2·38 acres per head; and in 1850, 64,728 acres, or 1·01 acres per head.

* Includes 56,266 acres returned as "in fallow," now shown for the first time.

† In New South Wales, 1858, 223,295 acres; or, 0·65 acres per head of population.
Victoria, 1859, 298,959 „ 0·59 „ „
Tasmania, 1858, 229,489 „ 2·81 „ „

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In 1859 seventy per cent. of the total land under crop was appropriated to the culture of wheat, a proportion considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies; in New South Wales in 1858 the proportion was but forty-three per cent., and in Victoria in 1859 only twenty-six per cent. The additional quantity of land under wheat in 1859 over 1858 was 29,513 acres, or an increase of fifteen per cent.

The average produce per acre of wheat, in 1859, was only 9 bushels 38lbs., or 1 bushel 33lbs. less than in any previous year; this serious reduction in the yield is attributable to the unprecedented dryness of the season, to substantiate which statement it needs only to be mentioned that the rain fall was one third less than the average of the last twenty-one years. The recurrence of three dry seasons, during which period no less than 56,205 acres of fresh land have been brought into cultivation, renders it almost impossible to estimate what would be the average yield of wheat in South Australia in a favourable season.

The number of acres of enclosed land has increased from 805,642 acres in 1858 to 1,097,919 acres in 1859, showing that more than half the purchased land is fenced.

Vine culture is rapidly extending, the area of the vineyards in 1859 being 2,201 acres, against 1,626 acres in 1858; the number of vines in bearing in 1859 was 1,454,471, and 1,577,881 not in bearing, evidencing the remarkable activity in vine planting during the last two or three years. The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1858–9 was 180,324 gallons, against 140,970 gallons in 1857–8, and 100,624 gallons in 1856–7. The manufacture of wine is receiving more attention, and vine-growing promises to be a source of considerable profit in South Australia. The cultivation of the vine in the sister colonies does not seem to progress in an equal degree.*

Conclusion.

The statistical view of the progress of the colony since its foundation comprises the most material points the early official records are capable of exhibiting, and embraces much that will be especially interesting to those who have witnessed the growth of its varied interests from the commencement.

The variety and extent of the new matter introduced into these tables with a view to render the statistical information they convey as complete as possible, has necessitated frequent and tedious reference to the earlier records of the colony, accounting for the delay in the publication of this volume.

Attention has of late been specially directed to the importance of adopting an uniform system in the preparation of the statistical returns now annually compiled in each of the Australian colonies, and which, although of much interest and value, would be of still greater general utility were the chief statistical facts they contain exhibited in a tabular arrangement common to all. The attainment of so desirable an end only requires a reciprocal action on the part of the several Governments, and would secure a comparative record of the progress of the several communities in the development of their natural resources, social progress, and advancement in material wealth.

I have, &c.
J. BOOTHBY,
Chief and Record Clerk.

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* In New South Wales, 1858, Vineyard, 1,180 acres; Wine made, 58,396 gallons.
Victoria, 1859 „ 547 „ „ 7,740 „

STATISTICAL VIEW of the Progress of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, from the Year 1836 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Population.	Number of Inhabitants in City of Adelaide.	Number of Inhabitants in Country Districts.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Convictions in Supreme Court.	Flour Mills.	Lands sold in each Year.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Live Stock.			Shipping.				Export of Produce of the Colony.					Value of		Revenue. ‖	Expenditure. ‖	Year.
														Inwards.		Outwards.		Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Minerals and Metals.	Wool.		Total Exports of Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.			
											Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.			Quantity.	Value.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.					£	£	Lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,995 / 1,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1836
1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1837
1838	6,000	—	—	83	75	67	—	—	48,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770	5,040	6,442	158,582	—	—	1838
1839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	9,165	16,039	346,649	—	—	1839
1840	14,630	8,489	6,141	355	186	320	47	—	15,565	2,503	959	16,052	166,770	206	35,791	219	47,996	—	—	—	8,740	15,650	32,079	303,357	30,199	169,966	1840
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	7,651	6,722	—	—	—	96	17,799	101	19,237	—	—	641,825	35,485	40,561	104,647	288,348	26,720	104,471	1841
1842	—	—	—	377	76	143	36	—	17,081	19,790	—	—	—	73	12,499	77	12,855	—	—	528,032	22,036	29,079	75,248	147,349	22,074	54,444	1842
1843	—	—	—	934	140	158	31	16	1,887	28,690	1,576	20,000	331,000	51	7,532	53	8,001	—	127	1,159,574	45,568	66,160	80,858	109,137	24,142	29,842	1843
1844	*17,366	6,107	11,259	671	110	140	21	21	5,022	26,918	—	—	—	71	9,639	68	8,850	—	6,436	819,897	42,769	82,268	95,272	118,915	27,878	29,453	1844
1845	21,759	—	—	708	141	238	22	24	49,658	26,218	—	—	—	114	13,795	111	12,763	—	19,020	1,331,888	72,235	131,800	148,459	184,819	36,182	32,099	1845
1846	*22,390	7,413	14,977	937	220	360	40	26	59,402	33,292	2,000	60,000	700,000	142	25,478	136	24,031	—	143,231	2,042,195	106,510	287,059	312,838	330,099	48,017	37,207	1846
1847	31,153	—	—	994	346	495	31	25	34,003	36,440	—	—	—	150	31,761	151	30,880	—	174,017	1,114,862	56,130	275,115	350,348	410,825	67,027	58,979	1847
1848	38,666	—	—	1,239	311	509	45	25	29,200	48,911	—	—	—	215	46,640	197	44,316	—	320,624	2,170,793	98,582	465,878	504,068	384,326	82,911	80,129	1848
1849	52,904	—	—	1,605	255	839	16	—	56,611	44,983	—	—	—	277	80,623	272	75,297	—	219,775	2,585,512	108,539	373,842	402,853	599,518	108,301	82,637	1849
1850	*63,700	14,577	49,123	2,174	233	986	93	27	64,949	64,728	6,488	100,000	1,000,000	284	86,583	275	87,872	38,312	365,464	3,266,017	131,731	545,040	570,817	845,572	238,982	239,080	1850
1851	66,538	—	—	2,759	189	973	103	—	82,590	—	—	—	—	259	74,757	279	80,245	73,359	310,916	3,694,672	148,036	540,962	602,087	690,777	222,558	183,506	1851
§1852	68,663	—	—	2,727	726	1,098	†37	—	86,672	—	—	—	—	366	101,666	373	100,841	212,566	374,778	2,714,504	115,877	736,899	1,787,741	798,811	243,174	140,047	1852§
1853	76,050	—	—	2,774	1,020	1,275	73	40	213,321	—	—	—	—	437	131,994	432	128,923	257,144	176,744	4,607,281	236,020	731,595	2,241,814	2,336,290	539,754	239,783	1853
1854	83,550	—	—	3,451	1,002	1,346	69	60	213,925	129,692	—	—	—	476	146,666	471	143,868	316,217	94,831	3,463,760	182,419	694,422	1,322,822	2,147,107	595,355	422,408	1854
1855	*85,821	18,259	67,562	3,944	953	1,663	77	—	171,610	—	—	—	—	361	114,982	350	110,941	236,400	155,557	5,590,171	283,479	686,953	988,215	1,370,938	453,641	689,696	1855
1856	103,422	—	—	4,488	1,172	1,147	85	70	187,451	203,423	22,260	272,746	1,962,460	430	118,661	437	116,729	556,371	408,042	8,236,221	412,163	1,398,367	1,665,740	1,366,529	479,977	579,926	1856
1857	109,917	—	—	5,183	1,218	1,304	73	70	177,600	235,965	26,220	310,400	2,075,805	486	140,373	484	141,995	755,840	458,839	9,695,203	504,520	1,744,184	1,958,572	1,623,052	455,210	538,212	1857
1858	118,340	—	—	5,672	1,173	1,859	75	71	158,015	264,462	34,629	375,507	3,108,501	374	98,802	367	93,589	525,398	373,282	7,775,225	420,833	1,355,041	1,512,185	1,769,351	469,637	528,772	1858
1859	*122,735	—	—	5,738	1,045	1,923	93	75	‡188,065	361,884	40,471	—	—	402	111,436	390	104,692	554,265	411,018	9,496,715	484,977	1,502,165	1,655,876	1,507,494	511,927	620,756	1859

Excepting as regards the years marked thus *, in which a Census was taken, the number given is the population as estimated at the close of each year. The figures previous to 1850 have been procured from the best available sources. Where blanks occur the information was not obtainable.

† Local Courts established. ‡ Total extent of land alienated, 2,103,789 acres. § The effect of the gold discoveries is indicated in the years immediately following 1851. ‖ Land Fund included since 1849.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 1860

J. BOOTHBY, Chief and Record Clerk.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Perth, March 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. It is unnecessary for me to offer any lengthened comment upon the very satisfactory returns and information comprised in this Blue Book, indicating a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in Western Australia.

3. There has been an increase of revenue to the extent of 5,000*l.* as compared with the receipts of 1858.

4. The expenditure for 1858 amounted to 47,000*l.*, and that for 1859 to the increased sum of 54,000*l.*; leaving a balance of 10,000*l.* in the colonial chest at the end of the year, after paying all outstanding liabilities.

5. It will be observed that the increase of revenue is derived from items which demonstrate the increased development of the internal resources of the colony.

6. Of the increased expenditure of 1859 the sum of 800*l.* may be set down as additions to fixed establishment; 2,000*l.* expended on roads and bridges, and 1,000*l.* subsidy to the Royal Mail Service.

7. The value of goods imported in 1859 amounted to 125,315*l.* as compared with 144,931*l.* in the year 1858. Of this decrease in imports, 5,000*l.* is under the head of corn and flour, which, taken in connexion with an increase to the population, indicates a large increase in the home production of bread stuffs in the year 1859.

8. The exports are steadily on the increase, as shown by the following figures. In the year—

	1856	1857	1858	1859
Exports	£43,907	£59,946	£78,648	£93,037.

This large and progressive increase in colonial exports will be found principally under the heads of copper ore, timber, sandal wood, and wool.

9. A comparison of these imports and exports with those of former years indicates a high degree of comfort and prosperity in a community numbering under 15,000 souls, and justifies the belief that the days of debt and difficulty under which the colony so long struggled have passed away.

10. The following comparative statement (for which I am indebted to the Registrar-General) illustrates the past and present of the colony at a glance:—

	Total Amount		Annual Average	
	For the 21 Years before the Introduction of Convicts.	For the 10 Years since the Introduction of Convicts.	Before arrival of Convicts.	Since arrival of Convicts.
Imperial Expenditure - -	£375,264	£905,971	£17,870	£90,597
Colonial Revenue - - -	£123,813	£340,753	£5,896	£34,075
Exports - - - -	£175,843	£463,184	£8,374	£46,318
Tonnage of Ships arriving - -	223,758	374,432	10,655	37,443
Acres in Cultivation - - -	61,442	137,108	2,906	13,711

11. There have not been any alterations under the heads of duties, taxes, or legislation within the year, which call for any special notice.

12. The census returns for 1859 have been very recently completed, and will be transmitted when printed. They show an increase of 26–34 per cent. on the population of 1854. I am, however, disposed to believe that the numbers shown in the census of 1854 were considerably in excess of the reality, and hence the actual increase since that period is greater than the census of 1859 indicates.

13. In reference to the increase of the population, it is remarkable that while in the years 1856 and 1857 the number of free persons who quitted the colony greatly exceeded the number who arrived in those years, in the years 1858 and 1859 the number of arrivals was greater than that of departures, the excess in the latter year amounting to 517 persons. These are facts which tend to show that the inducements to emigrants arriving to remain and settle in the colony have increased in a degree commensurate with the progress and prosperity of the colony.

14. The new regulations for the sale and leasing of crown lands, which I lately submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, will, undoubtedly, give a fresh impetus to agricultural and industrial pursuits, and encourage the permanent settlement of the colony. The land revenue during the last year exceeded the estimate by a sum of 1,336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; and the land sales during the ensuing year will probably exceed those of any former period.

15. The people continue to evince that loyalty to our Sovereign for which they have ever been distinguished.

16. The law is firmly and fairly administered and cheerfully obeyed.

17. The absence of all serious crime is remarkable and satisfactory, while the colony is still unafflicted by any amount of pauperism worthy of notice.

18. The number of persons tried and convicted at the General Quarter Sessions during the year 1859 was 17, for the following offences:—

Cattle stealing	1
Housebreaking	1
Selling Wife	1
Horse Stealing	1
Forging and uttering	4
Larceny	2
Burglary	1
Murder	2
Convicts illegally at large	3
Assault with intent to steal	1
	17

There was but one execution, that of a convict for the murder of a native.

19. Labour is plentiful and fairly paid; provisions abundant and reasonable in price; and cheap land within the reach of all.

20. I transmit a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the colony as taken from the accounts of the Auditor-General for the yoar 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 18.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the Year 1859, and the REVENUE received in that Year, as shown by the ACCOUNTS made up from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859.

	Estimated Revenue.			Revenue Received.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs:—						
Spirits	11,000	0	0	13,492	9	0
Wine	500	0	0	522	18	0
Tobacco	4,000	0	0	4,883	12	0
Beer	600	0	0	1,170	16	10
Coffee	50	0	0	75	14	0
Sugar	1,500	0	0	2,413	7	8
Tea	600	0	0	1,152	3	2
Goods (ad valorem)	4,000	0	0	4,650	4	9
Warehouse Rent	300	0	0	332	10	1
Porterage and Store Charges	100	0	0	137	14	3
Exports	50	0	0	21	18	0
	22,700	0	0	28,853	7	9[a]
Harbour Dues	1,000	0	0	1,263	6	0
Land Sales	3,000	0	0	4,164	12	0[b]
Land Revenue:—						
Tillage Leases	450	0	0	712	2	0
Depasturing Leases	3,300	0	0	4,143	5	3[c]
Depasturing Licences	550	0	0	577	10	6
Timber Licences	150	0	0	359	15	0
Rents	50	0	0	43	0	0
Rents (exclusive of Land)	130	0	0	121	2	0
Duties on Transfer of Land	100	0	0	128	8	0
Duties on Sales by Auction	400	0	0	429	3	9
Licences	2,060	0	0	2,189	17	10
Postages	2,500	0	0	2,546	1	10
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	970	0	0	937	9	7
Rottnest Farm	600	0	0	732	11	0
Fees of Office	465	0	0	381	7	0
Sale of Government Property	200	0	0	126	15	1
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred	600	0	0	673	18	9
Miscellaneous Services	15	0	0	35	6	3
Special Receipts	150	0	0	87	1	0
Refunds	150	0	0	247	12	2
	39,540	0	0	48,753	12	6
Imperial Grant for Governor's Salary	1,800	0	0	—		[d]
Do. for Police and Magistracy	8,192	13	4	8,030	6	0
Do. for Police Buildings	—			914	11	5[e]
Do. for Light-houses at Albany	—			246	8	0[f]
Amount to be raised by Debentures for Government House	7,000	0	0	—		[g]
£	56,532	13	4	57,944	17	11

W. KNIGHT,
Auditor-General.

REMARKS on REVENUE STATEMENT, No. 1.

(a) The General Customs Revenue is more than 6,000*l.* in excess of the estimate for the year 1859, and 12,000*l.* more than the receipts of 1857, since which date the Imports and Consumption have been gradually increasing, more particularly under the heads of Tea and Sugar, to which trade a great impetus has been given by the very extensive exports of Sandal Wood to the port of "Singapore," and the consequent exchange of freight.

(b) The Land Sales have exceeded the estimate, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending the Land Regulations, and the contemplated reduction of price from 20*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

(c) The Land Revenue has exceeded the estimate to the extent of 1336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* from the increase of pastoral requirements.

(d) The salary of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn in England.

(e) This sum of 914*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* is two-thirds of the outlay in the erection of police stations in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, and was sanctioned to be charged on Imperial funds by Despatch, No. 6, of the 10th July 1858.

(f) This charge on Imperial funds was sanctioned by Despatch, No. 5, 9th July 1858.

(g) The authority for raising 7,000*l.* by Debentures, for the erection of the new Government House, has not at present been acted upon, in consequence of the surplus revenue having hitherto been amply sufficient to cover the current expenditure.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the Year 1859, and the ACTUAL EXPENDITURE as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859.

	Estimated Expenditure.			Actual Expenditure.		
Civil Establishments :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor	2,083	16	8	278	0	0
Colonial Secretary	2,176	0	0	2,177	16	11
Clerk of the Council	220	0	0	218	0	6
Treasurer	680	0	0	680	0	0
Auditor-General	600	0	0	600	0	0
Registrar of Deeds	50	0	0	50	0	0
Registrar-General of Births, &c.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Surveyor-General	2,858	12	6	2,413	16	2
Superintendent of Public Works	462	18	4	457	12	3
Customs	1,801	18	4	1,772	0	5
Post Office	1,094	10	0	1,089	17	1
Harbour Master	1,425	0	0	1,428	19	0
Judicial Establishments	5,130	1	8	4,854	11	9
Ecclesiastical Establishments	2,051	0	0	1,765	4	11
Medical Establishments	1,270	0	0	1,231	11	10
Police	8,085	0	0	8,006	11	3
Gaols	150	0	0	142	10	0
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	322	0	0	304	1	0
Aborigines	675	15	0	701	4	8
Poor House	131	0	0	131	0	0
Education	1,631	10	0	1,565	11	3
	32,949	2	6	29,918	9	0
Services exclusive of Establishments :—						
Pensions, Retired Allowances, &c.	400	0	0	462	5	6
Revenue Services	100	0	0	117	6	6
Administration of Justice	620	0	0	860	11	9
Ecclesiastical	60	0	0	420	16	8
Charitable Allowances	800	0	0	787	5	3
Hospitals, exclusive of Establishments	600	0	0	907	15	3
Police ditto	2,794	0	0	3,840	1	2
Gaols ditto	1,000	0	0	1,079	14	11
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	350	0	0	894	9	5
Rent	185	0	0	241	17	4
Transport	300	0	0	279	2	0
Conveyance of Mails	1,750	0	0	1,404	4	11
Works and Buildings	8,400	0	0	4,143	8	11
Roads and Bridges	4,197	10	10	4,120	4	11
Miscellaneous Services	180	0	0	914	11	2
Immigration, exclusive of Establishments	250	0	0	570	17	3
Aborigines	592	0	0	507	11	7
Harbour Master	400	0	0	556	16	2
Interest	605	0	0	105	0	0
Refunds	—			54	15	0
Subsidy on account of Royal Mail Service	—			1,151	2	6
Remittance to Agent-General (not classified)	—			1,560	10	9
£	56,532	13	4	54,918	17	11

W. KNIGHT,
Auditor-General.

REMARKS on EXPENDITURE STATEMENT, No. 2.

The salary of His Excellency the Governor, viz. 1,800*l.*, has been drawn in England.

This increase is principally from extra forage allowances to Sub-Guardian.

This excess of 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is for a gratuity paid to the late gaoler at Perth, in consequence of the abolition of the offices held by him.

Unusually heavy expenses were incurred in 1859 in the prosecution of offenders connected with irregularities in the Convict Establishment, and in the investigation of the murder of a runaway convict at Shark's Bay, by one of his fellows.

Special grants in aid of the erection of churches, parsonage houses, &c.

From the payment of arrears of medicines by Agents-General, and the increased expenditure for the lunatic asylum.

From the exigencies of the service, the principal over-drafts being for remounts, forage, and the purchase of fire-arms, per Agents-General.

Notwithstanding this excess of 544*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, the gross expenditure of this establishment, say 1198*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, has been met by sales of produce and other credits, leaving a balance of only 223*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* unprovided for.

Sundry miscellaneous rents unprovided for.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Under this head has been charged 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* for arrears of stationery, as included in Agents-General's account to 30th September 1859.

Expenses of light-houses at King George's Sound, not provided for in the Estimates.

No money having been raised on Debentures for the erection of the new Government House, the sum of 500*l.* provided for interest on this account, has not been required.

The sum of 4,000*l.* has been remitted to the Agents-General during the year 1859, and of this amount 2,439*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been classified in the above statement, as abstracted from their accounts to the end of September 1859, as follows:—"Hospitals," for medicines, 196*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; "Works and Buildings," for materials for new Government House, 1,317*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; "Survey Department," for instruments, 67*l.* 12*s.*; "Police," for fire-arms, 132*l.* 4*s.*; "Miscellaneous," for arrears of stationery, &c., 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, thus leaving the sum of 1,560*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* as above to stand open for future classification.

CENSUS OF 1859.

To His Excellency
The Governor.

Perth, 7th March 1860.

SIR,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, the enclosed Statistical Returns, being the results of the Census taken on 31st December 1859.

The vast amount of work entailed in the working up of these returns, considering that they, as well as the detail work of the Census forms in each district, have been compiled by ourselves, with little or no extraneous assistance, has rendered it impossible that they could have been furnished at an earlier period.

The previous Census to that we have now the honor to submit was taken on the 30th September 1854, a period of five years and three months intervening; the result shows an increase on the whole population of 26·34 per cent. At first sight this increase was considerably below the amount we had anticipated; but on a review of the 1854 Census, and a glance at the information we have been able to procure as to the means at disposal at that period of procuring correct returns, leaves little doubt on our minds that the population at that date was considerably over-estimated.

The returns in this instance have been collected by the police in each district, under the supervision of the resident magistrates, and transmitted in bulk to us, and we have carefully worked out the detail accounts of each district. Viewing, that previously to the distribution of the Census forms, we directed a list of houses in each district to be furnished, and have compared the number of forms received with these returns, we think we may venture to assert that the Census of 1859 is as correct as any documents of such a nature ever can assume to be.

Perhaps the most important topic brought forward in these returns is the large disproportion of the sexes. No person casually looking at any one of the within documents can fail to be struck at once with this extreme difference.

It will suffice to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that of the adult male population 38 per cent. are married, and 62 per cent. are single, while of the females 72 per cent. are married, and 28 per cent. unmarried. To this must be added the fact that of the men returned as married, 25 per cent. at least are virtually single, their wives residing in the United Kingdom, of whom but very few are likely to rejoin their husbands.

This would bring the numbers of single male adults to 72 per cent. on the whole number against 28 per cent. of female single adults, and it must in addition be remembered that this disproportion is daily increasing, and it becomes a very serious question what steps should be adopted for the modification of so serious a state of things.

We think it advisable in this Report not to make any suggestions thereon; the subject has often been under discussion, and we feel assured your Excellency is in possession of the opinion of all classes of the community on this topic.

Form No. 1 shows the number of persons resident in each district, the number of houses, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons residing in each house.

Form No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of population in each district between the dates of the Census in 1854 and 1859.

It is gratifying to find that in all the districts, with the exception of Albany, the population has increased, and a reference to the stock and crop returns will prove that the increase is in a greater ratio in those districts where the greatest amount of land has been cleared and cropped.

No. 3 is a tabular statement of the ages of the colonial population, given in periods from five to ten years, and dividing infants from adults.

No. 4 is a similar statement of the adult population, dividing the married from the single.

No. 5 shows at a glance the ages of the adult male population divided into classes, bond and free.

No. 6 is a similar statement on a more comprehensive scale, showing females as well as males, dividing the bond from the free, and the civilian from the military population.

No. 7 is a repetition of No. 6, on a still more comprehensive scale.

No. 8 shows the division of the population in their various religious denominations.

No. 9 is a table showing the places of birth of the whole population.
No. 10 shows the state of education throughout the colony.
No. 11 gives the population in each principal town in the colony.
No. 12 shows the number of aborigines in private employ.
No. 13 is a table showing the various occupations of the male population throughout the colony.

No. 14 is a very important table, showing in a centesimal form the proportions of the population one to the other and to the whole population; this form will under existing circumstances regulate the distribution of the ecclesiastical grant from 1861 to the date of the next Census. There is a slight increase in the per-centage of the Roman Catholic population, but the relative proportions of the various grants will require but little alteration.

Forms Nos. 15 and 16 show the amount of land in cultivation and the numbers of stock of various descriptions in each district. A comparison of these tables with similar information on the same heads for the past five years is very gratifying, showing a steady onward progress in the industrial occupations of the colonists, a material guarantee of the healthy condition of the colony itself, and a fair proof of individual prosperity. The large amount of land returned as in fallow and cleared for cultivation, shows that past exertions have answered expectations, and an earnest of still further energy in succeeding years. At the moderate computation of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, this return shows a sufficient quantity of wheat grown to support the present number of colonists, allowing seven or eight bushels per head all round, and to leave a reasonable surplus as seed wheat for the present season.

Returns Nos. 17 to 33 require little comment—they form Appendices of general information, without which the Census as a whole would hardly be complete, and they prove the general progress of the colony.

We believe, and we think with reason, that the information contained in the Census is so complete, and compiled in so plain a form, as to render it unnecesaary that we should trouble your Excellency with any lengthened report or explanation. We have endeavoured to make each form complete in itself, and to vary the mode of showing the results, so that a person may quickly procure any information respecting any point connected with the population on which he may desire information.

It was our intention to have appended a return showing the amount of crime in the colony, as interesting from the nature of our population, but on consideration we deemed it better to omit doing so.

We desire, in concluding our Report to your Excellency, to express our sense of the very zealous and correct manner in which the returns were distributed and collected by the police, and for the assistance and supervision over this service rendered by the magistrates in the various districts.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,
FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.
A. DURLACHER,
Registrar-General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the CENSUS taken on 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.			Nearest average whole No. of Persons to each Inhabited House.
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
Fremantle	370	—	8	378	1200	986	2186	
Murray	58	—	2	60	232	144	376	6
Perth, City	448	2	8	458	1355	1195	2550	6
Rural District	60	—	7	67	206	114	320	5
TOTAL, Perth	508	2	15	525	1561	1309	2870	6
Plantagenet:								
Albany, Town	79	1	3	83	312	174	486	6
Rural District	53	—	4	57	259	86	345	6
TOTAL, Plantagenet	132	1	7	140	571	260	831	6
Sussex	104	—	4	108	415	198	613	6
Swan:								
Town of Guildford	72	2	6	80	203	151	354	5
Rural District	140	—	6	146	570	312	882	6
TOTAL, Swan	212	2	12	226	773	463	1236	6
Toodyay	199	—	5	204	1029	498	1527	8
Victoria	107	—	12	119	647	256	903	9
Wellington:								
Town of Bunbury	40	1	4	45	123	87	210	5
Rural District	120	—	3	123	487	284	771	6
TOTAL, Wellington	160	1	7	168	610	371	981	6
York, Town	106	2	6	114	363	239	602	6
Rural District	154	—	8	162	771	410	1181	8
TOTAL, York	260	2	14	276	1134	649	1783	7
GRAND TOTAL	2110	8	86	2204	8172	5134	13306	6
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government					1057	—	1057	
Military					293	181	474	
TOTAL POPULATION					9522	5315	14837	

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1854 and 1859 including MILITARY and CONVICTS.

DISTRICT.	1859.			1854.			INCREASE.			INCREASE PER CENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	1816	1080	2896	1784	975	2759	32	105	137	1·79	10·76	4·96
Murray	232	144	376	161	100	261	71	44	115	44·09	44·0	44·06
Perth	1968	1379	3347	1593	1140	2733	375	239	614	23·47	20·96	22·46
Plantagenet	590	261	851	683	266	949	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
Sussex	415	198	613	209	98	307	206	100	306	98·56	102·04	99·67
Swan	872	470	1342	817	408	1225	55	62	117	6·73	15·19	9·55
Toodyay	1081	499	1580	798	250	1048	283	249	532	35·46	99·6	50·76
Victoria	679	256	935	280	73	353	399	183	582	142·5	250·68	164·87
Wellington	655	377	1032	624	283	907	31	94	125	4·96	33·21	13·78
York	1164	651	1815	830	371	1201	334	280	614	40·02	76·01	51·12
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	50	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	—	—
Total Population	9522	5315	14837	7779	3964	11743	1836	1356	3192	—	—	—
				Deduct decrease in Albany			93	5	98	—	—	—
				Total Increase, 1859, on 1854			1743	1351	3094	22·4	34·08	26·34

No. 3.—Ages of the Population of Western Australia on 31st December 1859.

District.	Under 1.			1 to 5.			5 to 10.			10 to 15.			Total under 15.			15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.			50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			Total of 15 and upwards.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	27	59	86	160	140	300	130	142	272	95	95	190	412	436	848	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	132	353	189	97	286	91	30	121	23	8	31	2	3		—	1	1	788	550	1338	1200	986	2186
Murray	2	6	8	31	23	54	26	23	49	15	19	34	74	71	145	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38	24	3	27	5	3	8	1	1	5	—	—	—	158	73	231	232	144	376
Perth	77	78	155	168	174	342	173	170	343	122	153	275	540	575	1115	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264	116	40	156	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	10	16	26	47	45	92	35	34	69	34	33	67	126	128	254	23	24	47	150	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109	27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	571	260	831
Sussex	10	10	20	36	45	81	19	30	49	12	10	22	77	95	172	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47	22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	338	103	441	415	198	613
Swan	38	30	68	63	69	132	55	64	119	35	53	88	191	216	407	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118	58	17	75	9	3	12	3	3	6	—	1	1	582	247	829	773	463	1236
Toodyay	32	39	71	83	91	174	69	60	129	69	48	117	253	238	491	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161	47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	776	260	1036	1029	498	1527
Victoria	7	21	28	45	46	91	28	36	64	27	18	45	107	121	228	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111	27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	647	256	903
Wellington	16	19	35	66	60	126	67	40	107	47	46	93	196	165	361	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96	31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	610	371	981
York	24	25	49	117	118	235	84	108	192	85	63	148	310	314	624	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161	69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	—	824	335	1159	1134	649	1783
Total	243	303	546	816	811	1627	686	707	1393	541	538	1079	2286	2359	4645	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2457	1017	374	1391	512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	8172	5134	13306
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	491	437	—	437	76	—	76	40	—	40	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	1057	—	1057
Military	20	10	30	46	31	77	48	27	75	10	17	27	124	85	209	4	16	20	72	31	103	77	44	121	16	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	293	181	474
Grand Total	263	313	576	862	842	1704	734	734	1468	551	555	1106	2410	2444	4854	563	624	1187	2352	1009	3361	2372	643	3015	1109	379	1488	552	147	699	138	52	190	24	15	39	2	2	4	7112	2871	9983	9522	5315	14837

No. 4.—Ages of Married and Single of 15 Years and

(Ages of Prisoners and Military no

—	—	15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	Married	1	25	26	70	109	179	122	132	254	118	97	215
	Single	74	79	153	117	66	183	99	—	99	71	—	71
	Total	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	132	353	189	97	286
Murray	Married	—	2	2	8	12	20	15	11	26	11	16	27
	Single	32	11	43	31	9	40	20	5	25	11	—	11
	Total	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38
Perth	Married	—	13	13	92	165	257	158	149	307	113	87	200
	Single	120	165	285	187	82	269	136	8	144	63	1	64
	Total	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264
Plantagenet	Married	—	7	7	13	37	50	72	33	105	4	19	23
	Single	23	17	40	137	11	148	69	—	69	86	—	86
	Total	23	24	47	150	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109
Sussex	Married	—	—	—	25	39	64	40	21	61	19	4	23
	Single	24	17	41	94	11	105	85	1	86	22	2	24
	Total	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47
Swan	Married	1	9	10	45	78	123	68	43	111	74	29	103
	Single	60	52	112	133	9	142	119	—	119	12	3	15
	Total	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118
Toodyay	Married	—	7	7	54	105	159	97	49	146	61	37	98
	Single	73	39	112	204	4	208	166	1	167	63	—	63
	Total	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161
Victoria	Married	—	20	20	31	43	74	71	31	102	64	15	79
	Single	38	12	50	139	10	149	133	—	133	32	—	32
	Total	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111
Wellington	Married	—	7	7	32	52	84	56	41	97	42	27	69
	Single	50	39	89	96	13	109	66	6	72	26	1	27
	Total	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96
York	Married	—	23	23	66	107	173	109	59	168	71	35	106
	Single	63	64	127	215	16	231	157	9	166	54	1	55
	Total	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161
Total	Married	2	113	115	436	747	1183	808	569	1377	577	367	944
	Single	557	495	1052	1353	231	1584	1050	30	1080	440	7	447
	Total	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2457	1017	374	1391
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt.	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

upwards in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.
returned as divided into Married and Single.)

50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			TOTAL.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	—	—
91	30	121	20	4	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	423	397	820	Married -	FREMANTLE.
—	—	—	3	4	7	1	3	4	—	1	1	365	153	518	Single -	
91	30	121	23	8	31	2	3	5	—	1	1	788	550	1338	Total.	
13	3	16	4	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	51	45	96	Married -	MURRAY.
11	—	11	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	107	28	135	Single -	
24	3	27	5	3	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	158	73	231	Total.	
87	36	123	14	11	25	2	2	4	1	—	1	467	463	930	Married -	PERTH.
29	4	33	12	8	20	7	3	10	—	—	—	554	271	825	Single -	
116	40	156	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	Total.	
22	6	28	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	104	222	Married -	PLANTAGENET.
5	—	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	28	355	Single -	
27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	Total.	
5	7	12	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	72	165	Married -	SUSSEX.
17	—	17	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	245	31	276	Single -	
22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	338	103	441	Total.	
15	14	29	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	1	1	207	176	383	Married -	SWAN.
43	3	46	7	2	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	375	71	446	Single -	
58	17	75	9	3	12	3	3	6	—	1	1	582	247	829	Total.	
30	11	41	3	4	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	248	214	462	Married -	TOODYAY.
17	1	18	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	528	46	574	Single -	
47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	776	260	1036	Total.	
15	4	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	113	296	Married -	VICTORIA.
12	—	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	357	22	379	Single -	
27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	Total.	
25	10	35	11	8	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	167	145	312	Married -	WELLINGTON.
6	1	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	61	308	Single -	
31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	Total.	
43	17	60	11	3	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	300	245	545	Married -	YORK.
26	—	26	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	524	90	614	Single -	
69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	—	824	335	1159	Total.	
346	138	484	78	33	111	9	6	15	1	1	2	2257	1974	4231	Married -	TOTAL.
166	9	175	47	19	66	15	9	24	1	1	2	3629	801	4430	Single -	
512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	345	Married -	PRISONERS and TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN IN DEPÔT.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	—	712	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	96	192	Married -	MILITARY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2698	2070	4768	Married -	GRAND TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4414	801	5215	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7112	2871	9983	Total.	

No. 5.—AGES of MALES of 15 Years and upwards, in CLASSES, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

	15 to 21.	21 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Free	554	783	845	464	360	69	20	2	3097
Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men	1	425	474	197	30	46	—	—	1173
Ticket-of-Leave Men	4	580	538	356	122	12	4	—	1616
Ditto on hands of Government	—	1	21	16	10	2	—	—	50
Prisoners	—	491	417	60	30	9	—	—	1007
Military	4	72	77	16	—	—	—	—	169
TOTAL	563	2352	2372	1109	552	138	24	2	7112

No. 6.—CLASSIFICATION of the ADULT POPULATION (of 15 Years of Age and upwards) in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the Census taken on the 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	Males of 15 and upwards.								Females of 15 and upwards.			Grand Total of 15 and upwards.
	Free Civilians.	Military.	Total Males of 15 and upwards who were born in the Colony or arrived therein as free Immigrants.	Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.	Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.	Total Adult Males who arrived in the Colony as Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Total Adult Males.	Families of Civilians.	Military.	Total.	Males and Females of 15 years and upwards.
Fremantle	545	52	597	111	132	504	747	1344	550	43	593	1937
Murray	108	—	108	26	24	—	50	158	73	—	73	231
Perth	570	105	675	215	236	260	711	1386	734	44	778	2164
Plantagenet	268	1	269	109	68	16	193	462	132	1	133	595
Sussex	154	—	154	41	143	—	184	338	103	—	103	441
Swan	298	4	302	118	166	91	375	677	247	4	251	928
Toodyay	365	2	367	150	261	46	457	824	260	1	261	1085
Victoria	219	1	220	70	251	31	352	572	135	—	135	707
Wellington	222	3	225	101	91	33	225	450	206	2	208	658
York	348	1	349	232	244	26	502	851	335	1	336	1187
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	50	—	—	—	50
TOTAL	3097	169	3266	1173	1666	1007	3846	7112	2775	96	2871	9983

NOTE.—The Military only include the detachments of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment and the Royal Engineers; the Pensioners being permanently resident here are included in the general free population.

No. 7.—Married and Single of 15 Years and upwards, in Classes, in Western Australia, on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males of 15 and upwards.																										Total Males of 15 and upwards.					Females of 15 and upwards.										Total Females of 15 and upwards.					Total Population of 15 Years and upwards.
	Free Civilians.					Military.					Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.					Ticket-of-Leave Men.					Prisoners.											Families of Civilians.					Families of Military.									
	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	
Fremantle	339	5	344	201	545	41	—	41	11	52	20	21	41	70	111	8	30	38	94	132	10	180	190	314	504	418	236	654	690	1344	378	19	397	153	550	43	—	43	—	43	421	19	440	153	593	1937
Murray	38	2	40	68	108	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	19	26	—	4	4	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	44	7	51	107	158	45	—	45	28	73	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	28	73	231
Perth	327	10	337	233	570	45	—	45	60	105	60	22	82	133	215	15	33	48	188	236	—	80	80	180	260	447	145	592	791	1386	431	32	463	271	734	44	—	44	—	44	475	32	507	271	778	2164
Plantagenet	92	7	99	169	268	1	—	1	—	1	10	4	14	95	109	—	5	5	63	68	—	3	3	13	16	103	19	122	340	462	101	3	104	28	132	1	—	1	—	1	102	3	105	28	133	595
Sussex	62	5	67	87	154	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	29	41	7	7	14	129	143	—	—	—	—	—	77	16	93	245	338	72	—	72	31	103	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72	31	103	441
Swan	131	—	131	167	298	4	—	4		4	30	20	50	68	118	9	17	26	140	166	—	28	28	63	91	174	65	239	438	677	175	1	176	71	247	4	—	4	—	4	179	1	180	71	251	928
Toodyay	170	3	173	192	365	1	—	1	1	2	20	24	44	106	150	10	21	31	230	261	—	8	8	38	46	201	56	257	567	824	213	1	214	46	260	1	—	1	—	1	214	1	215	46	261	1085
Victoria	130	4	134	85	219	1	—	1	—	1	19	10	29	41	70	3	17	20	231	251	—	7	7	24	31	153	38	191	381	572	112	1	113	22	135	—	—	—	—	—	112	1	113	22	135	707
Wellington	120	—	120	102	222	2	—	2	1	3	20	15	35	66	101	4	8	12	79	91	—	11	11	22	33	146	34	180	270	450	145	—	145	61	206	2	—	2	—	2	147	—	147	61	208	658
York	185	—	185	163	348	1	—	1	—	1	53	33	86	146	232	8	21	29	215	244	—	7	7	19	26	247	61	308	543	851	242	3	245	90	335	1	—	1	—	1	243	3	246	90	336	1187
Ticket-of-Leave Men on the hands of Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	39	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	39	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Total	1594	36	1630	1467	3097	96	—	96	73	169	246	154	400	773	1173	64	174	238	1428	1666	10	324	334	673	1007	2010	688	2698	4414	7112	1914	60	1974	801	2775	96	—	96	—	96	2010	60	2070	801	2871	9983

No. 8.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	Church of England.			Wesleyans.			Independents.			Presbyterians.			Baptists and other Protestants.			Total Protestants.			Church of Rome.			Jews, Mahometans, and Infidels.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle - -	855	664	1519	20	25	45	44	38	82	20	15	35	6	2	8	945	744	1689	243	228	471	12	14	26	1200	986	2186
Murray - -	204	119	323	—	—	—	6	3	9	6	6	12	—	—	—	216	128	344	16	16	32	—	—	—	232	144	376
Perth - -	957	717	1674	235	223	458	43	34	77	13	8	21	18	13	31	1266	995	2261	288	314	602	7	—	7	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet - -	417	189	606	2	2	4	—	—	—	36	21	57	4	3	7	459	215	674	110	45	155	2	—	2	571	260	831
Sussex - -	325	151	476	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	1	331	154	485	83	44	127	1	—	1	415	198	613
Swan - -	599	322	921	22	30	52	27	29	56	10	1	11	3	—	3	661	382	1043	109	81	190	3	—	3	773	463	1236
Toodyay - -	691	326	1017	29	9	38	—	—	—	16	2	18	1	—	1	737	337	1074	291	161	452	1	—	1	1029	498	1527
Victoria - -	484	177	661	16	4	20	—	—	—	8	9	17	—	—	—	508	190	698	138	66	204	1	—	1	647	256	903
Wellington - -	377	224	601	25	22	47	11	9	20	15	5	20	—	—	—	428	260	688	176	111	287	6	—	6	610	371	981
York - - -	802	430	1232	99	60	159	7	6	13	11	1	12	9	3	12	928	500	1428	206	149	355	—	—	—	1134	649	1783
TOTAL -	5711	3319	9030	450	377	827	138	119	257	138	69	207	42	21	63	6479	3905	10384	1660	1215	2875	33	14	47	8172	5134	13306
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men in hands of Government -	680	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	680	373	—	373	4	—	4	1057	—	1057
Military - -	150	82	232	5	3	8	71	57	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	142	368	67	39	106	—	—	—	293	181	474
GRAND TOTAL - -	6541	3401	9942	455	380	835	209	176	385	138	69	207	42	21	63	7385	4047	11432	2100	1254	3354	37	14	51	9522	5315	14837

No. 9.—Country of Birth of Population of Western Australia, from Census taken on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt, or Military.)

District.	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.			Wales.			Western Australia.			Other British Possessions.			Foreigners.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	540	369	909	211	215	426	53	33	86	10	1	11	333	335	668	28	26	54	25	7	32	1200	986	2186
Murray	94	27	121	27	37	64	9	2	11	2	1	3	94	76	170	2	1	3	4	—	4	232	144	376
Perth	740	429	1169	207	265	472	49	25	74	7	3	10	517	556	1073	11	28	39	30	3	33	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	267	68	335	66	38	104	50	16	66	1	—	1	157	130	287	15	8	23	15	—	15	571	260	831
Sussex	223	33	256	48	44	92	25	5	30	2	—	2	103	110	213	5	6	11	9	—	9	415	198	613
Swan	380	128	508	94	95	189	25	4	29	10	3	13	249	220	469	6	8	14	9	5	14	773	463	1236
Toodyay	410	102	512	202	131	333	68	12	80	6	1	7	288	250	538	7	2	9	48	—	48	1029	498	1527
Victoria	355	83	438	126	47	173	41	4	45	12	6	18	93	113	206	7	2	9	13	1	14	647	256	903
Wellington	252	114	366	121	88	209	20	6	26	—	—	—	193	159	352	14	4	18	10	—	10	610	371	981
York	569	165	734	202	142	344	36	4	40	8	2	10	308	330	638	3	2	5	8	4	12	1134	649	1783
Total	3830	1518	5348	1304	1102	2406	376	111	487	58	17	75	2335	2279	4614	98	87	185	171	20	191	8172	5134	13306

No. 10.—Education of Persons in Western Australia of the Age of 5 Years and upwards, on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Military or Prisoners.)

District.	No. above 5 years of age who could read and write.			No. above 5 years of age who could read only.			Total No. above 5 years of age who could read.			No. above 5 years of age who could not write.			No. above 5 years of age who could not read or write.			Total No. of 5 years and upwards.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	659	465	1124	64	78	142	723	543	1266	354	322	676	290	244	534	1013	787	1800
Murray	142	79	221	24	10	34	166	89	255	57	36	93	33	26	59	199	115	314
Perth	749	520	1269	121	115	236	870	635	1505	567	537	1104	446	422	868	1316	1057	2373
Plantagenet	364	124	488	34	31	65	398	155	553	150	75	225	116	44	160	514	199	713
Sussex	263	87	350	35	8	43	298	95	393	106	56	162	71	48	119	369	143	512
Swan	438	237	675	70	73	143	508	310	818	234	127	361	164	54	218	672	364	1036
Toodyay	603	240	843	82	46	128	685	286	971	311	128	439	229	82	311	914	368	1282
Victoria	384	98	482	44	30	74	428	128	556	211	91	302	167	61	228	595	189	784
Wellington	379	178	557	56	52	108	435	230	665	149	114	263	93	62	155	528	292	820
York	670	267	937	107	96	203	777	363	1140	323	239	562	216	143	359	993	506	1499
Total	4651	2295	6946	637	539	1176	5288	2834	8122	2462	1725	4187	1825	1186	3011	7113	4020	11133

No. 11.—Population of Towns, not including Prisoners, in Western Australia, on 31st December 1859.

Town.	Married.			Single of 15 and upwards.			Children under 15.			Military and their Families.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	70	66	136	160	6	166	82	102	184	1	5	6	313	179	492
Bunbury	41	36	77	32	13	45	50	38	88	12	6	18	135	93	228
Fremantle	423	397	820	365	153	518	412	436	848	112	94	206	1312	1080	2392
Guildford	61	55	116	89	24	113	53	72	125	8	7	15	211	158	369
Perth	419	423	842	468	257	725	468	515	983	149	63	212	1504	1258	2762
York	119	91	210	126	30	156	128	118	246	4	2	6	377	241	618
Total Towns	1133	1068	2201	1240	483	1723	1193	1281	2474	286	177	463	3852	3009	6861

No. 12.—Aborigines in Private Employ in Western Australia on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	9	3	12
Murray	6	1	7
Perth	4	8	12
Plantagenet	14	16	30
Sussex	33	10	43
Swan	14	6	20
Toodyay	81	21	102
Victoria	3	2	5
Wellington	3	1	4
York	9	1	10
Total	176	69	245

No. 13.—Occupations of the Male Population in Western Australia, also the Number of Female Domestic Servants, on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Military or Prisoners, or Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government.)

| District. | Agriculture and Grazing. | | | | | | Trade and Commerce. | | | | | | | | | | | Mechanics, Artisans, Handicrafts, and Trades. | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 14.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

	WHOLE POPULATION. 14837.		MALES. 9522.		FEMALES. 5315.		ADULT MALES. 7112.		ADULT FEMALES. 2871.		CONDITION OF ADULT MALES. 7112.					RELIGION. 14837.						
	Males.	Females.	Under 15.	Above 15.	Under 15.	Above 15.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Free.	Military.	Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.	Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.	Church of England.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Other Protestants.	Total Protestants.	Church of Rome.	Jews, Mahometans, &c.
	9522	5315	2410	7112	2444	2871	2698	4414	2070	801	3097	169	1173	1666	1007	9942	835	385	270	11432	3354	51
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	64·17	35·83	16·24	47·93	16·48	19·35	29·75	18·19	13·96	5·39	20·83	1·14	7·9	11·23	6·78	67	5·63	2·6	1·82	77·05	22·6	·35
„ Male Population (9522.)	—	—	25·31	74·69	—	—	28·34	46·35	—	—	32·52	1·77	12·41	17·41	10·58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	45·99	54·01	—	—	15·06	38·95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Male Adult Population (7112.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37·93	62·07	—	—	43·55	2·38	16·5	23·42	14·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72·1	27·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued.*)

	OCCUPATIONS.							
	Agriculture and Grazing.	Trade and Commerce.	Mechanics, Artisans, &c.	General Labourers.	Government Civil Service.	Military.	Other Callings.	Convicts on hands of Government.
	3066	381	867	1016	235	169	396	1057
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	20·66	2·56	5·84	6·84	1·58	1·14	2·66	7·12
„ Male Population (9522.)	32·19	4·01	9·1	10·67	2·46	1·77	4·15	11·1
„ Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Male Adult Population (7112.)	43·11	5·35	12·19	14·28	3·3	2·37	5·56	14·86
„ Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 15.—Cultivation in Western Australia, in Acres, in 1859.

District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize, Beans, and Pulse.	Hay and Green Crop.	Fallow.	Land cleared for Cultivation.	Kitchen Garden.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Vineyard.	Total Cultivated Land, and Land prepared for Cultivation.	Produce of 1858 Vintage.	
														Wine, gallons.	Dried Fruits, lbs.
Fremantle	76	70	—	1	8	105	36	122	45	11	1	14	489	600	200
Murray	595	80	31	7	—	223	86	137	26	7	1	11	1204	900	700
Perth	202	95	45	89	36	282	72	203	129	55	4	91	1303	4586	9009
Plantagenet	385	169	11	11	5	134	96	313	63	21	1	1	1210	—	—
Sussex	569	224	4	326	11	120	95	586	24	63	1	7	2030	100	—
Swan	1767	297	120	91	12	1540	295	850	87	49	4	113	5225	9878	7090
Toodyay	3489	943	105	47	4	991	926	1252	57	11	1	30	7856	135	678
Victoria	1573	622	54	6	4	296	509	2037	21	8	1	5	5136	—	—
Wellington	1813	464	85	82	3	367	166	894	56	144	3	52	4129	4389	1135
York	3141	1065	162	47	2	1380	957	1684	66	8	4	39	8555	245	140
Total	13610	4029	617	707	85	5438	3238	8078	574	377	21	363	37137	20833	18952

No. 16.—Stock in Western Australia on 31st December 1859.

District.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Fremantle	115	678	1439	380	208
Murray	407	2475	1707	273	113
Perth	354	1608	1667	968	847
Plantagenet	807	1223	36736	706	35
Sussex	700	4559	5523	463	8
Swan	1005	4217	9900	1238	652
Toodyay	1832	4923	56425	2744	138
Victoria	853	4399	43768	556	159
Wellington	731	5672	4570	767	69
York	1582	1236	73080	3335	56
Total	8386	30990	234815	11430	2285

No. 17.—MILLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.
13	7	6	28	54

No. 18.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL REVENUE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Revenue - -	34161	34452	42103	33548	45039	48752

No. 19.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Expenditure - -	36860	40153	38865	37627	39355	45728

No. 20.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Civil Services - - -	89473	79321	61832	57196	59416	56819
Military Services - -	53124	35286	31645	34126	48629	35251
TOTAL - -	132597	114607	93477	91322	108045	92070

No. 21.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imports - - - -	128260	105320	122938	94532	144932	125315

No. 22.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—EXPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Exports - - - -	36242	46314	44739	59947	78649	93037

No. 23.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING INWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships - -	97	9	112	117	116	111
Tonnage - - -	38963	27532	26681	59822	58830	63414

No. 24.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING OUTWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships	No Return.	93	112	117	113	103
Tonnage	No Return.	37907	26604	59822	47719	57665

No. 25.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CROWN LANDS GRANTED and SOLD in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Crown Lands granted and sold	2142	1715	2456	2713	3368	2231

No. 26.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CULTIVATED LAND in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.
(Not including Fallowed, or Land cleared for Cultivation.)

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat	5897	8409	9712	10895	11717	13610
Barley	1539	1601	3459	1849	2827	4029
Oats	335	299	436	352	546	617
Rye	204	270	287	431	481	707
Maize, Beans, and Pulse	61	87	42	95	80	85
Hay and Green Crop	3236	2284	3470	3559	4284	5438
Vineyard	155	162	179	221	292	363
Potatoes	218	272	187	266	255	377
Kitchen Garden	342	304	303	295	348	574
TOTAL	11987	13688	18075	17963	20830	25800

No. 27.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—STOCK from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Horses	4499	4887	5408	7214	7153	8386
Cattle	20436	21083	23207	26297	27806	30999
Sheep	173568	184114	177717	198386	217280	234815
Pigs	4442	5309	6247	8651	9338	11430
Goats	1003	560	1258	1532	1744	2185

No. 28.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—BIRTHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males	156	212	194	256	257	269
Females	132	189	161	210	234	262
TOTAL	288	401	355	466	491	531

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 29.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—DEATHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males	40	38	75	113	101	143
Females	18	20	21	51	63	66
TOTAL	58	58	96	164	164	209

No. 30.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MARRIAGES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Church of England	48	34	27	36	53	62
Wesleyans	21	21	20	19	25	24
Independents	12	21	14	16	19	12
Church of Rome	28	31	29	23	34	43
District Registrars	16	20	9	19	13	10
TOTAL	125	127	99	113	144	151

No. 31.—CHURCHES and CHAPELS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	TOTAL.
14	5	4	3	26

No. 32.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
14	641

No. 33.—MINES working in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Copper.	Lead.	TOTAL.
8	4	12

FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

A. DURLACHER,
Registrar-General.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor T. Gore Browne, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 74.) Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, July 27, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward six copies of the statistics of New Zealand for the year 1859.

The introductory report of the Registrar-General is so comprehensive, that I need not trouble your Grace with any lengthened remarks on the subject. The augmentation in the population, which amounts to 20·54 per cent., and the corresponding prosperity of the colony, are most satisfactory, and prove that if adequately protected by the mother country this colony, will in a few years be one of the most important in Her Majesty's dominions, and will contribute in no small degree to its wealth.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Report to the Honourable E. W. Stafford, Colonial Secretary, &c.

Sir, Registrar-General's Office, Auckland, July 2, 1860.

I have the honour to present a series of statistical tables for the year 1859, in continuation of the volumes of statistics of New Zealand for 1853–1856, 1857, and 1858, which have been previously published.

In the important branches of information dependent on the census, it is obvious that, during the interval between one triennial enumeration and another, the utmost that can be arrived at must be approximations, more or less close, according to the nature and extent of the data upon which each can be calculated. As respects the population, however, it has usually been found that,—by adding to the previously ascertained numbers, the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration,—an estimate can be obtained, which may be received as substantially reliable. On this plan the population table (No. 1) has been compiled, the census taken in December 1858 forming the basis. It will be seen that the increase of the population of European descent in New Zealand during the year 1859 is estimated to have been no less than 12,180; viz., 7,428 males, and 4,752 females; an augmentation, the magnitude of which becomes evident when it is shown *centesimally*, the increase upon every 100 of the gross population having amounted to 20·54; or, taking the comparative numbers of the sexes separately, to 22·10 on the male, and 18·50 on the female population respectively.

The elements of the calculation may be shown compendiously as follows (the Chatham Islands being omitted):—

Increase by arrivals in 1859	21,188	
„ births „	2,646	
Total increase		23,834
Decrease by departures	10,950	
„ deaths	704	
Total decrease		11,654
Net increase in 1859		12,180
Population in December 1858, as shown by census		59,328
Estimated population in December 1859		71,508

NEW ZEALAND.

The increase, it will be seen, was owing mainly to the unusual tide of immigration to New Zealand during 1859, especially to Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago. The particulars appear in Table No. 3, in which the immigration and emigration for the year are shown, not (as on previous occasions) merely by summaries for the provinces, but by the details for each port.

The distribution of this increase through the several parts of the colony is shown both numerically and centesimally in the following Table:—

PROVINCES.	Population (as ascertained by Census) in December 1858.			Estimated Population in December 1859.			Estimated Numerical Increase in 1859.			Centesimal Increase in 1859.		
										On the Numbers of the Sexes respectively.		On the Total Population.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
Auckland	10.218	7,959	18,177	12,384	9,302	21,686	2,166	1,343	3,509	21·19	16.87	19·30
N. Plymouth (Taranaki)	1,414	1,236	2,650	1,450	1,276	2,726	36	40	76	2·54	3.23	2·86
Wellington	6,524	5,229	11,753	7,495	5,549	13,044	971	320	1,291	14·88	6.11	10·98
Hawke's Bay	1,063	451	1,514	1,411	617	2,028	348	166	514	32·73	36·80	33·94
Nelson	5,203	4,069	9,272	5,654	4,524	10,178	451	455	906	8·66	11·18	9·77
Canterbury	5,301	3,666	8,967	7,445	5,339	12,784	2,144	1,673	3,817	40·44	45·63	42·56
Otago	3,874	3,070	6,944	5,185	3,825	9,010	1,311	755	2,066	33·83	24·59	29·75
Totals	33,597	25,680	59,277*	41,024	30,432	71,456*	7,427	4,752	12,179	22·10	18·50	20·54

* Stewart's Island not being included, the addition of 51 in 1858, and 52 in 1859, to the above totals, will be necessary to make them agree with the figures in the General Tables of Population.

In other branches of the Census Statistics the same closeness of approximation cannot be expected, no data of equal trustworthiness being available. Still, the assumption that the persons added to the population in 1859 may, generally speaking, be regarded as divisible into about the same proportions as respects places of birth, religious denominations, occupations, and state of education, with the persons who were in the colony when the census was taken, may perhaps be admitted as some guide in the absence of more accurate information. With this object, I subjoin further tabular views of the results of the last census, calculated centesimally, which have at least a definite value as exhibiting in a convenient form portions of the reliable information obtained in December 1858, and may be regarded as supplementary to the last statistical volume. In these calculations the population of Stewart's and the Chatham Islands (amounting collectively to only 136 souls) and the military and their families are not included. It is scarcely necessary to premise that the tables refer only to the population of European descent in New Zealand.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

TABLE showing the per-centage of places of Birth of the Population in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	New Zealand.	Australian Colonies.	Other British Dominions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Places, or not described.
Auckland	30·08	15·26	9·28	0·32	34·28	3·61	4·06	0·93	0·31	0·29	1·58
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	52·98	1·92	2·53	0·19	40·00	0·90	0·87	0·04	—	0·19	0·38
Wellington	43·48	5·78	9·90	0·35	35·84	2·04	0·95	0·31	0·10	0·34	0·91
Hawke's Bay	43·99	8·06	11·03	0·53	26·55	4·03	2·11	0·99	0·99	0·79	0·93
Nelson	45·86	3·32	8·20	0·45	35·54	1·90	1·28	0·36	0·21	2·60	0·28
Canterbury	60·61	4·62	6·97	0·71	21·61	1·09	1·45	0·30	0·67	1·02	0·95
Otago	19·30	2·97	50·47	0·22	22·02	2·19	1·19	0·35	0·14	0·29	0·86
Average for the Colony	39·94	7·68	13·45	0·39	31·49	2·37	2·09	0·52	0·29	0·78	1·00

Occupations.

In this, as in other colonies, the inquiry into the occupations of the people is perhaps that in which the information to be obtained from the census is least capable of being tabulated with precision. Many settlers pursue more than one avocation; and the calling entered in the census schedule is not always that in which the person is most habitually engaged, or from which he principally derives his maintenance. The descriptions are also frequently indefinite, and different names are given to what may be regarded as substantially the same business. The following table, however, which is calculated from a careful compilation of the entries under this heading in the census schedules of December 1858, will afford a general view of the proportions in which the population are engaged in the principal pursuits and employments.

TABLE showing centesimally the Distribution of Occupations in New Zealand in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agricultural and Pastoral.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Professions (including Clerical, Legal, Medical Teachers, Surveyors, and other Educated Professions).	Labourers.	Miscellaneous, including Domestic Servants.	No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children).
Auckland	3·74	5·39	9·64	1·84	7·00	8·39	64·00
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	2·38	8·83	5·92	1·96	4·26	3·89	72·76
Wellington	3·43	6·42	7·46	1·53	5·03	7·27	68·86
Hawke's Bay	3·96	15·46	9·84	1·78	9·64	15·59	43·73
Nelson	2·72	8·27	5·99	1·53	7·58	7·40	66·51
Canterbury	2·61	8·42	7·52	1·62	7·67	6·47	65·69
Otago	1·74	9·95	5·92	1·05	7·85	7·59	65·90
Average for the Colony	3·05	7·45	7·72	1·61	6·85	7·61	65·71

Religious Denominations.

In the following Table the order in the schedule of "religious bodies," appended to "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been generally followed; but the Presbyterians have been brought under one heading, householders, in very many instances, not having regarded the distinctive designations of the several Presbyterian churches in filling the census forms.

TABLE showing the Per-centage of the Religious Denominations in New Zealand in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic Church.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Congregational Independents.	Baptists.	Primitive Methodists.	Lutheran Church.	Hebrews.	Society of Friends.	Other Denominations, or not described.
Auckland	45·82	15·49	21·98	8·12	3·03	1·84	0·41	0·15	0·66	0·04	2·46
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	52·08	2·94	2·00	20·11	4·19	1·51	11·85	0·08	—	0·30	4·94
Wellington	54·60	14·55	10·61	12·32	1·72	1·92	1·20	0·21	0·32	0·13	2·42
Hawke's Bay	62·02	17·44	13·01	3·10	1·39	0·33	0·13	0·53	0·20	0·92	0·93
Nelson	54·98	12·01	6·34	11·30	1·51	4·37	0·21	3·00	0·19	0·13	5·96
Canterbury	72·88	10·67	4·08	8·26	1·13	1·47	0·11	0·54	0·09	0·02	0·75
Otago	25·50	65·74	2·02	1·35	2·22	1·67	0·03	0·39	0·01	0·16	0·91
Average for the Colony	51·40	19·40	11·11	9·09	2·16	2·12	0·95	0·70	0·32	0·12	2·63

Education.

The following Table is condensed from one published amongst the Census Tables in the Statistics of last year. As compared with the Census Returns of 1851, there appears an increase, in seven years, of the proportion of the population able to read and write, amounting to more than 9 per cent.

TABLE showing the Centesimal Proportions of Males and Females respectively, and of the Total (European) Population of New Zealand, able or unable to read or write, in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.								
	Cannot read.		Read only.		Read and Write.		Both Sexes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.
Auckland	24·89	28·23	10·43	15·05	64·68	56·72	26·35	12·46	61·19
New Plymouth (Taranki)	24·75	25·24	12·17	15·45	63·08	59·31	24·98	13·70	61·32
Wellington	24·27	26·89	9·93	14·84	65·80	58·27	25·43	12·12	62·45
Hawke's Bay	20·88	39·91	6·12	7·98	73·00	52·11	26·55	6·67	66·78
Nelson	22·91	26·52	7·67	11·43	69·42	62·05	24·49	9·32	66·19
Canterbury	22·28	27·91	8·58	10·31	69·14	61·78	24·58	9·29	66·13
Otago	21·35	25·02	10·79	13·94	67·86	61·04	22·97	12·18	64·85
Average for the Colony	23·51	27·32	9·59	13·52	66·90	59·16	25·16	11·29	63·55

The quantity of land under cultivation, and the numbers of live stock in the colony, can be estimated, with any reliable degree of correctness, only in the years when the census is taken; the basis of greater or lesser probability on which the calculations in the preceding tables rest, scarcely existing where so much is necessarily contingent upon circumstances. It may be generally stated, however, that, on a comparison of the results of the censuses in 1851 and 1858 respectively, it was found that during seven years the land under crop in the colony had increased from 29,140 to 140,965 acres, and the land fenced from 30,470 to 235,488 acres; and the numbers of live stock, of all kinds, from 299,115 to 1,727,997. If it is assumed that the increase for the last year was according to the average of the previous septennial period, then, in December 1859 the quantity of land under crop would be 156,940 acres, and of land fenced, 264,776 acres; and the aggregate number of live stock about 1,932,123. This estimate, however, affords no more than a very general idea of what a census taken in 1859 might have been expected to show.

The Abstract of the Census of the Aboriginal Native Population taken in 1857–58, as published in the Statistical volume for last year, is reprinted in this volume (Table No. 2.); no later information having been available, except with regard to the province of Canterbury, a careful census of the native population in which (with the exception of the west coast) was taken by Mr. Walter Buller in the beginning of the present year. Though confined to a single province,—and that one in which there are comparatively few Maories,—yet the recent date as well as the completeness of the information render it interesting; and the portions of Mr. Buller's returns which show the numbers of the native population, the live stock owned by them, and their crops and cultivations, are included in the Appendix.

The Tables relating to Trade and Interchange, and the Revenue Tables, have been prepared in the offices of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter, and may be received with full confidence in their accuracy. An alteration has been made in the form in which the details of imports and exports are presented; the whole of the ports being now arranged in one table, instead of being given in separate tables as heretofore. Otherwise the previous plan has been continued, the summaries especially being still prepared so as to afford, in a very compendious shape, information which it would cost the general reader considerable pains to extract from the detailed statements, which, nevertheless, have their special value for those who desire to enter more minutely into commercial and financial questions, for the consideration of which they are designed to afford materials and facility.

A comparison of these tables with those for the immediately preceding year, and for the previous years from 1853 (the most important of which are included in the following summaries), will afford satisfactory evidence of the progress of the colony. It may be convenient to bring together here a few of the principal results of such a comparison.

The total value of imports, which had increased from 597,827*l.* in 1853 to 1,141,273*l.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 1,551,030*l.*, being an increase of 409,757*l.* on the last year.

The total value of exports, which was 303,282*l.* in 1853, and 458,023*l.* in 1858, rose in 1859 to 551,484*l.*, being an increase of 93,461*l.* in that year. Omitting the exports of articles imported from other countries, and taking only the exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures (which are manifestly those from which the real development of the resources of the colony is to be inferred), it is gratifying to find that there was an increase in the last year amounting to 87,358*l.* 12*s.*, the totals being 521,308*l.* in 1859, against 433,949*l.* 8*s.* in 1858.

The shipping exhibits a corresponding increase. In 1853, the vessels entered inwards were 238, with a tonnage of 65,504; in 1858, vessels 339, tonnage 90,118; in 1859, vessels 438, tonnage 136,580. Outwards, the vessels numbered in 1853, 229, tonnage 62,891; in 1858, vessels 322, tonnage 82,293; in 1859, vessels 398, tonnage 120,392.

The total revenue of the colony, which had risen from 149,820*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1853 to 341,654*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 459,648*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase in that year, as compared with 1858, of 117,993*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Of this increase, the ordinary revenue shows 29,120*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* above 1858, the increase in the customs duties (exclusive of the export duty on gold) making 16,679*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* of this amount, while the territorial revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by the sum of 80,082*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Such information as I have been able to obtain respecting the meteorology of New Zealand in 1859, is given in the Appendix. It includes (Appendix A.) an abstract of the Meteorological Register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, which Colonel Mould has kindly supplied, in continuation of similar tables for previous years, commencing with 1853, furnished by him, and published in the former volumes of statistics. Appendix B. is an abstract of daily observations made at Heathcote Valley, near Lyttelton, by I. T. Cookson, Esq., M.G.A.; and Appendix C., a wind and weather table, also for Canterbury, from observations by C. O. Torlesse, Esq., both those gentlemen having courteously forwarded this information for the present volume, in addition to the information supplied by them for the last. Dr. Thomson's interesting table, comparing New Zealand with other countries as regards climate, is again reprinted from the volume for 1853–1856.

It does not seem necessary to remark here upon the other tables in the following series, notes being appended to such of them as appeared to require any particular explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John B. Bennett,
Registrar-General.

(*Note.*—The Appendices above referred to, being very minute, are not reprinted.)

EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. Ward to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Queen's House, Colombo,
June, 15 1860.

My Lord Duke,

It is peculiarly gratifying to me, at the close of my administration of the affairs of this island, to be enabled to submit to your Grace additional proofs that the high estimate which I originally formed of its capabilities was not exaggerated, and that my views as to the system best calculated to develope its resources have been corroborated by the results of another year.

2. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for the confidence which your Grace and those of your predecessors, under whom I have had the honour of serving during the last five years, have been pleased to place in my recommendations; or for the cordial co-operation that I have found here in the Executive and Legislative Councils. Without this double support my government must have been as barren as I trust it will hereafter be thought fruitful in useful works; the progress of the Colony would have been retarded; other coffee-producing countries might have been brought into a dangerous rivalry with Ceylon; and land, which is now becoming a favourite investment with capitalists, even when there is no intention of bringing it into immediate cultivation, would not have acquired that value which is the fruit of improved communications and easier access.

Revenue.

3. Without going over the ground afresh upon which I entered so largely last year, and referring to the Tabular Returns appended to paragraph 6 of my despatch, to show the gradual increase of the revenue since 1854, I shall now simply state, that the revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, the receipts of 1858 being 654,961*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and those of 1859 747,036*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, while the expenditure of the latter year, not including the surplus fund votes, amounted to 698,268*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving a net surplus upon the year of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* If the surplus fund expenditure, amounting to 53,825*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.*, be added to the outlay, as well as to the receipts, the latter will amount to 800,862*l.* 9*s.* 8¾*d.*, the expenditure to 752,093*l.* 18*s.* 7¾*d.*, the balance of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* remaining the same,

4. This is the largest amount yet reached in Ceylon, the revenue having only realized 408,000*l.* in the year ending 1st January 1855. And the progress made is the more satisfactory, because of its steadiness. The receipts of 1859, as I have just stated, exceeded those of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, and those of 1857 by 169,008*l.* If compared with 1854, the excess amounts to no less a sum than 339,037*l.*

Expenditure.

5. The increase in the expenditure of the Colony bears a fair proportion to that of the revenue. Large additions have been made to establishments to meet the new wants which the increase of business has created. The Colony has seen that it was its interest to pay its servants better; to encourage a more frequent supervision of the outlying districts, by a liberal scale of travelling allowances; to facilitate the access to justice by ambulatory courts, which have been tried at Nawellepettia, Pusilawe, and Maturatte in the central province, at Plopalle and Mallagam in the northern, and at Calmone in the eastern province, with decided success, and are now about to be extended to the districts of the Knuckles, Rangalle, and Meddemahanuwera, which are too far removed from Kandy to avail themselves of the regular police court; and to provide for the growing desire for land, by an increase in the survey department, which alone amounts to 4,783*l.* a year. The result is, that the expenditure of 1859 amounted to 698,263*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, against 594,332*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1858, showing a net increase of 103,936*l.*

Items of Increase in Revenue.

6. The principal items of increase in revenue are:—

Customs - - -	£33,323
Land sales - - -	7,633
Land revenue - -	16,078
Rents (exclusive of land) -	2,575
Licences - - -	3,556
Pearl fishery (as compared with 1858)	24,181

Some of these, like the pearl fishery, are accidental, and are not likely to recur for some years. Others have a permanent character, for they denote increased cultivation, arising from the higher value of agricultural produce throughout the island; increased traffic, as shown by the greater competition for toll rents; and increased consumption, under the heads of arrack, salt, and rice, the latter of which has largely contributed to the increase in the customs.

7. By a series of papers, which the Acting Auditor General has prepared at my suggestion, though not usually included in the Blue Book, it appears that the customs receipts have risen from 110,952*l.* in 1854 to 218,498*l.* in 1859; the arrack rent, from 58,697*l.* to 76,943*l*; salt, from 52,570*l*, to 68,283*l*; toll rents, from 27,656*l.* to 48,706; land revenue, from 49,647*l.* to 97,920*l.*; land sales, from 6,015*l.* to 31,755*l.*; the total increase in the five years under the six heads of revenue included in the table from which I quote being 236, 566*l.*, and the average annual increase 47,312*l.*, which, added to the receipts of the pearl fisheries, amounting to 140,490*l.* sufficiently accounts for the constantly recurring excess of the actual over the estimated revenue, and for the fact that after providing for an aggregate expenditure of 351,269*l.* under supplementary supply bills, the balances that have accrued have covered a surplus fund expenditure of 224,000*l.*, yet left 85,814*l.* in the treasury at the close of 1859, in lieu of the 40,781*l.* that I found there, on the 1st January 1855:—

Assets and Liabilities.

8. For the table of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of the Government on the 31st December 1859 of 213,344*l.* But this, like all previous balances under the same head is not a net balance; deductions must be made from it for revenue debts (many of which have figured among the assets of the Colony for the last 30 years, without the slightest chance of any portion of the amount being recovered), surcharges and widows' pension fund, which reduce the real amount to 85,814*l.* But that is a net available balance, over and above the revenue of 1860, which I leave in the treasury at the disposal of my successor, subject only to such demands as may be made upon it under the general surplus fund bill, which Mr. Labouchere directed me to bring in, but in which I shall include nothing that is not indispensable for the completion of works begun under my administration, but left in consequence of my removal from the Colony in an unfinished state. I allude more especially to the courts at Hulfsdorp, the two wings of which are built, while 8,000*l.* are still required for the Supreme Court, which is to fill the space in the centre, according to the original design.

Surplus Fund Ordinances.

9. I have nothing to add to the details given upon this subject in my Blue Book Despatch of last year (par 5.), and in the message accompanying the additional ordinance brought in at the close of last Session.

Most of the works thus provided for are approaching to completion, and the benefits derived from the outlay by the Colony are admitted to be a full equivalent for the cost.

Cash in Hand.

10. From the Treasurer's returns, it appears that the cash in hand, in the general treasury, and the several cutcherries in the island, on the 1st January 1860, was 97,982*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Government of 41,592*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, after deducting the amount of deposits and treasury notes still outstanding. A sum of 80,000*l.*, being a loan to the Oriental Bank, must be added to the above balance, though a part of this amount represents the unexpended balances on surplus fund votes.

Customs.

11. There was an increase of 284,845*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* in the value of goods imported in 1859, as compared with 1858, the one having been 2,029,861*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, the other 2,314,707*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and in the exports, of 237,302*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the value for the two years having been, 1858, 1,923,199*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; 1859, 2,160,502*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*. There was a proportionate increase in the revenue derived from these sources, the figures being, 1858, 182,811*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; 1859, 216,785*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; showing an increase during the past year of 33,973*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The exports of coffee for 1859 were in excess of those for 1858 by 45,271 cwts., there having been shipped in the one year 589,773 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., in the other, 544,507 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. The exports of cinnamon, though in excess by 128,617 lbs. of those of 1858, are still considerably below what they were in 1856. The quantities for each year having been :—

1856	-	909,033 lbs.
1857	-	888,959 „
1858	-	750,744 „
1859	-	879,361 „

But the imports of rice and paddy are again on the increase. In my last Blue Book Despatch I reported a decrease for 1858 of 519,422 bushels; but this has been more than made good by an increase of 676,760 bushels during the past year, the figures being 1858, 3,382,998 bushels, and 1859, 4,059,758 bushels. Such an increase, under the peculiar circumstances of Ceylon, may be regarded, not as an indication of failing production in the Singhalese or Tamil districts for home use, but of increasing demand for labour employed in the coffee districts and on public works. The amount received under this head would, I believe, have very considerably exceeded that actually realized, but for the suspension of the railway works, which has exercised, naturally and inevitably, a prejudicial influence upon trade generally, and led, as I anticipated, to a marked decrease in the customs receipts of the present year. This result is the more mortifying, because, as I have already shown, the increase in the customs for the last five years has been steady and progressive. The amount is now nearly double what it was in 1854; and I beg to record my belief that whenever the Colony gives fair play to its resources I see no reason why the customs alone should not yield 300,000*l.* to the revenue. They would, in my opinion, have reached 250,000*l.* in 1860 but for the check that has occurred.

Public Works.

12. The total expenditure on public works in 1859 amounted to the large sum of 208,188*l.* 11*s.* 9¼*d.*, which includes 168,588*l.* of Government money, 18,781*l.* of road ordinance money, and 28,768*l.* for cost of establishment under the new scale. Of this amount 103,884*l.* were expended upon the up-keep of roads, 20,681*l.* on new bridges (all of which have been completed since the date of this report), 4,317*l.* on the repair of bridges, 16,870*l.* on new public buildings, 13,514*l.* on the repair of existing buildings, 1,809*l.* on the drainage of Colombo and Kandy, 20,047*l.* on miscellaneous services, which include tools for department (2,778*l.*), bullocks, carts, &c. (999*l.*), a large crane at the Colombo Wharf, 1,134*l.*, and payments on account of the Oroobokke and Kirime dams, the dam at Kelaar, and the irrigation works in the eastern province, 10,680*l.* in all. As I have given the total receipts of the year in par. 3. at 800,862*l.*, including 53,825*l.* from surplus fund ordinances, I do not separate the surplus fund expenditure here from that provided for by ordinary and supplementary supply votes.

13. It is only due to the department of public works to state that in its new form, and with the additions made to it under the Fixed Establishment Bill of 1858, it has conducted with ease and success the large amount of work now thrown upon it; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the quiet and unostentatious efficiency of Mr. Churchill, whom I placed at its head, on the appointment of Major Skinner to the post of Acting Auditor General. Mr. Churchill has convinced me of the great advantages that the Colony will derive from having a thoroughly trained professional man in the first instead of the second place in this important branch of the service, and of the wisdom of the legislature in attaching this condition to the increase of salary voted upon any new appointment. I trust that the principle thus laid down will never be departed from again.

Government Houses at Colombo, Kandy, and Gallee.

Queen's House, Galle.

14. The civil engineer reports that the Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy are in good repair; that at Galle is in a very dilapidated state, and will require an expenditure of from 600*l.* to 800*l.* to make it habitable. I cannot, however, recommend its abandonment. It serves not only as a means of showing courtesy to the many strangers of distinction who visit Galle, but as a residence for the judges during the sessions of the Supreme Court, which occur twice a year, and for the Governor when he visits the Southern Province. And considering the growing importance of Galle, and the certainty that with a breakwater it must become the great steam harbour and coaling station of the East, I think it would be unwise to give up, for the sake of a small annual saving, the only public building that is available for Government purposes.

Furniture.

15. The deputy commissary general having pointed out in several of his annual reports that the arrangement entered into by me in November 1855 for the supply of furniture for the private rooms at Queen's House is excessive, and needlessly onerous upon the Governor, 10 per cent. being a great deal more than is required to replace the articles that are broken or damaged in the course of the year, I shall bring this question before the Executive Council for re-consideration, in the hope both of leaving a more equitable arrangement to my successor, and of obtaining in my own case a reduction of the interest due from ten to five per cent.

16. I have, perhaps, the better claim to consideration in this matter, because the furniture supplied for the sleeping apartments on my arrival was of the plainest and most durable description. It is left in excellent order; and though I agree with the deputy commissary general that the furniture in the public rooms, both at Colombo and Kandy, "is old-fashioned, and some of it of a very ordinary description," I have not put the Colony to any expense under this head, though I have no doubt that the Council would have considered the matter with its usual liberality had it been brought forward.

17. I am bound to add, that the arrangement made in 1855 was of my own suggestion, and that I was warned in Council that it would be found much too advantageous for the Colony and much too onerous for the Governor. I based it, if I recollect right, upon the terms on which cabin furniture is or was supplied by Her Majesty's dockyards to captains fitting out a ship for commission, forgetting the difference in wear and tear at sea or on shore in the course of three years.

Legislation.

18. The ordinances passed in the Session of 1859 were sixteen in number, the most important of which related to the postal convention with India, the exemption of machinery from duty, the granting of exclusive privileges to inventors, the amendment of the laws relating to the courts of requests, and the revision of the Act of the previous session "to amend the laws of marriage in the Kandyan Provinces." Ordinances No. 2, and No. 6, have been already turned to practical account, in a great variety of instances, both as regards the import of machinery, and the patenting of useful inventions, in the Colony, no fewer than thirteen patents having been taken out since the passing of the Act.

19. The change made in the laws relating to the courts of requests, is the first instance in which an un-official member has been allowed to originate a measure, the Governor simply accepting the responsibility of inserting it in the Government Gazette, and laying it upon the table of Council. It is a precedent that I hope to see followed frequently, provided the measures introduced bear the stamp of the same careful preparation that was bestowed upon the first, which to all appearance is working satisfactorily, and will do credit to its author.

20. As I was one of those who doubted the necessity of revising the ordinance of 1858 respecting Kandyan marriages, I am the more bound to admit that I became perfectly satisfied of the propriety of the course adopted before the discussion was closed, and saw that the attempt to reconcile discrepancies by an explanatory Act could only have led to doubt and confusion, in a matter where clearness and simplicity were pre-eminently required.

21. The ordinance, after receiving from all quarters the most impartial consideration, assumed a shape which has proved equally satisfactory to the Queen's Government and to the Kandyans themselves, to whom its provisions have been explained by the Government agent personally, and who have shown remarkable intelligence in discussing them,

and a great desire to see them brought into operation, under the most favourable circumstances, by the selection of the best men in each district as registrars. Mr. Braybrooke has wisely left the choice of these officers to the inhabitants of the intended district; and the greatest social change that ever took place under British rule in the laws and habits of an Eastern people will thus not only have originated with themselves but will be carried into effect by their own instrumentality in one of its most essential parts.

Survey Department.

22. The report of the surveyor general is as conclusive as it is concise. It would be difficult to give larger results in fewer words. The year 1859 is the first in which the new system of maintaining a survey department fully adequate to the work of the Colony has been tried. There was no branch of the service in 1855 in which so unwise an economy was exercised, or legitimate expenditure so much begrudged. It was not till 1858 that the necessary changes were made. In 1859 we have the fruit.

23. The report states that plans were sent to the Government agents of 55,000 acres of land, of which 23,305 acres were sold, realizing 39,463*l.*, while the total cost of the establishment in its new form, was 23,956*l.*, leaving a net surplus of 15,507*l.* More than a thousand sets of title plans in triplicate have been issued, about nine hundred of which were to natives. This number exceeds the total number of plans issued by the department in the previous six years. The costs of survey per acre have been reduced from 13*s.* 2½*d.* in 1855, and 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1858, to 6*s.* 6¾*d.* per acre, making a total of 18,093*l.* for lands actually sold. But, in addition to these, there were surveys for temple lands (which do not, however, keep pace with the progress of the commissioners), comprising 47 temples, and of the following towns, Kandy, Galle, Hambantotte, Negombo, and Badulla, in all of which there is valuable Crown property to dispose of, and systematic encroachments to be stopped.

24. The trigonometrical operations carried on in the twelve months have also been upon a large scale; and it is needless to observe that both the reduction of cost and the alrge amount of work done are due to the employment of trained ordnance surveyors, and to the improved system introduced by them. The Colony is much indebted to Captain Gosset for the pains that he took to engage a superior class of men in its service; and so far is their number from exceeding the wants of the Island, that the work grows under their hands, and affords a proportionate return. The receipts of the department for the first six months of 1860 will equal if they do not exceed, the estimate for the whole year, and may not improbably reach 1,000*l.* a week, having amounted to 21,500*l.* up to the end of May. No man can appreciate the moral and social advantages of this change without having felt the disadvantages of the system that preceded it, and seen the evils to which it gave rise; and I take some credit to myself for having denounced those evils in the Blue Book Despatch of June 1856 (paragraphs 20 to 22), and called for the remedy, which has only now been applied. As a security to property, a check upon encroachments, squatting, and fraudulent commutation returns, the increase of the survey department is invaluable; and if to these advantages it add that of increasing the revenue, instead of diminishing it, I see not what more the most rigid economists can desire. That the system will require close and intelligent supervision there is no doubt; but I have no fear as to its issue so long as the department remains in the hands of Captain Sim.

Pearl Fishery.

25. The pearl fishery of 1859 was, as regards results, the most successful that has taken place since the Fisheries were resumed in 1855. It realized 48,215*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and but for the change of weather which set in at the end of March, and the outbreak of cholera which ensued, there is every reason to believe that the proceeds would have reached 60,000*l.* The great increase in the selling price of the oysters was owing to the profit, which could not have been less than 300 per cent., made by the speculators in 1858. The fame of this brought all India into the field as competitors. Money was as plentiful as buyers; and the same oysters which averaged 1*l.* 19*s.* a thousand in 1858, in 1859 produced an average of 4*l.* 10*s.*, the highest rate paid being no less than 8*l.* 8*s.* There is no reason to doubt that even at these large prices large profits were made.

26. I was present at the fishery, and had an opportunity of making myself thoroughly conversant with the system adopted, and I have already expressed my entire approval of

the arrangements made by Mr. Vane, whose temporary removal from the Colony, in consequence of a severe attack of dysentery, the fruit of over exertion and exposure, I have already reported. The Legislative Council marked, at my suggestion, their sense of his services by a special vote of 400*l.*, which your Grace was pleased to approve.

27. The tabular return of the fisheries for the last six years appended to this report gives the results of each year in the most convenient shape, both as regards the cost of the fishery, the number of oysters fished, the price realized per 1,000, which has fluctuated from 12*s.* to 18*l.*, and the aggregate receipts, amounting to 140,490*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, against an expenditure of 21,047*l.* It is to be feared, however, that this branch of the revenue must be considered as in abeyance for the next three years, unless some new banks should be discovered by the English divers south of Arippo upon the western, or between Trincomalie and Point Pedro on the eastern coast. I have directed the necessary steps to be taken for a survey, at a cost of 500*l.*

Public Health.

22. The Colony has happily been spared from any violent outbreak of cholera during the past year. While the returns of 1858 gave a total of 2,865 cases, of which 1,411, or rather less than half, proved fatal, those of 1859 show but 459 cases throughout the whole island; but of these no less than 305 resulted in death; which seems to prove, that if the disease were less wide spread it was of a more virulent type than it assumed in 1858.

29. The island has been singularly free from any serious visitation of small-pox. The deaths from this disease only amounted to 17 during the whole year, at the close of which but one person remained in hospital. This may be fairly attributed to the extension of vaccination, no less than 43,128 persons having been successfully operated upon during the year. But dysentery has made fearful havoc among the European residents, though the latter part of the year was more healthy in this respect than the earlier months.

30. I have I trust been enabled in these few pages to lay before your Grace proof that I shall place in the hands of my successor a peaceful, loyal, and thriving community, with a revenue adequate to its wants, and capable of large increase, if employed, as it has been for the last five years, in giving to agriculture and trade those facilities without which no exertions can command success. I claim no other credit for the prosperity which I think I may say that I leave behind me than that of having carefully studied the wants of the island, and of having seen from a very early date that if these were met in a liberal spirit the revenue would take care of itself. With a large and enterprising European population, capital ready to be invested wherever there was a chance of a fair return, water available for irrigation, land in abundance, the undoubted property of the Crown,—it was only requisite to turn these elements of prosperity to account by improving the communications, and facilitating the acquisition of proprietary rights. The increase of the survey department, and the very large expenditure on public works, amounting, as your Grace will perceive by the accompanying return, to 1,080,000*l.* since 1855, have fully answered this double object. The tabular statement which I annex of the work actually done, shows how large a proportion of the money voted has been applied to objects of primary necessity, in a Colony where, five years ago, with the exception of the great line of road between Galle, Colombo, and Kandy, the internal communications were in the rudest and most primitive state. 86,117*l.* 12*s.* 4¼*d.* have been expended on bridges alone, each of which removes an obstacle to the conveyance of produce to the coast. The roads repaired or made have cost 544,344*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*, canals and irrigation works, 78,592*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, additional custom house accommodation, 33,282*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*, public buildings, civil and military, 116,990*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.* And the result of all these increased facilities for conducting business is that the revenue has nearly doubled itself, without any other effort or merit on the part of the Government than that of giving fair play to the latent energies of the community. The Government has removed obstacles; the Colony has done the rest.

31. I am far from thinking that this process has yet attained its natural limits. I believe that cotton upon a large scale may be tried successfully in Ceylon, so soon as the additional supply of immigrant labour can be secured, and your Grace was pleased to give encouragement to the idea by allowing me to offer land to the enterprising firm that suggested it, upon very liberal terms. I regret that the project should have been temporarily laid aside; but I hope that it may be resumed whenever the supply of labour

CEYLON.

from India shall have been placed upon a more regular footing. The immigration system, under Ordinance No. 15 of 1858, has not yet had a fair trial; but there can be no doubt that the large proceeds of the tax (20,000*l.*) entitle all who contribute to it to expect large results.

32. With regard to the native population, although the improvement in their means and habits is marked, and has had no small influence upon the increase in the revenue, it is impossible to rely upon them for any supply of organized labour out of their usual routine. They will work by contract in clearing jungle; the whole paddy and cocoa nut cultivation of the island is in their hands; they convey the entire coffee crop from the estates to the port of shipment; but they will not work for hire upon the estates themselves. Many have small coffee gardens, which they cultivate with their wives and children, and the amount received for what is termed native coffee varies from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* It is with this money, as I believe, that the improvements in native houses, dress, and habits of living have originated; and these, again, are encouraged by an increased feeling of security due to a more regular administration of justice and an improved police. The fusion of interests, under these circumstances, is very striking. And though Oriental feeling and customs still maintain their sway, there is a curious dash of European feeling, a consciousness of legal rights, and, above all, a very general conviction of the substantial benefits of British rule.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Estimated and Actual Revenue, the Actual Expenditure, and the Surplus Revenue of each Year, from 1854 to 1859.

	Estimated Revenue.			Actual Revenue.			Actual Expenditure.			Surplus Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1854	404,000	0	0	408,000	0	0	393,268	0	0	14,773	0	0
1855	416,100	0	0	476,273	0	0	405,610	0	0	70,663	0	0
1856	430,100	0	0	504,174	0	0	457,137	0	0	47,037	0	0
1857	492,000	0	0	578,028	0	0	535,804	0	0	42,224	0	0
1858	571,500	0	0	654,961	0	0	594,333	0	0	60,628	0	0
1859	640,000	0	0	747,036	0	0	698,268	0	0	48,768	0	0

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Increase in Revenue under the following Heads in the last Five Years, viz., from 1855 to 1859.

	1854.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue of 1859 compared with that of 1854. Increase.	Average Annual Increase for Five Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arrack rents - -	58,697	59,244	547	—	66,171	6,927	—	77,600	11,429	—	73,547	—	4,053	76,943	3,396	—	18,246	3,649
Salt - - -	52,570	51,982	—	588	50,329	—	1,653	53,543	3,214	—	61,159	7,616	—	68,283	7,124	—	15,713	3,143
Toll rents - -	27,656	31,942	4,286	—	35,553	3,611	—	44,706	9,153	—	46,888	2,182	—	48,706	1,818	—	21,050	4,210
Land Revenue.																		
Grain—commuted -	11,274	11,730	456	—	11,803	73	—	12,355	552	—	13,063	708	—	12,899	—	164	1,625	325
Rented - -	36,251	47,541	11,290	—	43,062	—	4,479	45,576	2,514	—	65,641	20,065	—	81,923	16,282	—	45,672	9,134
Unrented - -	474	747	273	—	893	146	—	763	—	130	877	114	—	1,134	257	—	660	132
Rent of lands, &c. -	1,648	1,940	292	—	1,567	—	373	2,232	665	—	2,261	29	—	1,963	—	298	315	63
Land sales - -	6,015	11,643	5,628	—	23,946	12,303	—	28,407	4,461	—	24,121	—	4,286	31,755	7,634	—	25,740	5,148
Survey fees - -	690	793	103	—	2,126	1,333	—	3,496	1,370	—	3,048	—	448	4,159	1,111	—	3,469	694
Customs.																		
Imports, &c. - -	110,952	143,836	32,884	—	151,067	7,231	—	158,347	7,280	—	150,422	—	7,925	179,648	29,226	—	68,696	13,739
Exports* - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,753	34,753	—	38,850	4,097	—	38,850	7,770
Port and harbour dues	4,683	4,656	—	27	4,751	95	—	5,880	1,129	—	6,082	202	—	5,261	—	821	578	116
£	310,910	366,054	55,759	615	391,268	31,719	6,505	432,905	41,767	130	481,862	65,669	16,712	551,524	70,945	1,283	240,614	48,123

* The duty on exports commenced on the 1st January 1858.

Colombo, 6th June 1860.

T. SKINNER,
Acting Auditor General.

CEYLON.

No. 3.—STATE of available Cash Balance of the Colony for the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st January 1855.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		150,894 18 9¾	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	104,556 18 4½		
Advances - - -	5,556 8 2		
		110,113 6 6½	
Net available balance - -			40,781 12 3¼
1st January 1856.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		218,477 19 11¾	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	104,746 14 6¼		
Surcharges - - -	2,173 15 2¾		
Advances - - -	8,755 14 4½		
		115,676 4 1½	
Net available balance - -			102,801 15 10¼
1st January 1857.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		259,638 5 11½	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	103,062 17 11¾		
Surcharges - - -	2,380 3 2		
		105,443 1 1¾	
Net available balance - -			154,195 4 9¾
1st January 1858.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		269,886 17 1½	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	103,721 1 2¾		
Surcharges - - -	711 19 11½		
Widows' fund - - -	25,712 0 0		
		130,145 1 2¼	
Net available balance - -			139,741 15 11¼
1st January 1859.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		217,572 1 5½	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	99,556 8 7¼		
Surcharges - - -	2,319 10 3¼		
Widows' fund - - -	25,712 0 0		
		127,587 18 10½	
Net available balance - -			*89,984 2 7
* Inclusive of the sum of 20,000*l.* voted under the Surplus Fund Ordinance, No. 12 of 1858, which has not yet received the Queen's assent		- -	20,000 0 0
		Net balance -	£69,984 0 0
1st anuary 1860.			
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - -		213,344 9 10½	
Deduct revenue debts - - -	97,587 14 1¾		
Surcharges - - -	4,230 14 8		
Widows' fund - -	25,712 0 0		
		127,530 8 9¾	
Net balance - - -			85,814 1 0¾

No. 4.—RETURN of Surplus Fund Votes and Balances remaining on the 31st December 1859.

	Ordinance No. 17 of 1856.	Ordinance No. 11 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 17 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 5 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 12 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 16 of 1859.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted	37,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	51,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	210,000 0 0
Amount expended to 31st Dec., 1859 -	34,639 13 4¾	8,935 1 7	45,202 0 7¾	29,508 8 5½	10,387 9 5¼	10,173 18 9	138,846 12 3¼
Balance remaining -	2,360 6 7¼	64 18 5	5,797 19 4¼	30,491 11 6½	9,612 10 6¾	22,826 1 3	71,153 7 8¾

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Cash in hand in the General Treasury and the several Cutcherries on the 1st January 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined money - - - -	82,127	14	5½			
„ Treasury notes - - -	16	0	0			
„ bank notes - - - -	15,839	0	0			
				97,982	14	5½
Deduct:						
Amount of deposits - - - -	55,427	12	4½			
„ of Treasury notes in circulation - -	961	0	0			
				56,388	12	4½
Balance in favour of Government - - -				41,592	2	1

N.B.—In addition to the above balance, a sum of £80,000 (being a portion of the amount lent in 1857 and 1858) remained in the Oriental Bank Corporation on the 1st January 1860.

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,
Treasurer.

General Treasury,
Colombo, 19th May 1860.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Date and Duration of the Pearl Fisheries, the Number of Oysters fished, the highest, lowest, and average Price per 1,000, the total Produce, Cost, and net Produce, from 1854 to 1860.

Date and Duration of Fishery.	Number of Fishing Days.	Number of Oysters fished for Government.	Highest Price per 1,000.	Lowest Price per 1,000.	Average Price per 1,000.	Total Produce.	Cost of Fishery.	Net Produce.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854 - -	- -	- - -	No fishery.		—	—	1,484 0 0	—
1855 March 12 to April 12	20	5,012,108	2 18 0	1 10 0	2 4 0	10,922 0 0	2,632 0 0	8,290 0 0
1856 - -	- -	- - -	No fishery.		—	—	905 11 7	—
1857 March 9 to April 24	23	24,380,308	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 16 8½	20,550 15 6	4,416 4 6	16,134 11 0
1858 March 5 to April 3	18	12,353,049	3 2 0	1 12 0	1 19 0	24,120 0 2	4,741 16 2¼	19,378 3 11¾
1859 March 8 to April 7	18	6,391,549	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	48,215 18 10	4,830 10 0	43,385 8 10
1860 March 12 to March 31	14	2,733,954	18 0 0	2 10 0	13 4 0	*36,681 12 4	†2,037 0 0	†34,644 12 4

Aggregate amount realized in 5 years—140,490*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

* Inclusive of a sum of 582*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, being proceeds sale of sample pearls and divers' oysters confiscated, &c. &c.
† These are probable amounts, as it is not possible at present to state the actual cost of the fishery.

CEYLON.

No. 7.—AN EPITOME of the Principal Works executed and in progress from 1855 to 1860.

SUMS voted for Public Works by Supply, Supplementary Supply, and Surplus Fund Ordinances, from 1855 to 1860.

	Under Road Ordinance.	Supply Ordinance.	Supplementary Supply Ordinance.	Surplus Fund Ordinance.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For 1855 - -	15,929 5 9¼	66,087 12 1	9,308 19 9½	- - -	91,325 17 7¾
„ 1856 - -	17,334 10 0½	74,819 15 6½	25,778 8 7	25,000 0 0	142,932 14 2
„ 1857 - -	17,662 7 5¼	107,180 4 6	44,123 14 1½	41,000 0 0	209,966 6 0¾
„ 1858 - -	17,471 11 7½	129,026 0 3	36,203 5 4¾	80,000 0 0	262,700 17 3¼
„ 1859 - -	18,781 19 9¾	134,606 11 11	36,062 1 7¾	33,000 0 0	222,450 13 4½
„ 1860 - -	19,305 6 9	108,064 2 8	23,549 16 2½	- - -	150,919 5 7½
Total - £	106,485 1 5¼	619,784 6 11½	175,026 5 9	179,000 0 0	1,080,295 14 1¾

Total miles of road in Ceylon (exclusive of minor roads) - - - -	1,800
In good repair - - - - - - - - - -	1,000
Unmettled and ungravelled - - - - - - - - - -	800
Expenditure upon roads, from 1855 to 1860 - - - - -	£544,344 0 9½

Note.—Particulars of expenditure on the following roads, from 1855 to 1860.

	£ s. d.
Road from Colombo to Kandy - - - - - - -	118,004 16 6½
Do. from do. to Galle and Hambantotte - - - - - -	53,021 18 9¾
Do. from do. to Kandy by Yatteantotte and Gampolla - - -	22,585 14 9½
Do. from Ambepusse to Kornegalle and Kandy - - - -	24,675 4 5½
The Kalloobokke Road - - - - - - -	10,451 11 5
Road from Gampolla to Nuwera Ellia and Badulla - - - -	44,090 16 1½
Do. from Kandy to Maha Oya - - - - - - -	6,602 5 1½
Do. from Matelle to Rattotte - - - - - - -	1,408 7 10¼
Do. from Nawellepittia to Kotmalie - - - - - -	4,777 1 0¾

RETURN of BRIDGES, 1855 to 1860.

IRON BRIDGES.

Span in Feet.	Where erected.	When commenced.	When completed.	Cost.
				£ s. d.
205	For the erection of the suspension bridge at Gampolla.	Feb. 1856 -	31st Jan. 1859 -	12,083 11 5
50	Kospottoo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Kandy Road.	Oct. 1857 -	30th Apr. 1858	
50	Tripitchene Ella on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858	3,358 3 3
100	Magroo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road	Do. -	30th June 1858	
100	Pondal Oya, on road leading from Rambodda into the Pondal Oya Valley.	Mar. 1858 -	30th Apr. 1859 -	1,999 17 8
80	Pattellegedera, on the road from Negombo to Veangoda.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858 -	1,437 12 6¼
40	Tallacola Hena, Putlam, and Kurnegalle Road -	Do. -	Do. - -	332 9 11¾
80	Soodooganga, Rattotte Road - - -	April 1858 -	31st Jan. 1859	3,767 17 3
50	Koorooawa Nanga, Rattotte Road - -	Do. -	Do. -	
420	Kattoogastotte, near Kandy - - -	Aug. 1858		
120	Pinga Oya, „ - - - - -	Do. -	30th Apr. 1860 -	20,721 11 6¾
50	Pussel Oya, „ - - - -	Jan. 1860		
140	Nawellepittia - - - - - -	Jan. 1859 -	31st Dec. 1859 -	3,860 14 5½
140	Teldenia - - - - - -	Dec. 1858 -	31st Mar. 1860 -	5,209 18 8
40	Hoolloo Ganga, on road to the Knuckles - -	July 1859 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	398 13 5¾
70	Ratnapoora - - - - - -	May 1859 -	—— Aug. 1859 -	812 1 6
110	Maha Oya, Maturatte (in course of construction)	Sept. 1859 -	- - - -	2,251 0 0
120	Kittoolgalle - - - - - -	Do. -	—— May 1860 -	3,307 0 0
125	Moiety towards the construction of a suspension foot bridge across the Mahawille Ganga, on the line of road from Kotmalie to Dimboola.	- - -	- - - -	200 0 0
108	Bibila Oya (in course of construction) - -	June 1860 -	- - - -	600 0 0
40	Rambodda on Nuwera Ellia Road - -	June 1858 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	513 15 2
2,238				60,854 6 11
			Value of 12 iron bridges in store	6,966 0 0
			Total - £	67,820 6 11

	£ s. d.
These 21 iron bridges were erected within the last three years, at a cost of -	60,854 6 11
There remain in store at the factory, ready to be put up, 12 iron bridges, which cost	6,966 0 0

WOODEN BRIDGES.

Years.	£	s.	d.
1855.—Peradenia Bridge	4,012	15	9½
Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
Badulla Oya Bridge	400	0	0
1856.—Powakpittia do.	260	1	8
Kope Ella do.	413	15	6¾
Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
Drawbridge do.	600	0	0
Gindurah Bridge	215	12	5
Madampe do.	277	0	0
Bridges on the Nuwera Ellia and Badulla Road	485	0	0
Poowakwettiya Bridge, on the Awisawelle Road	304	0	0
Maha Modera do. on the Galle Road	214	0	0
1857.—Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
Ouroogoddawatte Bridge	300	0	0
Kottugodda do.	225	0	0
Loono Oya do.	205	0	0
1858.—Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
Galle Esplanade Bridge	450	0	0
Caltura Bridge	3,227	0	0
Kopay do.	290	0	0
1859.—Pol Oya, Polwatte, and Goyapane Bridges, in Southern Province	2,460	0	0
Dandugam Bridge	314	0	0
Bridge of boats	558	0	0
1860.—Diggorella Bridge	200	0	0
Bazaar Bridge, Negombo	186	0	0
Large and small bridges, Matura	400	0	0
Bridge of boats at Grand Pass	500	0	0
Total	£18,297	5	5¼

		£	s.	d.
Total for bridges	Iron	67,820	6	11
	Wooden	18,297	5	5¼
		£86,117	12	4¼

RETURN of Canals and Irrigation Works executed or in progress, 1855 to 1860.

Canals.

	£	s.	d.
Deepening and improving the Putnam Canal, 90 miles	20,613	13	4½
Do. do. Caltura Canal, 37 miles	4,858	6	6¼
Proposed extension of the Putlam Canal to the Colombo Customhouse	5,000	0	0
Rebuilding bridge over the Caltura Canal, to exclude salt water from the paddy fields	399	15	0
Deepening canal for drainage of the Pattia paddy fields	115	0	0
Embankment of Kalany Ganga	265	10	8

Irrigation.

	£	s.	d.
Ericamaam irrigation works	17,398	9	0¾
Kireme Dam	9,150	0	0
Ooroobokke Dam	8,600	0	0
Irrigation works executed by Government agents	8,899	18	11
Kelaar Dam, Batticaloa	1,462	0	0
Karatchy Irrigation Survey	242	13	7¼
Kaloondewe Tank	947	0	0
Ooma Ella Dam	406	6	8¾
Sluices under the Kandy road for the irrigation of the Palliagodde paddy fields	234	0	0
Total	£78,592	13	10½

CEYLON.

RETURN of some of the principal Public Works and Buildings undertaken or in progress, 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Electric telegraph	18,295	16	6
Supreme Court, District Court, Police Court, and Court of Requests, Colombo	15,612	0	0
Officers' quarters, Colombo	16,696	5	9
Do. Galle	2,500	0	0
Drainage of the Pettah	7,841	18	1
Civil engineer's factory	7,590	0	0
Salt stores, Putlam	6,591	0	0
Lighthouse, Trincomalie	6,000	0	0
Public offices, Colombo	5,344	1	6
Post office and Electric Telegraph office	3,335	10	9
Upper Story, &c. for the Colombo Cutcherry	2,304	0	0
Pearl fishery buildings	2,032	0	0
Industrial school	1,700	0	0
Queen's College, Colombo	1,694	0	0
Cooly hospitals between Dambool and Manaar	1,638	12	7½
Rest houses	1,609	0	0
Clock tower, Colombo	1,100	0	0
Brick works, Panabakery	841	10	7
Commissariat stores, Galle	769	0	0
Residence for police magistrate, Madawelletenne	745	16	3
Do. do. Dambol	710	11	4
Sinking wells in Kandy	418	10	7
Cutcherry, Batticaloa	427	0	0
Cooly sheds, Kandy	314	0	7
Court house, Navelepitiye	193	0	0
Total	104,285	14	6½

SUMS voted and expended in Additions and Repairs to Customhouses, and in improving Ports, from 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warehouse and jetty at St. John's River	8,360	0	0	—		
Grain sheds	3,853	1	0	—		
Wharves and jetties	3,013	4	9¾	—		
Cranes and derricks	3,177	0	0	—		
Additional warehouse room, export and import sheds, &c.	4,028	3	2¾	—		
Life boat and sheds	1,545	0	6	—		
Coal sheds	760	0	0	—		
Roads connected with customhouse premises	658	11	1¼	—		
Alterations, repairs, drainage, &c.	289	1	4½	—		
Total expenditure for Customs department, Colombo				25,684	2	0¼
Wharves and jetties	1,155	12	9	—		
Increased warehouse rooms, repairs, &c.	1,173	12	2	—		
Grain sheds	443	10	3¾	—		
Total expenditure for Customs department, Southern Province				2,772	15	2¾
Deepening Mandetivo Channel, port of Jaffna	2,000	0	0	—		
Improvement of anchorage at Point Pedro	200	0	0	—		
Grain sheds	550	0	0	—		
Wharf	132	0	0	—		
Total, Northern Province				2,882	0	0
Customs improvement, Trincomalie				1,185	0	9
Repairs of residences of custom house officers				758	3	6½
Total				£33,282	1	6½

RETURN of SUMS devoted to the Erection and Repair of Churches, &c., 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Church for the Singhalese Congregation, Colombo	1,625	0	0
Ditto Chundicooly, Jaffna	1,075	0	0
Ditto Galkisse	445	0	0
Ditto Matelle	300	0	0
Ditto Deltotte	168	0	0
Ditto Rangala	150	0	0
Ditto Putlam	125	0	0
Ditto Pusselawa	100	0	0
Repairs—St. Thomas', Colombo	213	0	0
St. Peter's	368	17	6
St. Paul's	55	15	9¼
Contribution to St. Philip Neri's	1,000	0	0
Do to Roman Catholic Church, Nuwera Ellia	60	0	0
Parsonage at Pusselawa	150	0	0
Total	£5,835	13	3¼

RETURN of Hospitals built, repaired, and in progress, 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
For new civil hospital, Colombo	3,000	0	0
„ Bogambra do. Kandy	1,998	4	10
„ Jaffna do.	400	0	0
„ Gampola do.	278	0	0
„ Trincomalie do.	300	0	0
„ Galle do.	170	4	9
„ Colombo do.	162	10	11
„ Matelle do.	280	0	0
„ leper hospital, Colombo	280	0	0
Total	£6,869	0	6

MINUTE.

Inspections of 1860.

My inspections, during the present year, have been upon so small a scale, that they would hardly merit the attention of Council, but for the fact that they give the results of many previous inspections, and thus complete the programme of public works which it has been my good fortune to see carried out.

On the 1st of March I had the pleasure of opening the Kattoogastotte Bridge, in the presence of the largest concourse of Europeans and natives that was ever brought together, in the central province, by any similar event. The magnitude of the work, and the promptitude with which it has been executed, are equally creditable to the colony. But the details are so fresh in the recollection of the public, and my opinion upon the merits of all concerned has been so recently expressed, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon either here. The undertaking is one that no changes in the internal communications of the island can affect, short of the transfer of its entire trade to Trincomalie; and even then the communication between Kandy and Matelle would not be less valuable than is the communication between Matelle and Kandy now, when Colombo is the port of shipment for the whole central province.

I had the gratification, while at Kandy, of bringing to an amicable settlement a difference with the Friend-in-Need Society which had given me much pain, because I felt that in urging a great and necessary reform I had not made sufficient allowances for difficulties, which could only be surmounted by Government aid. The changes of site suggested during my visit, and the large additional accommodation to be supplied, have since been settled by a committee, composed of Mr. Braybrooke, Dr. Dickman, and Major Bird, whose recommendations the department of public works is carrying out, with all possible despatch, at a cost of 1,998*l*. The medical reports show the very remarkable decrease of mortality that has been the first fruit of these changes; and I have to express my hope that the liberal example of the Government will be followed by the planters; and that Coolies will be sent in from those estates where medical attendance is not supplied, upon the very moderate terms proposed, in the incipient stages of disease, and not when it has made such progress as to render assistance of no avail.

I may add, that the Duke of Newcastle has expressed to me, privately, his opinion that buildings and medical attendance being supplied by the Government, an institution intended for the benefit of

so large and wealthy a body as the planters of the central province, should be, to a considerable extent, a self-supporting institution. I cannot doubt that the progress of the establishment, in its new form, will be viewed with much interest by the Government of Madras. And I trust that for the credit of the colony, and in the interest of those immigrant labourers upon whom its prosperity depends, means will be found to confirm the good that may be anticipated from the outlay already incurred, by careful supervision, and by laying before the Council yearly or half-yearly reports of the cost of the establishment, and of the number of admissions, deaths, and cures.

I remained at Nuwera Ellia, after my return from Kattoogastotte, till the 13th May, when I came down by Matturatte to Kandy, visiting the Teldenia Bridge over the Hooloo Ganga, and the Rejawelle waterworks, by the way. I was much struck by the changes that three years have effected at Maturatte, which I saw last in January 1857. There are few places where promise has been so speedily followed by performance. Estates, then partially cleared, are now in full bearing; and the whole side of the hill above the fort, which was a dense jungle, presents now a series of thriving properties, distinguished both by the excellent quality of the coffee and the abundance of the crop. The judge's bungalow and court-house occupy the site of the old fort; and the bazaar, though not increasing as rapidly as I expected, will no doubt in a few years cover the whole space formerly known as military reserve.

I ascribe the slow progress of the bazaar to that of the Kandy road, which is still impassable for wheel traffic beyond De Soysa Modliar's estate. The approach to the fort, either by the ford over the Bilhool Oya, or by the old Kandyan bridge, is of the steepest and most impracticable character. The bridge itself, with its massive natural abutments of rock, is well entitled to see the present clumsy structure replaced by an iron lattice bridge, of 60 feet span, should this be the line of road ultimately decided on. But the trace requires careful revision. The difficulties, as far as Hangurankette, are considerable; and, south of the Maha Oya, nothing has yet been done. One of the abutments over that river, which had been carried away by an extraordinary flood, was replaced at the time of my visit; and from the large waterway now allowed there can be no fear of any similar accident. The whole of last year's vote will be employed upon the road between the Maha Oya and Horregam, for it is only when the communication between Kandy and the new bridge has been secured that improvements beyond it can be profitably commenced.

I diverged from the direct road to Kandy, at Gonawatte ferry, to visit the Teldenia bridge. It is a singularly beautiful structure; and both from the quality of the stone, and the excellence of the workmanship, it has been completed with a "finish," both as regards the bridge itself and the approaches to it, which does the greatest credit to Mr. Mason, and the third division of pioneers, who were employed upon this work for twelve months. I regret not having been present at the opening of the bridge, which was celebrated almost upon as large a scale as that of Kattoogastotee, and not less marked by the strongest expression of native feeling. It now only remains to bridge over the Meddemahanewere River, in order to complete that chain of communications which is to bring the whole of Upper Doombera into contact with Kandy by the Kattoogastotte Bridge, relieving the planters of that important district from the delays and losses which the best regulated ferries are certain to cause during crop time, from the impossibility of providing for the large additional traffic thrown upon them.

I returned into the Kandy road by the Rajawelle ferry, and had the pleasure of witnessing the complete success of one of the boldest private enterprises yet undertaken in Ceylon. The pumping apparatus, now at work at Rajawelle, raises the waters of the Mahawille Ganga to a height of 490 feet, by power which the river itself supplies, and the water only returns to its bed after fertilizing, from this elevation, the whole of this magnificent estate.

From Kandy I proceeded to Colombo, by Gampolle, Nawellepettia, and Yattiantotte, the only line of road in the island that I had not previously traversed. The opening out of coffee districts, far superior to Ambegamowe in fertility, leaves an unpleasant doubt as to the prudence of the large expenditure incurred upon this road. But its beauty is incontestable. The descent into the valley of the Kalany, from Ambegamowe, is most striking. The gradients are so much easier than those between Ambepusse, and the top of the Kaduganawe pass—the slopes so well managed—the road so skilfully traced,—that I cannot help thinking that a better line for a railway might have been found in this direction than any which the vicinity of the Kandy road will afford. On the other hand, the soil is poor, the villages are few and far between, the population is scanty. The whole space between Nawellepittia and Yattiantotte bears a poverty stricken look; and the only signs of traffic come from the richer districts of Dimboola and Kotmalie.

To these the advantages of the Ambegamowe road will be considerable. With or without a railway, it will always be the shortest and cheapest mode of reaching Colombo, now that the bridge over the Mahawille Ganga secures the crossing at Nawellepittia,—and that at Kittool Galle removes the obstacles to regular traffic presented by that dangerous stream, which has often been known to rise 10 feet within the hour, and, in the rainy season, cuts off the communication for weeks together.

The bridge at Nawellepittia, of 140 feet span, with its very striking approach on the Kotmalie side, by an embankment, 12 feet high, and 1,100 feet in length, across some low swampy ground, presents a striking contrast to the steep and difficult descent by which the ferry boat was approached when I saw it, in September 1855. The work has been done well, and quickly done, by Mr. Mathias and the seventh division of pioneers—who are now at work upon the lighthouse at Trincomalie—with the exception of the planking of the bridge, with which I was not satisfied. The Kittool Galle bridge was built in four months, by Mr. Reyne and 70 men of the eighth division of pioneers, and was only opened to the public on the day of my visit (May 15th). The rejoicing seemed to be general throughout the district at the removal of this common nuisance, the sudden increase of the river

being a perpetual risk, and never to be foreseen, because dependent upon a fall of rain in the hills, 20 or 30 miles distant. The work is executed with great solidity and care; and so large a space ha been allowed for the waterway that the bridge is, I hope, secured against casualties of any kind, but the state of the approaches must be carefully watched after every flood.

I have sanctioned, at the earnest request of the Kotmalie planters, an advance of 2,600*l.*, in order to place the road to Yattiantotte in proper repair; and Mr. Churchill, at my desire, undertook a hasty survey of the Kalany, in order to ascertain the possibility of making the river available for steam tugs with a very light draught of water, such as are in use upon some of the Spanish-American rivers. I confess that the appearance of the Kalany, from Awisawella to within four miles of Colombo, where the waters retained by the bar had accumulated into a highly respectable river, was not at all favourable to such a design, rocks and sand alternating in painful proximity, while a small stream of water marked the deepest portion of the bed. But Mr. Churchill is of opinion that a navigable channel might be secured as a cost of about 6,000*l.*; and if English firms be willing to supply the steamers, and to work them at their own risk, the experiment may be worthy of further consideration.

Even in its present state the river traffic will always afford a valuable relief to the Kandy road, and will be little affected by the railway, if made; for coffee from Kotmalie, when it reaches Nawellepittia, is 94 miles from Colombo, by Gampolle and Kandy, and only 71 by Yattiantotte; while the cost of transport has been already reduced by the water carriage from 13*d.* to 8*d.* a bushel.

From Colombo I went to Galle, where I had an opportunity of inspecting the intended works at Deweture, the details, costs, and probable results of which are so fully given in the reports of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Churchill, whose opinions are corroborated by those of the Surveyor General, that I cannot too strongly recommend the immediate prosecution of the undertaking, under the same system of contract which has been tried so successfully at Oroobokke and Kirime, under the responsibility of Messrs. Harrison and Leake. These gentlemen have the more claim upon the consideration of the Government, because they have devoted much time to the preliminary surveys, and have been informed by me that I was ready to sign the contract as soon as it could be prepared.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I should not have been able to inspect the dams at Oroobokke and Kirime before my departure. From all who have done so I learn that the works have been executed with great skill and solidity; and that, without Oroobokke, the inhabitants of the Tangalle district would literally not have had water to drink during the late unprecedented drought.

I have now, in closing this series of Minutes, a favour to ask of the Council, and an omission of my own to repair, which has borne hardly upon a most deserving man.

The Council, on my recommendation, in 1857, was pleased to restore the Colpetty Industrial School; and a sum of 1,771*l.* has been granted at various times for the new buildings, erected upon a grant of nearly 14 acres of ground, in the Cinnamon Gardens, and for the maintenance of the establishment thus created. It is now self-supporting, as regards all its ordinary expenditure. It contains 100 pupils. It is disseminating a knowledge of gardening, carpentering in its higher branches, ornamental carving, weaving, lace-making, and of many useful arts, amongst the poorer classes of natives who come within its sphere. But one thing is wanting to secure its permanency, and that is, a proper provision for the man to whose persevering efforts, and peculiar powers of organization, the colony owes all that has been done. Even the buildings could not have been erected at less than one third more than their present cost, without Mr. Thurstan's aid and personal superintendence. Yet his salary is still composed of his income as a missionary clergyman, and as chaplain of Galkisse, and not one shilling is allowed by the colony for the highly responsible duties to which he devotes so large a portion of his time.

The attempt to unite the labours of the missionary with the superintendence of the Industrial School has proved, as might have been expected, too much for any one man's health and strength. Mr. Thurstan feels that, as a conscientious man, he must resign one or the other. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of Council to place him in this position, or to make his remuneration as a Government servant dependent upon his services to a body with which the Government has nothing to do. The difficulty has arisen from a misapprehension on my part of his real position, and from my having omitted to bring the matter forward at the proper time. I am the more bound to do so before I go, because I should certainly have concurred with the Bishop of Colombo in recommending Mr. Thurstan for the Newera Ellia chaplaincy, when last vacant, had it been possible to dispense with his services where he now is. The double duty is beyond his powers; and I therefore recommend the Council either to allow Mr. Thurstan to retain the chaplaincy of Galkisse (125*l.*), which would not be too heavy a call upon his time, and to assign to him a salary of 400*l.* as Government Superintendent of the Industrial School, or to take him entirely into its own service, placing him upon the footing of other colonial chaplains, without clerical duties of any kind. Of the two proposals, I incline to the last; but I should hope that whatever the decision of Council may be, it will allow the arrangement to commence from the 1st of January 1860, Mr. Thurstan having only been induced to retain his post by a positive assurance on my part that I would take the earliest opportunity of submitting his claims to Council, with a view to some provision being made for them during the present financial year, and by the deep interest which he feels in his work.

I subjoin a statement of the financial position of the establishment up to the 31st March of the current year, and I think that the Council might comply with Mr. Thurstan's proposal without the

CEYLON.

risk of loss, and with great public advantage. The 50*l.* necessary to bring the fibre machines into active work I have taken the liberty of sanctioning, and I only regret that the want of this advance should not have been brought to my notice sooner.

H. G. WARD.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

1. Salary for a Principal.
2. Residence for do.
3. A Grant of about 40*l.* or 50*l.* for the purchase of "Driving gear work," in order that we may, by the aid of bullocks, work the fibre machines, which are at present lying in the Commissariat store and Government factory, and which are too heavy to be worked by hand.

A.—A loan of about 150*l.* as capital for the purchase of cattle, raw materials, &c. This amount to be repaid within two years.

B.—Official rank for one of the schoolmasters, and the assistant superintendent of works.

EXPENDITURE and RETURNS of the Industrial School.

For the 1st Year, ending December 31, 1859.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
For food	192	13	5⅞
„ Raw materials, tools, &c.	149	0	5⅝
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girl's allowances	163	3	4¾
	£504	17	4¼

RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
From the sale of articles manufactured &c.	397	7	4½
„ Donations received during the year	72	7	0
	£469	14	4¼
Excess of Expenditure over Returns	35	3	0
	£504	17	4¼

For the 1st Quarter (of the 2d Year) ending March 31, 1860.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
For food	44	8	4⅛
„ Raw materials, tools, fittings, &c.	40	15	4⅝
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girls' allowances	75	12	0½
	£160	15	9¼
Excess of Returns over Expenditure	15	6	8¼
	£176	2	5½

RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
From the sale of articles manufactured, &c.	176	2	5½
„ Donations	0	0	0
	£176	2	5½

The Returns of the 1st Quarter of 1860 are at the rate of 700*l.* per annum.

HONG KONG.

No. 21.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 86.)

Government Offices, Victoria,
Hong Kong, July 3, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, together with a report on the contents of it, prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The finances of the island are in a sound and satisfactory condition. The colony is self-supporting, and the present year commenced with an excess of assets over liabilities of nearly 43,000*l.* The ordinary revenue of the island, exclusive of the sale of Crown lands, may be estimated at 70,000*l.* It is derived chiefly from three sources:—1st, rents of lands, houses, and markets; 2dly, licences, of which those for the sale of spirits and opium are the most remunerative; and, 3dly, a police and lighting rate, being a tax upon houses for the maintenance of the police throughout the island, and for lighting the city of Victoria. The ordinary expenditure, exclusive of public works, may be calculated at about 50,000*l.*; thus leaving about 20,000*l.* available each year for extraordinary expenditure and public works.

3. The only public works of any magnitude that now remain to be carried out are the new gaol, and the water supply for Victoria. The former is now being urged forward with all despatch, and the latter is to be commenced forthwith. The cost of these undertakings will amount together to about 60,000*l.*, which will be met by the balance at present in hand, and by the annual surplus revenue, as the works will extend over several years.

4. The Registrar General's returns which accompany the Blue Book afford much curious and interesting information in reference to the population, which on the 1st January last was estimated at—

Males - - -	62,204
Females - - -	24,737
Total - - -	86,941

Of this number 30,837 were found to be living on the water in 3,786 boats, and the remainder, 56,104, on shore, in 4,261 houses, making a total of 8,047 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion:—

In boats - -	30,837
In houses -	56,104
Total population	86,941
Boats - -	3,786
Houses - -	4,261
Total tenements	8,047

Chinese - - -	85,280
Other than Chinese - -	1,661
	86,941

The other than Chinese are composed of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and American - - -	755	279	1,034
Goa, Manilla, Indians, and others of mixed blood	453	24	477
Aliens; chiefly seamen and temporary residents -	150	—	150
	1,358	303	1,661

In these returns the military stationed in the island, and the crews of the ships of war, and the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

The 4,261 houses are classified as—

European - - -	724
Chinese - - - -	3,537

and the European houses consist of 163 public buildings, and 561 private dwellings, shops, and offices.

The boat population of over 30,000 are put down as living chiefly in "sampans" and fish-boats, which together numbered 3,110 in the harbour and bays of Hong Kong on the 1st January last. This is a feature peculiarly Chinese; every boat of every grade

HONG KONG. in China is a family roof, generally sheltering three and frequently four generations of human life, and how the amphibious occupants are sustained is a question which has long puzzled every foreign observer.

5. The Harbour Master's returns show that, exclusive of men-of-war, river steamers from Canton and Macao, and lorcas and junks from the various ports of China, 1,158 vessels, aggregating 626,536 tons, and belonging to 22 different nations, entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year.

The growing importance of our harbour as a point of departure for emigrants is also deserving of notice. During the past year 35 vessels, aggregating 36,850 tons, and carrying 10,217 emigrants, of whom 593 were females, left this for the following places:—

17 vessels for Australia.
16 „ San Francisco.
2 „ Demerara.

This emigration, it will be observed, with the exception of the two cargoes of contract labourers for Demerara, is composed altogether of persons who pay their own passages and emigrate at their own expense, showing that when the emigrants are free agents the securities provided by the terms of the "Chinese Passengers' Act" are duly appreciated. The provisions of this Statute would have rendered it impossible for the emigration of kidnapped coolies for Cuba, which has recently attracted so much attention, to have been conducted in any vessel from this port, or in a British vessel from any port in China. This traffic, which has reflected so much disgrace on all connected with it, has therefore been carried on under foreign flags, and chiefly from the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Swatow, and Whampoa, and from the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

6. Towards the close of last year a scheme of family emigration which up to that time had been considered an impossibility was successfully inaugurated by the despatch of the "Whirlwind" for Demerara, containing 311 male and 64 female emigrants, under contract for five years' service in that colony. This vessel was shortly afterwards followed by five others, containing 1,317 males and 269 females, making a total of 1,628 male and 333 female contract emigrants shipped from this port for Demerara up to the close of the season in April last. It is, I think, scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the success of this experiment, when viewed in its probable bearing upon the future of the British West Indies. The government of the neighbouring provinces, the two Kwangs, has now legalized emigration, and established regulations for the management of it. Family emigration has been proved to be practicable; and when once the infamous coolie traffic shall have been suppressed, and the people acquire confidence in the promises made to them by the agents for British colonies, which they will soon do, as favourable accounts have already been received from the first two batches sent to Demerara, I believe there will scarcely be any limit to the supply of labour which the West Indian planters may obtain from hence, of a class too far more suited to their requirements than any they have hitherto obtained, for the Chinese coolie is stronger and hardier than the Indian, and more steady, industrious, and frugal than the indolent and eccentric negro.

7. This being a free port no means exist for obtaining precise information as to the growth of trade. But as our interests here are purely commercial, as every one, with the exception of public officers, is living either directly or indirectly upon the profits of trade, the increase of shipping and of population, the growth of both the foreign and native quarters of the town, and the enormous increase which has lately taken place in house rent and the value of land, all afford abundant evidence of the extension of commerce, and of the daily increasing importance of the place as an entrepôt for the trade of all nations.

8. As I only arrived in the colony towards the close of last year, I have not felt called upon to do more than merely glance at some of the most striking features presented in the returns now transmitted. Indeed Hong Kong is so totally unlike any other British dependency, and its position is in many respects so grotesquely anomalous, that I have felt some further experience of it to be absolutely essential before venturing upon any more detailed report of the condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.
HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Enl. in No. 21.

Report of the Colonial Secretary on the Blue Book for 1859.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hong Kong,
May 26, 1860.

Sir,

In placing before your Excellency the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, I think it necessary to explain that the chief delay in its completion has been caused by the disorganization of the Harbour Master's department, to which I shall make subsequent and more detailed reference.

2. The shipping returns only reached me on the 12th ultimo, since which date I have been so fully occupied, that it has been only at uncertain intervals that I have found time to make the customary review of the affairs of the colony during the past year.

Revenue.

3. In 1858 the revenue amounted to 63,721*l.* 8*s.* 5¼*d.*, while in 1859 it reached 65,225*l.* 2*s.* 2¼*d.*; the increase or decrease in the several items is generally incidental, and in no case large, and the main increase may be attributed to the fees under Ordinance, No. 12. of 1857, which had not in 1858 been accounted for, an omission which as it originated in my absence in England I am unable to explain.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure which in 1858 was 63,582*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.* was 66,109*l.* 3*s.* 9¼*d.* in 1859. This is shown chiefly in the purchase of a building for a civil hospital, and the temporary addition to the police force during the last summer.

Population.

5. A considerable augmentation of the population is shown, to the extent of 11,438, being the difference between 75,503 last year and 86,941 in 1859. On this head I must repeat what I said in my last report, and express my opinion that the population of Hong Kong is still considerably under estimated, though I admit the difficulty of arriving at a correct calculation.

6. The European houses show an increase of 8, or 724 against 716, and the extravagance of house rent, which is still rising, will lead of necessity to further building of this kind, so far as our now limited space will permit.

7. The Chinese houses are increased by 261; and here I think it right to explain, lest the increase of the houses should not seem in ratio to that of the population, that a large portion of the population is housed on boats in the harbours.

Kowloong.

8. But the fact is that our population has outgrown our means of accommodation, and the only remedy is the occupation of Kowloong on the opposite side of the harbour, where level ground and convenient water frontage will draw off the superabundance of people, invite settlers, and improve trade.

9. The steps taken in this matter are well known to your Excellency, and were reported up to date in Colonel Caine's Despatch to the Colonial Office, No. 109. of 17th June last year. Since that date the state of our political relations with China has rendered it impossible to complete the transfer of the land, but with the sanction of his Excellency Mr. Bruce, Mr. Parkes has procured a lease of it from the Kwangtung Government, and Her Majesty's military forces are now encamped upon it.

10. These proceedings will be found reported in your Excellency's Despatch, No. 33, of 26th ultimo, and it is earnestly to be hoped that on the final settlement of our affairs in China the otherwise worthless Kowloong peninsula will be ceded to us, and incorporated with the colony of Hong Kong. Should this negotiation be overlooked, anarchy and confusion will, on the retirement of our troops, resume possession of the ground, public justice will be daily thwarted, and the Government of Hong Kong placed in a constant state of embarrassment.

Square-rigged Vessels.

11. There is not much to be inferred from the returns of square-rigged vessels entering the port, as these show an increase in number but a decrease in tonnage; the fair conclusion being that the coasting trade has improved; but in a free port there is no documentary proof of this.

Native Craft. Boat-building Trade. Fishing Boats.

12. The Chinese or native trading craft show an increase of 337 in number over the previous year, while the native boat-building trade has risen some six or seven fold over 1858, and the number of fishing boats frequenting the bays and harbours of Hong Kong is estimated at 2,500, against 2,000 of the previous year.

Public Works.

13. As for public works, the civil hospital has been purchased and refitted, the gaol extension has been commenced, as has been the reconstruction of the magistracy. New roads have been opened for the purpose of giving access to such building sites as seem eligible, the drainage of the city has been furthered, and the road to Aberdeen has been widened so as to render it passable for carriages.

14. In addition to this a large amount of minor services will be noticed.

Aberdeen Dock.

15. The Aberdeen road just mentioned leads to the important granite dock, a work of private enterprise, situated six miles from Victoria, and destined, when opened, as it shortly will be, to enhance the value of Hong Kong as a shipping and commercial station.

16. This structure is singularly solid and well executed, and I believe not to be equalled in the east. Mr. Lamont, long resident at East Point as a shipwright, is the owner, designer, and builder.

Waterworks.

17. In the last Blue Book Report reference was made to a system of waterworks that was much desired. The necessity for this was seriously proved during the past year, the first half of which was remarkable for a continued drought; and it was not till 15th June, after eight months of dry weather, that the rains began to fall. There was much inconvenience and even suffering in consequence.

18. The waterworks, however, have not been lost sight of, and a practicable plan has been advertised for and accepted; but as the matter belongs more immediately to the present year than to the late, it is only necessary to note that this important work is in satisfactory progress.

HONG KONG.

Land Sales.

19. The land sales have not been numerous during the year, and require no special mention. Not much ground now remains available and of any value; and as I have already said, the Kowloong land is greatly wanted, not only for convenience, but it may be also said actually on the score of the health of the inhabitants of Victoria.

Civil Departments.

20. I now come to the state of the public departments, which one and all are very far from being efficiently conducted; and it is to be desired that Her Majesty's Government take into serious consideration the means of supplying a proper civil service to this colony, and thus giving the Governor that assistance without which the administration of the government can only be carried on under difficulty and discouragement.

Supreme Court.

21. The Supreme Court is worked by an acting judge, an acting attorney general, an acting deputy registrar, and an acting clerk of court, while the registrar has been compelled to undertake important duties in addition to his own.

Treasury.

22. The treasurer's department has been put in a better footing during the year, and the services of commissariat officers have been dispensed with. It should be noted that after three years' service the treasurer is forced to return home.

Audit Office.

23. The audit office has been efficiently conducted, but the auditor general is compelled to leave the climate after two years' service.

Magistracy.

24. At the magistracy the chief seat has been long vacant, and the holder of the second is absent on home leave. This, as will be seen from the returns, weakens the Supreme Court, and deprives the police force of its head.

Harbour-master.

25. The harbour-master's department has been the most unfortunate. The harbour-master is at home, and unlikely to recover his health so far as to resume his duties. The acting harbour-master who succeeded him died after a long illness. The naval officer who took his place, after a few weeks resigned for active service afloat, and the present acting harbour-master is only now restoring some order and regularity to a department which is one of the most important in the colonial government, but which has been long in a state of confusion, to which remedies have been applied in vain.

Legislation.

26. The legislative enactments during this year have been seven in number, of which none have been yet disallowed, and all confirmed, but the Appropriation Ordinance for 1860 and the Supplementary Estimates Ordinance for 1859. The legislation generally has not been of a nature to call for any special remark, beyond noticing the restoration of decorum in the conduct of the Legislative Council.

Education.

27. Under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid Chinese education has made considerable advance, and the schools established throughout the island are increasing in number, and in good favour with the Chinese population.

Crime.

28. There has been a slight increase over 1858 in the number of criminals, but not greater than may be accounted for by the increased population. I am unable to account for the large increase in the number of writs issued from police and petty sessions court, except by attributing it to police-rate defaulters.

* * * * *

Health.

30. The year has not been an unhealthy one, though several old residents have been forced to leave, and some have sunk before reaching home. There is a manifest improvement, year by year, in the sanitary condition of Hong Kong, and this will be shown yet more when Kowloong shall be finally and completely attached to the colony.

Relations with the Chinese.

31. Our relations with the neighbouring towns and villages on the mainland of China have been undisturbed during the past twelve months, chiefly owing to our occupation of the provincial city of Canton, and the salutary lesson taught the people of the surrounding districts by the assault and capture of Mamtao in August 1858. Our supplies come in plentifully and regularly; and indeed it has been matter for observation and surprise that provisions have been so abundantly furnished on the large demand recently made by the Expeditionary Force, French as well as English, assembled in our harbour.

32. The year 1859 has been one of transition, but of progress also; and to foretell the continuance of that progress is not a hazarduous venture when we look to the evident and cheering improvement that has taken place in all the departments of Government since your Excellency's arrival in September last.

33. I admit myself one of the few who have never from first to last desponded as to the ultimate future of Hong Kong, and think confidently with Sir John Davis, who in the preface to the work published by him in 1852, wrote, "it may be predicted that a British colony with 25,000 [now "85,000] Chinese subjects in sight of the south coast of China is destined to play a part in the "drama of the future."

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

LABUAN.

No. 22.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable George Edwardes to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 7.)

Government Offices, Labuan,
April 3, 1860.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of the colony of Labuan for the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE EDWARDES.
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Extract of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir WM. CODRINGTON, transmitting the Blue Book for the Year 1859.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

I also enclose the report of the Civil Engineer upon the state of the Convent or Government House.

Revenue.—There has been an increase in the revenue of the colony, as compared with that of the year, of 847*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling. This increase has been chiefly on the duties on wines and spirits, owing in a great measure to the long presence of the fleet, causing an increased consumption, as also in the receipts of rates and duties in the Port department from the change therein authorized by the Order in Council of June 1848.

Expenditure.—The decrease in the expenditure of the colony during 1859 as compared with the year 1858, amounting to 4,986*l.* sterling, is to be attributed in some measure to the reduction in the amount of salaries in the several departments of the Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, and the Captain of the Port. Another item of decrease is caused by less expenditure in grants for public works and expenses on revenue buildings, and also in remittances during the year 1859 (less by 2,788*l.* sterling) to the colonial agent in England for pensions, &c. consequent on the arrears due for advances made by the Imperial Government on account of the colony having been paid up in 1858.

The strictest economy prevails in every branch of the local Government, without impairing its efficiency.

Prisons.—A debtors' prison has been established at the Civil Prison (Moorish Castle), and the building hitherto used as such vacated, and appropriated as a lunatic asylum.

The alterations at the Convict Prison have been completed, and the "Africa" hulk vacated.

Gas has been introduced into the South Barracks and into most of the guard houses.

The very difficult question of the drains of the fortress has been submitted to Colonel Stehelin, Commanding Royal Engineer, and it is still under his consideration.

A survey of the rock is being made, under his direction, by an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Admiralty Works.—The Admiralty works at the Naval Tank, and the extension of the New Mole, are steadily progressing.

Commerce.—I regret to state that the trade of the city with Morocco has suffered materially from the existing war between Spain and that country.

The proposed change in the currency of Gibraltar having been discussed by the merchants, and met with general approval, the several opinions and papers on the question will shortly be forwarded for consideration.

I have much pleasure in saying that little or no crime exists at Gibraltar. The committals have been generally for petty offences, heard before the sitting magistrate. No crimes of a serious nature have been committed during the present year.

MALTA.

No. 24.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 37.) Palace, Valletta,
MY LORD DUKE, May 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1859, together with a copy of a statement by the Auditor General upon the revenue and expenditure and financial condition of the island during that year.

A memorandum drawn up by the Chief Secretary, showing the improvements in the revenue, the administrative and legal reforms, and the works, civil and military, since my arrival in the island, is annexed to the Blue Book for your Grace's information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Statement to accompany the Blue Book for 1859.

The gross revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding the year to which this statement relates was as follows:—

1854	£123,771	
1855	126,738	
1856	141,168	Average 133,342*l.*
1857	132,681	
1858	142,350	
Fractions	2	
	£666,710	

The gross receipts in 1859 were 147,385*l.* 5*s.* 1¾*d.*, being 14,043*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 5,035*l.* more than the receipts of 1858; but in comparing the receipts of the two last years, the subsidy from imperial funds for dredging services (not received in 1859), and the dividends on stock in the Consolidated Funds (not received in 1858), should be excluded, which would give an increase in 1859 of 6,293*l.*

The provision made for the expenditure of 1859 was (exclusive of the dividends on the stock in the Consolidated Funds which are from time to time invested to the credit of revenue under running orders to that effect,) as follows:—

General Provision.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Establishments Gazette, 1986	62,341	17	9
Exclusive of Establishments, „ 1979	73,672	3	3
Carried forward	£136,014	1	0

MALTA.

			£	s.	d.
Brought forward -			136,014	1	0
Supplemental Provision -	£69,974	8	3¾			
Deduct the amount included in establishments as above, *i.e.*, 2d supplementary establishments - - -	£106	10	0			
Do. 3d do. -	2,905	10	9			
	3,012	0	9			
				66,962	7	6¾
Balance of special services - - -	190	5	2¾			
Balance of a special sum set apart for the disoccupation of the fortifications - - -	2,496	6	9	2,686	11	11¾
				£205,663	0	6½

while the total amount available for expenditure (exclusive of the dividends as above) was:—

Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858 - - -	56,871	4	4½
Receipts in 1859 - - - - - - - -	146,175	0	7¾
	£203,046	5	0¼

This apparent deficiency of funds (2,616*l.* 15*s.* 6¼*d.*) is explained by the fact that many services originally voted in the Ordinance of Appropriation were abandoned before the commencement of the year, thereby leaving a margin for other expenditure, which was not contemplated at the time of passing that ordinance.

The financial condition of Malta at the close of 1859 will be clearly shown by the following statements:—

				£	s.	d.
Gross receipts in 1859—						
Local - - - - -	146,175	0	7¾			
Agent - - - - -	1,210	4	6			
				147,385	5	1¾
Gross expenditure—						
Local - - - - -	138,660	11	5¼			
Agent (exclusive of dividends) -	3,686	18	2			
				142,347	9	7¼
Balance in favour of revenue - - - - -				5,037	15	6½
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858 - - - -				56,871	4	4½
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1859 - - - -				£61,908	19	11

This surplus is subject to the following appropriations:—

				£	s.	d.
Balance of the sum set apart for disoccupation of the fortifications - - - -	1,474	0	1			
Balances of special services reserved - -	452	10	6¼			
Moiety of the balance on dredging services due to the Imperial Government - -	1,128	16	10¾			
Dividends on stock (under running orders to be invested to credit of revenue) - - -	1,210	4	6			
				4,265	12	0
Add—forestalled in 1859 - - - -	870	17	2½			
Quotum to be found by Malta towards the construction of a new dock and dredging services	40,000	0	0			
				40,870	17	2½
				£45,136	9	2½
Leaving a net available surplus of - - - - -				£16,772	10	8½

of which 5,528*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* were appropriated by the first supplemental estimate of 1860, for the completion of certain services authorized in 1859, but not completed within the year.

(Signed) R. C. LEGH,
Auditor General.

March 16, 1860.

MALTA.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the SECRETARY OF STATE, showing the Improvements in the Revenue, the Administrative and Legal Reforms, and the Works, Civil and Military, effected in MALTA since the assumption of the Government by Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT; from 1st May 1858 to 1st May 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

As the improvements effected in Malta within the last two years have not only been very numerous but have proved of great benefit to the interests of the island, and as their execution has involved increases in the revenue, administrative and legal reforms, and works, civil and military, of so special a nature, that, whilst benefiting, they have effected a great change in the administration of the local Government, it has been considered proper to report upon them individually for the information of the Secretary of State, classifying them under their respective heads of

Revenue,
Administrative Reforms,
Law,
Public Education,
New Works Civil and Military,
Summary,

with a short statement in each case, pointing out the effect of the improvement, and the manner in which it has benefited the island interests.

Increase in the revenue derived from customs.

Public Revenue.—The sources of the revenue in Malta are established by permanent laws, such, for instance, as those drawn from the customs and the fees of court, which two branches alone afford five sixths of the revenue, and the remaining sixth is derived chiefly from land revenue and rents, exclusive of land, levied on property belonging to Government. The latter branches are subject to no alteration, and the customs' tariffs established in 1837 have ever since worked so well that any alteration in the law is at least under present circumstances entirely unadvisable. But, on the other hand, an active and vigorous administration can effect a vast difference in the returns of the revenue from all the sources above named, by removing abuses, and enforcing greater vigilance and energy in the departments connected with the collection of their respective revenues.

To commence with the customs (which is by far the most important branch of the island revenues), this result was especially shown to be the case at the end of 1858, for the Government, by infusing fresh energy into the departments connected with the collection of the customs, as well as by issuing fresh police regulations for the purpose of checking contraband, obtained a considerable increase in that branch of the revenue. The revenue from customs for 1858 had been estimated at 87,278*l.*, and the amount actually received in that year was 96,782*l.*, showing an access of 9,504*l.* The estimate for that year had been made in the usual manner, that is, on the average of the three preceding years, in one of which the amount received (owing to the Russian war) was 100,000*l.*, and in another to 91,906*l.*, so that it could not be said that that estimate, under the circumstances of the period when it was made, had been excessively low, or indeed otherwise than a high average. It is true that a circumstance occurred in 1858 which partly influenced the increase of the revenue in this year from customs, in addition to the measures adopted by the Government, namely, that in that year a portion of the wheat imported into the island was of an inferior quality, which by yielding less in quantity of bread rendered a larger importation necessary, and so increased the revenue; no doubt a certain proportion of the surplus revenue in 1858 was owing to this cause, but a considerable proportion was also due to the energy and activity of the Government, and the increased vigilance shown by the departments immediately concerned in the customs' collection. Certainly, the following satisfactory conclusion is arrived at, that since 1858, setting aside the extraordinary returns of the war years, there has been maintained an increase over former returns of 5,000*l.* annually; that in 1859 this excess was not only maintained but surpassed, and as far as can be judged from the returns of the current year up to present date, which for the first quarter show an aggregate of 27,713 3*s.* 1*d.* against 22,935*l.* received in similar quarter in 1859, showing an increase of 5,000*l.* in first quarter, we shall have an unprecedented revenue from this source in 1860. There appears to be therefore every foundation for arriving at the conclusion that an average annual increase of at least 5,000*l.* over former returns has been permanently obtained from this the most important of all the sources of the local revenue.

Probable permanent increase.

System of public competition for leases of Government property.

Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land.—I now proceed to two other branches of the revenue, in which very considerable increases in the revenue have been obtained by an entire change of system, introduced by the present Government, in the manner in which the Government property, both landed and house property, is offered to the public on rental. I allude to the establishment of the principle of public competition as applicable to both these sources of revenue, thereby setting aside the old custom in Malta of the concession of houses or other Government property, either to Government employés or other favoured individuals, at the sole discretion of the Governor; a system abandoned by the present Governor. The effect of substituting these more enlarged principles of dealing with the Government property for the old system, coupled with an entire revaluation of rentals of house property and of landed property belonging to the Government, has caused the following increases in the revenue derivable from these two sources:

General revaluation of Government property, and consequent increase of rental.

MALTA.

In 1859 over 1858, an increase under these two heads of about 4,000*l.* annually:

In 1860 over 1859 (as current leases could not legally be interfered with), about a similar further increase. The exact totals can be seen on reference to the Comparative Statement, given in the present Blue Book.

8,000*l.* a year exclusive of market.

In round numbers, therefore, the increase of the revenue will be 8,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the rent derivable from the construction of a new iron market, which I shall allude to under New Works, calculated to produce a rental of 3,000*l.* a year additional; and this increase is unalterable for eight years certain, for when the revaluation of the Government proper took place the time of lease for the property revalued was fixed for three years only. On the 15th of June 1859, however, the Government issued a notice, with a view of meeting the generally expressed desire of the Government tenants, that the three years' term of lease should be extended to an eight years' term, at the option of the sitting tenants. A great majority of the Government tenants then came forward, and voluntarily extended their term of lease from three to eight years at the new valuation, admitting thereby the fairness of the re-valuation, whilst securing for the Government a revenue at the new rates for a term of eight years certain.

Repairs to be effected by tenants.

A saving of 2,000*l.* a year permanent to the revenue has also been effected under this head, by making the annual repairs, formerly effected by the Government, and chargeable upon the annual estimates of the current year, fall upon the tenants themselves, who by the terms of their new leases are bound to effect all repairs. The increase, therefore, to the revenue, under the heads of Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land, Government property, amounts to 12,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the important item of the new market, which will be separately treated under its proper heading of New Works.

Administrative Reforms.—I now come to the subject of Administrative Reforms effected in the Government departments since May 1st, 1858. The objects primarily sought for by the Government for this end were, by reductions when the officials were too numerous for the work to be transacted by the department,—by consolidation of offices in cases where similarity of the work would admit of it,—by establishing the salaries of the public officers on a scale as fairly remunerative as possible, whilst consistent with the circumstances of the colony, to ensure as effective and fairly remunerated public servants as could be obtained in Malta.

In the chief secretary's office the duties formerly divided between two officers, an assistant secretary and a second assistant, were merged into one. About 400*l.* a year was the saving effected, and I have no reason to think otherwise than with a satisfactory result as regards the working of this office.

Suppression of work department.

The next measure was one of great importance, that of the suppression of the work department as a separate department, and of its consolidation with that of the land revenue. Over and above the mere saving in salaries, which amounted to about 300*l.* a year, this reform was very useful. The working of this board as an independent board had for a length of time given anything but satisfaction in Malta, and its suppression would have been received with great favour, even if there had been no further consequent advantages to be obtained from its suppression than the mere fact itself, but this consolidation introduced a new system, which has had, and will at a future date have to a much greater extent than at present, a very beneficial effect in Malta. I allude to the performance of works by public contract instead of exclusively by one department of the Government. The advantages of the system of contracts for public works are various. One of the greatest is, that numerous works can be performed at once; clearly impossible under the old system, for want of sufficient hands; therefore more people are employed, and there is greater general employment. It has also proved beneficial in bringing forward a class of practical men, totally unconnected with the Government, willing and able to undertake large works either for the Government or for private individuals, and so enlarging and diffusing the means of carrying out works throughout the island; manifestly an improved system upon that in use formerly, when works were carried out solely by one department of Government, who had a monopoly of most of the best workmen in the island in their constant pay.

Contract system for public works.

Liabilities under contract system.

How avoided.

The danger of a contract system in a small community like Malta would arise from the fact of there being but comparatively few contractors, who, clubbing together beforehand, might refuse to execute works except on exaggerated estimates. This contingency has been anticipated, and provided against by the Government in the following manner:—All public works are estimated by the Government periti, previous to their being advertised for by public contract, and should the contractors' estimates far exceed those framed by the Government periti, the work is then effected under the immediate direction of officers of the land revenue department, and by workmen engaged at fair rates of pay by that department on the estimate framed by the periti or land surveyors attached to that department. The action of this principle has proved to be an effective check upon excessive estimates made by contractors, but it is not availed of unless contractors' estimates are excessive.

Centralization of Public Offices in the Palace.—Up to May 1858 the public offices in Malta had been situate in various detached public buildings in Valletta, at some distance from each other. It occurred to the Government that the ground floor of the palace of the grand masters, to a great extent unoccupied, would easily contain all the public offices under one building, thus centralizing the whole. The Council coinciding in the views of the Government, the centralization of all the public offices in the palace was effected, and this arrangement not only increased the facility of communication between one office and another, and thus saved a good deal of fruitless correspondence between officers which were at some distance apart, but it made available for revenue purposes several valuable buildings which have been relet for clubs and other public purposes, at the addition of several hundred pounds per annum to the revenue. Consequent on the centralization of public offices, and as part of the system, followed the amalgamation of those departments in which similarity

Advantages of an increased revenue.

of duties performed showed the expediency of their being directed by one and the same head of department.

For instance,—

Amalgamation of marine and executive police.

Formerly the marine and executive police were separate, and under distinct superintendence. It was decided to amalgamate them under one head. The amalgamation of marine and executive police under one head had a double advantage; it not only settled all jealousies between two approximate services under different superintendence, but it authorized by law a marine policeman to perform duties hitherto exclusive attached to the executive police, thereby increasing the general efficiency of the police, and strengthening the Government by giving additional means of maintenance of order and detection of crime.

Also of office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts.

In like manner the consolidation of the office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts has proved equally satisfactory in its results. Formerly the direction of the charitable institutions was entrusted to an inspector, assisted by a board, the supplies being furnished by the comptroller of contracts, who also had much of the responsibility of the internal management of the institutions, thus creating a division of duties faulty in its working. The consolidation of these duties of the comptroller and inspector in one has greatly increased the efficiency of this office, by freeing the office from the disadvantages of a divided command.

Penny postage, establishment of.

A delivery of town and country letters stamped with a postage head of the local Government three times a day in the town of Valletta, and once a day in the three cities Floriana, Sliema, the casals, and the island of Gozo, is in the course of being immediately set on foot, affording a regular system of postal communication between the inhabitants of the town and country districts, including the island of Gozo. And in order to complete the arrangements in detail for the town and three cities delivery of the daily post, pillar letter boxes of iron, similar to those in use in the metropolis, have been sent for from England to be fixed in different parts of Valletta.

Revision of prison regulations.

An entire revision of the corradino prison regulations, which have proved in their working to be too lax, for the purpose for which this and all other systems of prison discipline are designed, the prevention of crime from dread of consequent punishment, is in course of being submitted to the Secretary of State.

Police Force.—The police force in Malta is a native force, and superintended by a Maltese. Considered generally, the men employed in it are active and intelligent, and perform their duties, which are often rendered more difficult by difference of language and habits, to the general satisfaction of the public. They are, however, too few in number, and must be increased as the revenue will permit.

To be increased as the revenue will permit.

In Valletta, Floriana, and the three cities, they act in concert with strong bodies of the military, and as the great majority of the entire police force is centred in the town, disturbances and thefts are, generally speaking, less frequent in the town, and when occurring, rapidly dealt with. But the very fact of their concentration in the town has left the casals or villages more exposed. The consequence has been, unusual order in the town, and a great increase of petty thefts in the casals, and agricultural property has especially suffered from depredations of this character. It was necessary to meet this; and with a view of checking this growing evil a body of mounted police has been formed, whose duty it is to constantly patrol the country districts, night and day, and keep up that constant communication with the head quarters of the police in the town which until the establishment of a mounted force could scarcely be said to have existed at all. This change of system, coupled with a very considerable addition to the force generally, all of whom have been allotted to the casals, promises to effectually check the petty thefts that have been hitherto so frequent in the country districts. Indeed the syndics, or local magistrates, of the seven districts, have already reported most favourably upon the check afforded by these night patrols of mounted police, which, together with an annual increase of the force as the revenue will permit, the greater portion of which force to be distributed amongst the villages and attached to the district stations, will tend as far as possible to check the commission of crime in the country as well as in town.

Formation of a body of mounted police.

Preference given to candidates speaking English.

In candidates for the police, preference is always given to Maltese speaking English. It is clear that this is very advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, for the members of a force who have to deal so frequently with English soldiers and sailors.

Public Education.—To the University and the Lyceum, voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction, for the sons of those whose parents should desire it, has been attached. That instruction is separate from and independent of the course of secular instruction given in those Government Educational Establishments, and its introduction has given great satisfaction to the public. The instruction is given in a chapel adjoining the building in which are the schools.

Increased number of primary schools.

In the primary schools, where a good and practical education is given by the Government free of cost, better remuneration has been allowed to the teachers, and men of higher education have been appointed as teachers. The number of those schools has been increased, both for male and female pupils; and their positions have been selected with a view of meeting the requirements of the district in which they are established, so that no numerously populated village in Malta should be without easily accessible means of education for the children of the poorer classes, whose parents are willing to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government.

Law.—Ordinances passed since 1st May 1858:—

Ordinance.	*Maritime Commercial Laws.*	No. of Clauses.
No. XV. of 1858.	Of privileged claims on sea-going vessels	9
„ XVI. „	Of the rights and liabilities of owners and masters	37
„ XVII. „	Of contracts of affreightment	66
„ XVIII. „	Of bottomry contracts and maritime insurances	104
„ XIX. „	Of average, jitsam, and contribution	29

MALTA.	Ordinance.		No. of Clauses.
Object of.		The foregoing five ordinances include all the matter which in continental countries forms the subject of Maritime commercial codes, with the exception only of the laws relative to the enrolment, rights, and liabilities of seamen.	
	No. V. of 1859.	Of contracts in general	199
		This ordinance embodies all the law of contracts in general. By article 33 it is provided that transfers of immovables do not take effect as regards third parties before the respective contracts are registered in the Public Registry Office. That provision, coupled with those of Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856, completes the system of a public registry of all transactions respecting immovables.	
	„ VI. „	Of contracts of purchase and sale, and of contracts of exchange	125
	„ VII. „	Consolidating the office for registering transfers with that relative to mortgages of immovables	4
	„ VIII. „	Prohibiting abbreviated clauses in contracts	4
Object of ordinance.		The object of this ordinance is to simplify the form of notarial contracts. No technical form of language is now requisite in contracts.	
	„ II. of 1860.	Of contracts of mandate (*law of agency*)	31
	„ I. „	Of contracts of partnership	41
		Laws of Civil Procedure.	
	No. XI. of 1858.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure	6
	„ XI. of 1859.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure	44
Some of the amendments in.		The following are some of the amendments effected in this branch of the law by those two ordinances:	
		1st. The present of the consuls (merchants) in the commercial court in cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 20*l.*, has been dispensed with:	
		2nd. Superior courts have been relieved of the cognizance of cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 5*l.*:	
		3rd. The mode of procedure in the superior courts has been simplified, by extending the number of cases in which written pleadings can be dispensed with:	
		4th. Arrest for debt is abolished in cases when, though the transaction had a commercial character, the debtor is not professionally a trader, and there has been no deceit or fraud on his part. Many usurious contracts, consisting in loans at an excessive rate of interest, disguised under the form of sales of goods, have thus been prevented:	
		5th. The power of taking out warrants of arrest, or impediment of departure, against military or naval officers or men, or of engineers in the service of any steam vessel, for debt, is abolished. This provision has cut the practice of compelling such persons to submit to serious impositions by taking against them warrants of arrest or impediment of departure, at a time when, being ordered to leave the island with their regiments or ships, such process might ruin them, or be of prejudice to the public service, or entail great loss upon the vessel to which they are attached:	
		6th. The allowance which the creditor is to furnish for the maintenance of his debtor in arrest has been increased from 4*s.* to 8*s.* a week:	
		7th. Witnesses can refuse to disclose that which may have come to their knowledge from reports, despatches, or other papers connected with the correspondence of any civil, military, or naval department: The production of such papers cannot be insisted upon:	
		8th. No warrant of impediment of departure can be issued for debts against ships employed in the postal service, or affreighted by Her Majesty's Government.	
		Criminal Laws.	
	No. X. of 1858.	To amend the criminal laws	6
	„ IX. of 1859.	To amend the criminal laws	33
		The object of these two ordinances is to remove some serious doubts arising from the wording of some articles of the Criminal Code, to adjust the punishment in several cases where it was inadequate or excessive, and to amend the laws of criminal procedure.	
Some of the amendments in.		The following are some of the most important amendments:—	
		1st. Abolition of the punishment of death with respect to persons guilty of exposure or abandonment of children, when, though the latter die in consequence of such exposure or abandonment, there are no circumstances	

to show that the exposure or abandonment was committed with deliberate intention to cause death:

2nd. To keep without licence dies or other instruments fit for making impressions similar to coins, though such instruments may not be fit for making impressions so perfect as to be easily taken for coins, has been made a punishable offence:

3rd. Whoever, from bad habits or idleness, abandons his parents to want, is made punishable as for a contravention:

4th. Power has been given to the Superior Criminal Court to prohibit the publication of reports of any case before the proceedings are terminated:

5th. Any delivery of written or printed reports to persons called to serve as jurors is made punishable as a contempt of court:

6th. Power has been given to the court to cause from time to time the reform of the list of jurors, by including persons considered fit for that service, though they may not be possessed of the established property qualification, and by excluding from the list persons who, though possessed of such qualification, are, from want of education or other causes, unfit for that service:

7th. The law by which, in cases of libel, the preliminary investigation before a magistrate was dispensed with, and the practice of requiring the Governor's sanction before instituting proceedings for libel, have been abolished.

Police Laws and Regulations.

No. V. of 1858. } „ X. of 1859. }	To amend the Police Code - - - - - - -	6
„ XII. of 1858.	To amend the laws relative to passports - - - - -	6
„ I. of 1859.	To reform the organization of the public force - - - -	4
No. II. of 1859.	For more effectually preventing certain contraventions - - -	3
„ III. „	To protect electric telegraphs - - - - - -	5
„ XIV. „	For the better discovery and preventing the sale of adulterated food or drinks - - - - - - - - -	5
„ XV. „	To prevent nuisances caused by dogs - - - -	20

Some of the provisions of.

The following are some of the provisions made by those ordinances:—

1st. The interior police and the marine police have been consolidated under one head. A marine police officer has been authorized to do the duties of an ordinary police officer, when required.

2nd. It has been made a punishable offence for any person to transfer his passport to another person, or to refuse to deliver up a passport to the police.

3rd. Criminal jurisdiction has been given to the syndics of the country districts to try and punish persons guilty of mendicity or vagrancy, or of gambling. The previous law, by which even such offences were to be tried before magistrates in Valletta, had rendered it almost impracticable to carry out the law.

4th. It has been made punishable as contravention to disturb cables of electric telegraphs; and any deliberate act preventing communication by electric telegraph has been taken out of the class of contraventions to the police laws, and made punishable with imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

5th. It has been made a contravention for a seller of bread to refuse to sell by the weight, or to expose for sale bread not sufficiently baked.

6th. Power has been given to the police court to cause any article of food or drinks to be analyzed by professional men, for the purpose of detecting any existing adulteration injurious to health. If no such adulteration is found out, the value of the article destroyed or impaired by the analysis is to be paid to the owner or shopkeeper; but if adulteration is proved, the owner or shopkeeper must pay all costs, and the article shall be confiscated.

7th. No dogs can now be left at large. There was formerly a vast number of dogs running loose, and causing great nuisance to the public. Several hundreds of these animals had no owners.

Miscellaneous.

No. VI. of 1858.	To reduce the fee for stamping gold or silver articles - - -	1
„ VII. „	To amend Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856 - - -	5
	By this ordinance the tariff of the public registry office has been revised.	
„ VIII. „	To amend the laws respecting the administration of and the election to certain marriage legacies - - - - - -	5

MALTA.	Ordinance.	No. of Clauses.
Object of.	The legacies to which that ordinance refers were formerly, for special reasons, kept under the management of the committee of Government charitable iustitutions, the ordinary business of which having prevented members from attending to the complicated duties of examining the claims of the numerous competitors for those legacies, arrears of about ten years had consequently accumulated. Those duties have now been transferred to a deputation to which similar duties had been entrusted by a previous law, and they are now being regularly administered.	
	No. XIII. of 1859. To facilitate transfers of titles for interest on a stock formerly called *La Massa Frumentaria* - - - - - - - -	
	That stock was in 1805 recognized as a Government debt. It amounts to 78,402*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* held by a large number of persons. Transfers of shares in that stock were almost as difficult legally to effect as transfers of real property. By this ordinance it is now lawful for shareholders, with some exceptions, to take out a certificate transferable by delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	
	No. XVI. of 1858. To amend the laws respecting professional fees to be received by physicians, surgeons, or phlebotomists - - - - - -	4
	It having been found impracticable under the peculiar circumstances of Malta, and consistently with the view entertained here on the subject, to abolish altogether the tariff of those fees, it has, at the request of the profession, been revised and amended in such a manner as to reward more adequately professional skill, without aggravating the public.	
	„ IV. of 1860. To provide means for destitute minors to be trained to sea service -	9
	An allowance of 1*s.* a day is granted to any master of a merchant ship for any boy, of an age between 12 and 16 years, that he may be willing to engage among his crew, as an apprentice, besides an allowance of 40*s.* for clothes. The number of apprentices for whom Government will pay such allowances at any one time is not to exceed 30; and such allowances are not to be granted for one and the same boy for more than three voyages, without special authority from the Governor.	
	„ V. „ To provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons - - - - - - - -	30
	By this ordinance monies belonging to minors, to widows, or, in certain cases, to married women, can, on application, or by decree of court, be invested in the purchase from Government of an annuity at the rate of $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. The Government is empowered to invest the purchase money, on its own account, in the British three per cent. consols. Holders of such annuities, when their disability ceases, can obtain, from the Government Treasury, certificates transferable by mere delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	
	Total number of clauses - - - - - - -	841

New Works (Civil), and Lighting and Water Supply.

The new works (civil) have comprised the following—

Extension of great harbour.
Construction of an iron market.
Hygienic works, especially cleansing of the Manderaggio.
Extension of lighting by gas.
Increase of water supply.
Additional public tanks.
Construction of public ovens, and dwellings for the very poor.
Additional fountains, including a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite.
Planting the public squares.
Introduction of gas into the corridors, and laying down the pavement of the palace of the Grand Masters in marble.
Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.
Agricultural interests.

Scheme for extension of Great Harbour.

Of these works by far the most important in its future influence on Malta is the scheme which has met with the approval of Her Majesty's ministers for the extension of the Great Harbour, to benefit imperial and local commercial interests equally. The details of this scheme have been so fully laid before Her Majesty's ministers in various explanatory despatches, that it renders any but a brief and concise notice of its merits a work of supererogation in the present memorandum. I point out, therefore, the leading features only:—

In brief, then, the neglect of all former Governments in not setting aside a portion of the annual revenue, and applying it to dredging purposes, had suffered a great portion of one of the finest harbours in the world, and of vast importance from its position, (the keep of the Mediterranean, as Gibraltar is the key,) to the interests of Great Britain, to deteriorate both in a naval and commercial

point of view, or, to put it more clearly, the harbour did not offer that amount of accommodation which its natural capabilities if fully developed could afford, either to imperial or to local commercial interests, which are the life blood of Malta; and it is to redeem the mischief effected by neglect, and to restore Malta Harbour to its original size, splendour, and public utility, that this noble work has been contemplated. When executed, this work will fully repay the share and share alike expenditure of imperial and island funds that have been allotted to it. On the imperial side of the question, the extension of the naval waters, that is, those that are set apart specially for Her Majesty's ships of war, by the cession of all the outer part up to the powder magazine including the French Creek for the absolute use of the navy, will be alone sufficient to double if not treble their present accommodation. Under present circumstances, a fact but little known, nine first rates are with difficulty moored in secure berths in the naval waters. Double this number in moorings of greater security can be easily moored in the extended waters. More than this, the Admiralty dock in Malta has been found faulty in its construction, and it is notoriously too small for docking the first rates of the day. Now the possession of the French Creek would give facilities for the construction of an entirely new dock, or, if this is happily found to be unnecessary by its position parallel with the dockyard creek, the Admiralty may on a future occasion easily and at small outlay tunnel and communicate between the two creeks, of itself a great advantage to the dockyard interests. The cost of this extension is estimated at 125,000*l.* on the imperial side, and should it amount to five or ten times that amount such sum would be well spent in making Malta harbour the British arsenal of the Mediterranean, capable of holding Her Majesty's fleet in time of war, and of affording her liners dock room in case of need and emergency. In fact, if, which there is but little doubt of, the axiom that Great Britain holds Malta for its harbours, is correct and indisputable, then the execution of this work will render Malta harbour a naval station in the Mediterranean worthy of Great Britain, ample in size for war purposes, and repaying the mother country by its intrinsic and practical value for the costly expenditure annually laid out in its maintenance. In a local and commercial point of view the advantages of this scheme are equally telling. Not only will it secure to the Maltese a basis of commercial enterprize, by the formation of a separate mercantile port, an object long desired in Malta, and up to this date never definite and well assured to the Maltese, but in addition (and as a secondary consideration), showing, however, that it will lessen the original outlay on the part of the island revenues, it will enrich the island in future by thousands of pounds, by the increase and the value of the property around which the extension is made. In all points of view, therefore, this work is of the greatest advantage to imperial and local interests, and may be fairly designated as important in the amount of future benefit to the real interest of this island as any effected since our possession of the island.

How benefiting imperial interests.

How benefiting local and commercial interests.

New Market.—The want of a new and enlarged market had been long felt in Malta, the old market being far too small to admit of that fair competition amongst buyers and sellers which enable the public to provide themselves with the necessaries of life at fair prices. The old market, now demolished, contained 134 stalls, but 45 of these were shops outside of the market, which, with 16 stalls situated in like manner outside the market proper, reduced the bonâ fide market to 73 stalls, of which again 28 were situated in an upper story difficult of access. The new market, on the other hand, contains 216 stalls, all within the market, and all easily accessible to the public, no stalls being permitted outside, a prohibition which does away with that which proved to be a great nuisance in the old market. Its construction is novel in Malta, being copied from the iron markets in Les Halles at Paris. It is amply supplied with water, two tanks having been constructed under its foundations capable of holding 2,400 tons, and of supplying the town as well as the market, in addition to a fountain supplied from the aqueduct, placed in the centre. This useful public work will be completed and ready for use in June 1861. It is calculated to produce a rental of between three and four thousand pounds a year on an outlay of 13,000*l.* capital.

New market much required.

Revenue to be derived from, and original cost.

Hygienic Works.—Hygienic works have been undertaken and were much needed. The Manderaggio, a quarter of Valletta inhabited by the very poor, corresponding with St. Giles, and as proverbially filthy, has been made as clean as any other portion of Valletta, and the inhabitants of that spot have been well supplied with water, laid on from the aqueduct, which they had previously been compelled to fetch from a considerable distance. More active superintendence on the part of the police has been enforced with regard to all places of public conveniences, and the salutary effects of these measures has been shown in the improved health of the town.

Cleansing of the Manderaggio.

Extension of Lighting by Gas.—Lighting Valletta with gas instead of oil lamps was introduced in 1855, but as the Council then voted only a similar amount of expenditure for the introduction of gas as they were then paying for oil, it was necessary to lessen to a great extent the number of the lamps, in order to meet the increased expenditure consequent on the altered system of lighting. This diminution, however, was necessarily so great that the lighting of the town was for a couple of years less effectively performed under the new system than under the old. The Government and Council concurred in the necessity of additional lamps, and a great number have been added; the effect of this addition is that Valletta is now lighted, if not brilliantly, sufficiently for all police purposes; and the Government is actively employed in examining and amending the deficiencies found in the present contract, to expire in 1861, and to insert in the new one certain details (which had been omitted, from the absence of professional advice when the contract was entered into), and which, when inserted, will more effectually guard the interests of the Government and protect them from the pressure which a single company having at present a complete monopoly of supplying gas might from time to time endeavour to apply.

Too small a number of lamps in original contract.

Town now well lighted adequately for all police purposes.

Water Supply.—Public and Private Tanks.—The vast importance of an ample supply of water, on considerations, civil and military, in Malta, need not be enlarged upon; the uncertainty of the quantity

An ample supply for civil and military.

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reasons of the highest importance at Malta.

of the annual fall of rain, the aqueduct failing or cut off by an enemy, the few springs in the island placed in a like position, render it imperative on the Government to ensure a supply for the entire population, independent of these sources, for at least three or four years in advance. Indeed, as a standing rule, no annual estimate should be permitted to pass the Council without it included in the list of new works the construction of one or two public tanks in well-chosen positions. What has been effected within the last two years under this head, the following return will show :—

Construction of tanks as the revenue will admit of, in every annual estimate.

Statement of new tanks since 1858.

Number of Public Tanks

in 1858	106 No.
in 1860	120 „
Increase	14 No.

Capacity of,

in 1858	100,350 tons.
in 1860	113,916 „
Increase	13,566 tons.

Actual Contents

in 1858	59,872 tons.
in 1860	101,686 „
Increase	41,814 tons.

Four years consumption, independent of any assistance whatever from rain, for the whole population.

Number of private tanks.

The present quantity of water in the tanks, if aided by ordinary rains, would be certainly sufficient for the wants of the population for any length of time; but taking an extreme case, and supposing that should there be no assistance from rain whatever, it would suffice for four years' consumption. Besides the public tanks, there are in Valetta, Floriana and the Three Cities 4,689 private tanks, containing at a rough estimate 600,000 tons of water. Notwithstanding, however, this number of tanks and quantity of water, a moderate annual increase of public tanks is most desirable, as is also the connexion of all tanks, civil and military, with the roofs of the building in which they are situate, so as to render them by catching all rain water as independent as possible of any assistance from the aqueduct.

Inches of rain for the last 8 years.

To show how variable is the amount of inches of rain falling in Malta during the year, I annex (with special reference to years 1852 and 1855) a return showing the quantity of rain which fell annually at the General Hospital, Malta, from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1859.

1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
8	27	28	41	23	34	15	7	28	67	30	3	32	68	38	74

Public ovens.

Construction of Public Ovens and Dwellings for the very Poor.—Public ovens have been constructed, with a view, as far as it was in the power of Government, to break through a monopoly *de facto* enjoyed by a few bakers; and the dwellings of the poor having been found in a state of extreme misery, measures have been taken for the construction of healthy and well-ventilated houses for the accommodation of the very poor. To effect this, a large block has been let by public competition to be built on principles that could only be adapted for this class of tenants, and when executed several poor families will be enabled to live in well-ventilated and well-lighted apartments, amply supplied with water, and at moderate rentals. It is clear that in a fortress overcrowded as is Valetta the construction of this class of building will not only greatly benefit the poorer classes themselves, but improve the sanitary condition of the town, by the advantages the new and better, constructed buildings will possess over the present dwellings of the poor, which are badly constructed, ill ventilated, and generally unhealthy.

Works combining ornament and utility.

Planting Public Squares, Additional Fountains, and Drinking Fountains of Aberdeen Ganite.—In works combining ornament with utility, the planting of several of the public squares with trees and flowers has given very general satisfaction. In a town where the buildings are constructed entirely of stone, and where the heat and glare from the sun during the greater part of the year is very oppressively felt, the introduction of trees and flowers in what were previously barren squares has afforded great relief. A Café of the same class as those in the Palais Royal has been constructed in the principal square, and is well suited to the climate of Malta and the out-door habits of the people. The rental derived from it, will not only cover the original outlay of the building, but give a handsome margin on the side of the revenue.

Additional public fountains.

Additional fountains have been erected in well-selected sites, and a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite, similar in design to one lately erected in the town of Norwich, has been placed in the square of St. John's Church, immediately contiguous to the principal street and thoroughfare of the town.

The Palace of the Grand Masters.—Much has been done in effecting improvements in this palace. In 1859, the Council of Government voted a sum of one thousand pounds for the purpose of laying down the corridors in marble. This work is in course of execution, and is one in peculiar harmony with the general design and decoration of the interior of this historically interesting building. The exterior of this palace presents no features of architectural interest, the whole forming an undecorated pile of building about 300 feet square; but by planting the two court-yards attached to it, in the same manner as the squares, with trees and flowers, it has been much improved, and lightened externally.

Decorations in the palace of the Grand Masters: corridors laid down in marble.

In the palace is situate the beautiful armoury of the knights of St. John. Up to 1858 the armour of the knights had been permitted gradually to fall into disorder and decay, and the saloon, extending the whole length of the building, to become an exhibition room for fine arts, rather than entirely devoted to its original purpose of an armoury of the order. Within the two last years, however, the armour of the knights has been completely rescued from decay. There are now 75 complete suits of armour, with their respective shields and coats of arms, arranged in chronological and historical order in the armoury, besides fifty in the corridors, representing the history of the order of St. John in Malta, or, in other words, the best part of the history of Malta. Four relics of great historical interest have been recovered from oblivion, and placed in prominent positions in this armoury. They are—

Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.

The original act of donation of the island of Malta and Gozo and of the fortress of Tripoli to the order of St. John by Charles the Fifth. 23rd March 1530.

Historic relics.

The original bull of Paschal II., receiving under his protection the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A.D. 1113.

The sword and dress of Dragut, pasha of Tripoli, commander-in-chief of Turkish army, killed at the place where now is fort Tigne, in the great siege of Malta in 1565.

The trumpet on which was sounded the retreat, on the final departure of the order from Rhodes, December 1522. This relic was very carefully preserved by the Grand Masters.

The public had no opportunity of seeing these, previous to the restoration of the armoury.

Agricultural Interests.—The agricultural state of the island has been taken into consideration by the Government, with a view of amelioration. The nature of the soil, the scanty supply of water for agricultural purposes, offer insurmountable obstacles to great improvements. No breed of cattle are reared in Malta or Gozo, and the only stock capable of improvement and reared in the island to any extent is that of sheep. For the improvement of the best breed of sheep an importation of three parts bred southdown have been imported into the island, for the purposes of cross breeding and strengthening and improving the quality of the stock, and with a good deal of success as far as propagation is concerned. The ultimate success, however, still remains an open question, from the circumstance of the habit of milking the ewes in use in Gozo and in Malta, with a view of obtaining fresh cheeses, which form a staple of daily subsistence to the peasantry in either islands. Unless, therefore, the cross bred sheep prove equally prolific of milk for cheese purposes, it is a question whether the new improvement of the quality of meat, or the additional quantity and weight of wool, will be alone sufficient in itself to tempt the farmers to breed largely from the stock imported.

Small field for improvement of.

Importation of Southdown sheep.

An alteration in the old system of giving premiums in money for horticultural prizes to that of substituting foreign trees of the finest kinds of fruit trees, imported from England and France, as prizes, on condition of their being reared and exhibited annually, appears to promise favourably to the culture of many valuable kinds of fruit trees, up to this time unknown in the island. During the present year, a great number of foreign fruit trees have been introduced, including amongst others the gooseberry, currant, and raspberry, which are in nursery gardens at St. Antonio, to be distributed as prizes hereafter.

Fruit trees imported from foreign countries given instead of money prizes. Promises to prove a better system.

Administrative reforms and New Works, (Military).—Under this head it is well to observe, that independently of the new military works, the reforms instituted in this branch of the service, have, similar to those in the civil, effected a total change of system and organization previously to that in use; indeed it would be more just to say, have created a system where previously none existed, as the nature of the reform will demonstrate; for example, under organization, are classed—

Reforms similar to those made in the civil branch.

Reclassification of the armament.—The entire armament of this vast fortress has been reclassified during the last twelve months, a work which involved the mounting, dismounting, replacing, or removal of nearly every gun, in all 1015.

Reclassification of armament.

Centralization of Reserves within Valletta.—This is a very important change, for up to the present date all the reserve material had been placed outside the works, and the powder, both for the fleet and fortress, stowed away in the extremity of our outer lines, for instance, the Polverista Magazine; but, by a reorganization of the magazine and store accommodations, not only have these defects of system been remedied, but also a proper complement of shot and shell has been placed in the immediate vicinity of each of the heaviest batteries, so as to enable them to open fire at a moment's notice upon any point from which an attack may be made. It is true that this gradual centralization of reserves within Valletta has not been effected without a vast amount of labour; for example,

Centralization of reserves.

25,000 barrels of ammunition have been removed and placed in suitable localities, and

350,000 shot and shell have been brought up to the several batteries;

Small side arm stores have been established near each large battery, so that, like a ship of war, the fortress will be prepared to meet any hostile attack, on the instant that such attack should be made.

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Lastly, some hundreds of tons of military stores have been removed to more available positions.

It is estimated, however, it will require some eight months more before all this organization can be completed and systematized.

Practical knowledge of the works.

Practical Knowledge of the Details of the Works given to the Garrison.—For the first time the garrison have been thoroughly organized for the defence of the works, familiarized with all the intricacies of the communications, and by constant practice taught the object and trained to the defence of the fortifications.

Alarm signals.

Alarm Signals.—Alarm signals have been very carefully established, so that at any moment on the darkest night silently and without difficulty each man can find his proper post.

Siege train.

Siege Train.—The siege trains have been put together in working order, and removed within the works, and the light 9-pounder batteries and howitzers are parked, packed with ammunition, and ready at a moment's notice.

Allotment of Districts to special Bodies.—Commandants, with their respective staff of artillery, and engineer officers, are appointed to, entrusted with, and responsible for the defence of each separate district and post.

Telegraphic communication between out-posts.

Telegraphic Communication between Out-posts.—The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a network of telegraphic communication between each separate fort and the Head Quarters in Valletta, by communicating them with cables across the harbours, and underground electric wires; and the masonry of the works themselves have been strengthened and repaired.

New soldiers' invalid hospital at Città Vecchia.

New Works.—Invalid Hospital at Città Vecchia.—The old palace of the Grand Masters at Città Vecchia, commanding one of the finest views in the island, and notoriously healthy, is being rapidly converted into an hospital of invalids for sick soldiers, with a separate establishment for invalid officers; thus tending to economize the large annual outlay heretofore expended in sending invalids home. The Inspector General of Hospitals entertains the opinion that when completed, so well situated and appropriate is the site chosen, that this establishment will prove one of the most perfect in the army. I may add here that, independently of the advantage derivable from this work in a military point of view, the expenditure consequent upon this establishment will greatly benefit the island in a civil point of view, by infusing new life into Città Vecchia, formerly the capital of Malta, but now in a state of stagnation as far as any transaction of ordinary business or commerce is concerned.

Forrest hospital.

Forrest Hospital.—A new hospital at St. Georges's Bay, in close contiguity to the Pembroke Camp, called the Forrest Hospital, is to be established, by converting an old baronial dwelling called Spinola House to that purpose.

Pembroke camp.

Pembroke Camp.—Mr. Sidney Herbert has further sanctioned the immediate construction of a stone encampment for musketry instruction, to be called the Pembroke Camp. All the latest principles of sanitary improvement will be brought to bear in this construction. It will be capable of holding 1000 men, and it is situate close to St. George's Bay, one of the healthiest spots in the island.

SUMMARY.—The foregoing is a brief summary of what has been effected in Malta within the last two years, the purpose of this memorandum being only to show the additions and reforms made; not to attempt to give any specific account of the various heads themselves under which they have been effected; but a perusal of the foregoing details will show that scarcely any of the leading features of administrative government have been neglected, though the space in which the work has been performed is but limited, in proportion to its variety and its future influence on the interests of Malta.

It will be seen, that the revenues of the island have been increased several thousands a year, without any alteration made in the form of, and without additional taxation;

That administrative reforms have been effected which have rendered government in Malta to be more simply and yet more effectively administered than in former years, by a process of centralization, by amalgamating departments when a similarity of work permitted it, and thus doing away with a divided control, by the selection of the most active and intelligent officers to be found in the island as heads of departments, and by a judicious economy in retrenching the number of employés, when the work of departments could be as effectively carried on with a smaller staff of officers, supposing that staff to give their whole energies to the duties of the department, and by increases, when the staff was clearly too limited in number to perform the fair duties of the office;

That ordinances have been passed which have rendered more complete the code of Malta, not only as far as legality is concerned, but also as in the case of the ordinance "to provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons," where an important public benefit has been conferred on a class over whom Government should watch with a peculiar and with a paternal interest;

That public education has been extended, and an important concession made in the University by affording voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction;

Lastly, that civil and military works have been executed of a nature and description which it may be fairly hoped will have a most favorable future influence in both these branches of the service in Malta; the whole tending to strengthen the hands of and accredit Government in this important possession of the British Crown.

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Valetta, May, 19, 1860.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Lord High Commissioner to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 20.)

My Lord Duke, Corfu, February 4, 1861.

I have the honour to enclose the Annual Report on the Ionian Islands Blue Book. The causes of the delay in sending it was stated in my Despatch, No. 142, of the 3d of December last.

2. The Blue Book itself will be sent by long sea to save expense to the public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Blue Book for the Financial Year 1859, ending the 31st of January 1860.

Revenue.—Decrease.

Although, as was anticipated in the report of last year, the revenue of 1859 has fallen far short of the exceptional prosperity of 1858, the depression has not been alarming.

The olive and currant trades are as speculative as the hop trade of England, and the peculiar character of the olive crop will subject the public revenue to enormous fluctuations so long as Ionian finance is based, as at present, mainly on import and export duties.

The general revenue of the Islands for 1859 amounts to 130,261*l.* 12*s.* $7\frac{3}{10}$*d.*

In order to ascertain the exact financial position of this year it will not be out of place to insert a tabular statement of the revenue for ten years preceding.

	£	s.	d.
1849	115,420	3	8
1850	146,837	8	$5\frac{3}{10}$
1851	149,005	16	$0\frac{1}{10}$
1852	102,587	6	$9\frac{2}{10}$
1853	134,753	16	$3\frac{5}{10}$
1854	137,978	18	$5\frac{1}{10}$
1855	127,471	5	$5\frac{6}{10}$
1856	184,646	8	$4\frac{6}{10}$
1857	110,310	17	$11\frac{8}{10}$
1858	201,275	11	$5\frac{8}{10}$

Taking an average of ten years, we find the general revenue to amount in round numbers to about 141,029*l.*, leaving the year 1859 with a deficiency of only 10,768*l.* By selecting individual years we shall find that the four years 1849, 1852, 1855, and 1857 presented a revenue less flourishing than that of 1859, that the two years 1853 and 1854 showed less than the average, the two years 1850 and 1851 but little more, and that in ten years the Ionian revenue has only on two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, provided the exchequer with a surplus.

It may safely be asserted that the olive crop forms the standard and mainspring of Ionian finance.

The revenue in 1858 amounted to 201,275*l.* 11*s.* $0\frac{5}{8}$*d.* leaving a decrease in 1859 of 75,806*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Nearly the whole of the deficiency may be traced to the deficient oil crop.

The export duty on oil was in 1858 80,736*l.* 0*s.* $2\frac{1}{10}$*d.*, in 1859 it fell to 19,249*l.* 7*s.* $11\frac{8}{10}$*d.*, thus accounting for 61,486*l.* 12*s.* $2\frac{3}{10}$*d.* of the deficit, the remainder being principally caused by a diminished consumption of articles by those whose income depends on the produce of the olive groves.

The customs show a decrease of 4,652*l.* 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{10}$*d.*

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The import duty on foreign wines and spirits shows also a falling off to the amount of 447*l.* 16*s.* $7\frac{1}{10}d.$, owing perhaps to the causes indicated last year in the increased skill of native producers. Agricultural distress has also caused a diminution in the import duty on grain.

The stamp duties have experienced a considerable downfall, amounting to 3,204*l.* 4*s.* $10\frac{1}{10}d.$

The sale of stamps is principally promoted by legal proceedings, all documents produced before tribunals being written on stamped paper.

As the rights of landlords over cultivators (coloni) form the staple of actions before the Ionian courts, the deficiency in the oil crop has naturally exercised an unfavourable influence on litigation.

The same reasons hold good for the diminution of the police receipts, a considerable portion of which revenue is generally derived from the serving of processes.

A considerable deficit also appears under the head of health office dues. This is attributable to a reduction in the port-tariff effected by an Act of 1857.

A decrease may also be observed under the head miscellaneous, this item having been swollen in 1858 by the sale of an old government steamer.

The diminution in the receipts for public instruction are naturally accounted for by the prevalent scarcity.

Revenue.—Increase.

The export duty on currants exhibits an increase of 3,860*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{2}{10}d.$ This arises not from an abundant but from a defective harvest. The market for currants is very limited, being confined principally to England. A prosperous crop, therefore, by diminishing the value of the fruit, often brings the price very little above the cost of production.

By the system of ad valorem export duties now in force a deficient crop will contribute to the treasury a sum as high as, if not higher than, a copious harvest.

An increase in the export duty on island wines almost compensates for the decrease to be observed in the import duty on foreign wines.

The manufacture of Ionian wines is improving, and bids fair in time to introduce into the trade of the islands an important source of revenue.

The increase under the head of "freights of government steam packets" arises from the employment of the Ionian government steamer in maintaining a communication between the Islands, which the vessels of the Austrian Lloyds' were unable to carry on during the war between France and Austria.

Expenditure.—Decrease.

A decrease of 6,000*l.* in the military contribution is owing to the circumstance of the payment in 1858 of the arrears of 1857.

In the expenditure on public works there is a saving of 1,583*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and under the head of packet service of 3,356*l.* 4*s.* $3\frac{1}{10}d.$, a large amount having been expended in 1858 for repairs to the government steamer.

Less paper having been purchased for stamps, a sum of 381*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* is to be set against the loss of stamp revenue.

The only other item of expenditure to be noticed is the "contingent," in which a saving of 1,141*l.* 14*s.* $4\frac{1}{10}d.$ has been effected. This is principally due to the diminished interest on loans caused by the payment of debt in the preceding year.

The total decrease of expenditure during the year 1859 amounts to 13,816*l.* 15*s.* $2\frac{7}{10}d.$, leaving, however, an excess of expenditure over income of 19,101*l.* 7*s.* $1\frac{6}{10}d.$

Expenditure.—Increase.

The only item worthy of remark is the sum of 525*l.* 2*s.* $8\frac{6}{10}d.$ for the extra expenses incurred by the session of the Legislative Assembly.

Local Revenues.

These revenues have been subject to the same influences and have followed the fortunes of the general income, and show a deficit on those of the preceding year of nearly 9,000*l.*

Public Debt.

The public debt shows a slight diminution, chiefly owing to the grant of some pensions, whereby the pension fund, a charge on the government, has been decreased.

Military Contribution.

The constitutional sum of 25,000*l.* was this year wholly paid.

Legislation.

Under this head must be included the month of February 1860, to the end of which month the session of 1859 was continued. Eleven Acts were passed, four for giving exemptions to English, Greek, and Russian vessels trading with the Islands. These were passed principally in favour of a Liverpool company, established for some years; and of the Peninsular and Oriental company, which, during the war, established a line between Malta and Corfu; of a Greek company which continues to run a line between Greece, the Islands, and Trieste, &c.; of the Russian Mediterranean company, which has hitherto given but flickering signs of existence.

The other Acts passed were principally of local interest, with the exception of Act No. 31 of the present Parliament for the regulation of joint stock banks.

The charter of the Ionian bank being about to expire, it was necessary in the public interest to renew its existence. A Bill was therefore presented to Parliament by the government, not exclusively in the interest of the Ionian bank, but under which that establishment might renew its rights concurrently with any other bank that might be instituted.

Under the new law any bank can be established in the Ionian States under the following conditions:—

1. The previous sanction of the government to be granted. This can be accorded only for 20 years, on proof being furnished that half the capital is paid up and the other half to be paid up in two years.
2. The minimum capital to be 40,000*l.*
3. Issue of bank notes not to exceed paid-up capital. No note to be of less value than 1*l.* Notes to bear a government stamp.

While discussing the subject of the Legislative Assembly, it is curious to observe the great expense that body entails on the country, when compared with the labours performed.

From the year 1850 to 1860 inclusive the gross sum expended for this branch of the legislature amounts to 43,039*l.* During the same period the number of Bills pased has been 102, making the cost of each Bill amount to 421*l.* 19*s.*

Public Functionaries.

A commission was issued in 1859 for a thorough inquiry into the administrative system of the Ionian States. A report was presented to the Lord High Commissioner, recommending divers reforms, which have since been more or less carried out. The list of functionaries in the Ionian Islands exhibits a number of employés apparently inconsistent with the extent and population of the state. The geographical position of the Islands may almost be said to render this necessary, as the distance between the Islands, and the comparative difficulty of communication in a state composed of islands, render futile any attempt at centralization. At the same time it cannot be denied that the distinct political existence given by the constitution to the seven Islands entails a useless expense in the judicial and ecclesiastical establishments of the smaller members of the septinsular state.

The year 1859 may be noted in the annals of the Ionian Islands for the introduction of the system of competitive examination. This course has been strictly pursued in the nomination of all candidates to first appointments. It is difficult as yet to say what influence the system may exercise on the public education; but in a country where public employment of all sorts is eagerly sought for, the system of competition may be considered successful in relieving the government from the odium attendant on patronage, and in putting an end to the occult means brought to bear on the nominating authority on behalf of a favoured candidate.

Population.

The population in 1859 was 120,618 males and 104,955 females, besides 8,400 aliens, making a total of 233,973, and displaying an increase of 1,711 males and of 2,567 females. It is a curious circumstance, that at Corfu, where the population is smaller than that of Cephalonia, the returns of births, marriages, and deaths are higher. It is also worthy of remark, that the population of the little Island of Paxo exhibits a larger proportionate increase than the others. This is probably owing to the staple produce

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of this island being oil, and the abundant profits of 1858 enabling the natives to remain at home instead of seeking work elsewhere.

The Ionian peasant is not provident; in lieu of equalizing his income by continuous labour, he spends in idleness the profits of a prosperous year, and leaves himself unprovided in less favourable harvests. The year 1859 was not one of distress, as the profits of 1858 were not spent; but the harvest of 1859 being defective, the distress of the peasantry would then be felt in 1860.

Education.

The attendance at the schools in 1859 shows a lamentable defection, especially in the establishment for girls.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of 1859 were valued at 1,306,303*l.*, showing a falling off from the preceding year to the amount of 17,505*l.* The exports show a much more startling difference, having fallen from 972,474*l.* 14*s.*, in 1858, to 649,056*l.* 16*s.* in 1859. The export of oil, which was valued in 1858 at 447,797*l.*, fell in 1859 to 106,247*l.* The general decrease in exports amounts to 323,418*l.*, being less by 18,132*l.* than the decrease in the article of oil alone, and thus giving evidence in the general state of the Islands of a gradually increasing prosperity, not entirely checked by the disaster of a year of scarcity.

General.

The state of the country in 1859 attracted the attention of the Assembly to the financial system of the Ionian States.

Attempts were made to reduce the export duties on currants and oil; but in consequence of the doubtful substitutes proposed by hurried legislation, the Lord High Commissioner felt himself called on to give his veto to a Bill that had passed the two branches of the legislature, the acceptance of which would have endangered the security of the revenue.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

Palace, Corfu,
February 4, 1861.

Heligo-land.

HELIGOLAND.

[No Report has been received.]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 26.

No. 26.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Moore to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 3.)

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
January 28, 1860.

My Lord Duke

I have the honour to transmit enclosed the usual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. The most satisfactory tables are those which show the increase of trade and shipping in the past year, and the development of an export trade in colonial produce.

3. The shipping which entered the port last year numbered 53, of an aggregate tonnage of 22,140 tons. Of these a large proportion put in for and obtained supplies, refreshment, and repairs, which justified the wisdom of establishing here a harbour of refuge.

4. The imports, as far as can be ascertained from the statements of the principal merchants, reached the sum of 13,890*l.*, chiefly from England. The exports of hides, wool, oil, and seal-skins amounted to 6,892*l.* The trade of the colony with casual ships in the way of supplies and assistance rendered and barter is not included in the above account; it is calculated at 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, paid partly in goods and partly in commercial bills on England and foreign countries.

5. Sheep, which will probably become the staple of the islands, number at present 8,000. These are almost all half-breeds, at least between the South American and English stock; about 2,000 are pure English, South-downs and Cheviots, and have proved most admirably adapted to the climate. More shepherds are required, but some, I believe, are coming in a ship daily expected. The fleeces are stated to be very heavy, weighing commonly 10 or 11 pounds, and averaging 9. The wool, of which a small quantity, (83 cwt.) only has been sent home, realized 8½*d.* per lb. in London. It is right to remark, that owing to the scarcity of labour the sheep were not washed before shearing, which depreciates the value of the wool.

6. Of horned cattle there are about 7,000 in tame herds. The untamed cattle on the company's lands are estimated by their manager at 10,000 to 12,000. Those wild on the Crown lands are believed to exceed 7,000, making a total of about 25,000 cattle on this Island. On the West Falkland a small herd, which was transported there several years ago, appear, from the reports of the sealers, to be increasing fast.

7. An endeavour is now being made to open up a trade in the guano, which is found on many of the outlying islands to the westward. A mercantile house in Monte Video has a vessel now loading there; but it would be premature to pronounce any opinion as to the success of the experiment until the commercial value of the guano is fairly ascertained in the markets of England or America.

8. The population of the colony is now about 540. This does not, however, include many men engaged in coasting and sailing vessels, who are continually leaving ships in the harbour, and after a stay of two or three months or longer, reshipping. As regards the interests of the Colony, it is important to remark that the population includes 64 families almost all of whom have acquired a permanent interest in the islands, besides 34 families of soldiers of the garrison, making a total of 98 families. Among these families there are upwards of 200 children, of whom two-thirds are of an age to attend the government school. The education tables show that not more than one half or 65 children actually attend. I trust that this state of things will very shortly alter, when the school is placed under the care of the schoolmaster who has been nominated from England, aided by the energetic supervision of the Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Bull, who takes very great interest in the school, and whom I have nominated inspector of the school ex officio. It is, however, clearly understood that the school is to be kept as now entirely secular, so as to be open to the children of all creeds.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. MOORE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 March 1861;—*for*,

"RETURNS showing the FORCE stationed in the BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, and the EXPENDITURE incurred for their DEFENCE by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively, during the Year ended the 31st day of March 1859; distinguishing the Numbers of Infantry, Artillery, and Engineers, and the Cost of Pay and Allowances, Stores, Barracks, Fortifications, Transport, and Freight, together with the Proportion of Recruiting Expenses, Non-effective Services, and Departmental Expenses at Home:"

"And, of the COST of the MILITARY, CIVIL, and MEDICAL STAFF in each DEPENDENCY."

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *May* 1861.

A RETURN showing the FORCE stationed in the BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, and the EXPENDITURE incurred for their DEFENCE by the Imperial Government during the Year ended 31st March 1859.

STATION.	Description of Force.	Strength. Numbers.	Strength. TOTALS.	Pay and Allowances.	Provisions, Clothing, Arms, &c.	Stores.	Transport. Land and Water Transport in the Colonies.	Transport. To and from the Colonies.*	Barracks.	Fortifications.	Proportion of Recruiting Expenses.	Proportion of Non-Effective Services.	Proportion of Departmental Expenses.	TOTAL of Imperial Expenditure.	TOTAL of Colonial Expenditure.	GROSS TOTALS.	STATION.
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
NORTH AMERICA: Canada	Infantry	2,773															
	Artillery	242															
	Engineers	8	3,118	93,144	29,060	4,935	5,833	19,281	5,360	2,427	2,760	32,193	2,650	197,643	35,176	268,741	Canada.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	95		35,922										35,922			
	Medical Staff																
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	Infantry	1,859															
	Artillery	183															
	Engineers	98	2,196	56,571	14,677	10,754	3,773	4,336	10,661	2,111	1,944	22,681	1,867	129,375	92	147,506	Nova Scotia, &c.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	56		18,039										18,039			
	Medical Staff																
Newfoundland	Infantry	199															
	Artillery	1															
	Engineers		209	7,213	3,003	1,260	257	298	1,430	108	184	2,157	178	16,088	Nil	18,199	Newfoundland,
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	9		2,102										2,102			
	Medical Staff																
AUSTRALIA: New South Wales	Infantry	247															
	Artillery	107															
	Engineers	19	379	8,434	4,531	506	227	1,911			336	3,913	322	20,180	29,887	51,919	New South Wales.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	6		1,852										1,852			
	Medical Staff																
Victoria	Infantry	828															
	Artillery	4															
	Engineers		841	21,746	10,299		177	3,619			760	8,683	715	45,999	40,400	90,324	Victoria.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	9		3,925										3,925			
	Medical Staff																
Tasmania	Infantry	260															
	Artillery	3															
	Engineers		279	11,751	9,753	232	356	1,668	2,114	139	240	2,881	237	29,371	Nil	38,781	Tasmania.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	16		9,410										9,410			
	Medical Staff																
South Australia	Infantry	116															
	Artillery																
	Engineers		119	3,111	2,751			23			104	1,229	101	7,319	5,172	13,226	South Australia.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	3		735										735			
	Medical Staff																
Western Australia	Infantry	95															
	Artillery																
	Engineers	75	183	5,614	8,596	120	61	392	264		152	1,889	156	17,244	Nil	24,561	West Australia.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	13		7,317										7,317			
	Medical Staff																
NEW ZEALAND	Infantry	1,299															
	Artillery	47															
	Engineers	28	1,397	39,522	34,989	161	1,219	8,281	93	20	1,248	14,424	1,187	101,144	Nil	111,339	New Zealand.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	23		10,195										10,195			
	Medical Staff																
														488,389			
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Infantry	5,654															
	Artillery	282															
	Engineers	281	6,351	201,112	126,448	4,698	21,527	*61,003	8,412	209	4,704	55,773	4,503		40,467	578,839	Cape of Good Hope.
	General Staff																
	Civil Staff	134		49,983										49,983			
	Medical Staff																
	Carried forward	15,072	15,072	587,698	244,107	22,666	33,430	100,812	28,334	5,014	12,432	145,823	11,916	1,192,232	151,194	1,343,426	

* This is exclusive of 887 officers and men, and 83 of their families, conveyed to the Cape in the "Himalaya;" the cost, at 12 *l.*, would be about 11,640 *l.*

A RETURN showing the FORCE stationed in the BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, and the EXPENDITURE incurred for their Defence, during the Year ended the 31st March 1859—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Description of Force.	Strength. Number.	Strength. Totals.	Pay and Allowances.	Provisions, Clothing, Arms, &c.	Stores.	Transport. Land and Water Transport in the Colonies.	Transport. To and from the Colonies.	Barracks.	Fortifications.	Proportion of Recruiting Expenses.	Proportion of Non-Effective Services.	Proportion of Departmental Expenses.	Total of Imperial Expenditure.	Total of Colonial Expenditure.	Gross Totals.	STATIONS.
Brought forward		15,072	15,072	£. 587,698	£. 244,107	£. 22,666	£. 33,430	£. 100,812	£. 28,334	£. 5,014	£. 12,432	£. 145,823	£. 11,916	£. 1,192,232	£. 151,194	£. 1,343,426	
Islands in North and South Atlantic: Bermuda	Infantry	905															
	Artillery	178	- -	33,753	18,234	1,197	549	- -	1,217	106	1,064	12,400	1,021	70,943	Nil	80,550	Bermuda.
	Engineers	94	1,201					1,402									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	24	- -	9,607	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,607			
Bahamas	Infantry	424															
	Artillery	11	- -	12,863	8,017	1,111	117	- -	1,575	67	392	4,635	382	30,609	Nil	34,193	Bahamas.
	Engineers	1	449					1,450									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	13	- -	3,584	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,584			
St. Helena	Infantry	426															
	Artillery	83	- -	16,116	6,378	651	499	- -	1,310	137	464	5,390	444	32,552	453	36,704	St. Helena.
	Engineers	2	522					1,163									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	11	- -	3,699	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,699			
Falklands	Infantry	37	37	1,163	102	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32	381	31	1,709	Nil	1,709	Falklands.
West Indies: Jamaica	Infantry	1,402															
	Artillery	114	- -	48,179	21,073	3,571	2,274	- -	5,562	- - -	1,392	16,189	1,333	103,990	278	117,780	Jamaica.
	Engineers	3	1,568					4,417									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	49	- -	13,512	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,512			
Honduras	Infantry	373															
	Artillery	27	- -	12,456	6,522	540	1,269	- -	857	31	360	4,264	351	27,511	Nil	30,231	Honduras.
	Engineers	1	413					861									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	12	- -	2,720	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,720			
Windward and Leeward Islands, including British Guiana and Trinidad	Infantry	2,326															
	Artillery	189	- -	79,212	42,047	5,646	1,435	- -	10,746	24	2,304	26,752	2,202	177,571	32,481	234,416	Windward and Leeward Islands.
	Engineers	7	2,591					7,203									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	69	- -	24,364	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,364			
Eastern Colonies: Ceylon	Infantry	2,274															
	Artillery	159	- -	67,650	10,365	1,425	19	- - -	736	- - -	2,232	25,503	2,100	121,760	85,851	215,358	Ceylon.
	Engineers	9	2,470					11,730									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	28	- -	7,747	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,747			
Mauritius	Infantry	735															
	Artillery	136	- -	28,499	4,374	3,336	2,632	- -	6,422	9,211	848	9,902	815	77,479	22,634	107,754	Mauritius.
	Engineers	59	959					11,440									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	29	- -	7,641	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,641			
Labuan	(No Queen's Troops)			6,897	- - Repayment to the late East India Company for the force maintained by them at this station - - - -									6,897	Nil	6,897	Labuan.
West Coast of Africa: Sierra Leone	Infantry	354	- -	11,215	4,482	- -	83	- - -	1,078	- - -	320	3,841	316	21,992			
	Artillery	- -													385	27,070	Sierra Leone.
	Engineers	- -	372					657									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	18	- -	4,693	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,693			
Gambia	Infantry	345	- -	10,595	3,792	1,513	216	- -	1,803	- - -	312	3,717	306	22,921			
	Artillery	- -													161	27,407	Gambia.
	Engineers	- -	360					667									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	15	- -	4,325	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,325			
Gold Coast	Infantry	286	- -	6,444	2,335	923	262	- -	452	14	264	3,078	253	14,569			
	Artillery	- -													330	17,093	Gold Coast.
	Engineers	- -	298					544									
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	12	- -	2,194	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,194			
Mediterranean: Gibraltar	Infantry	3,705															
	Artillery	974	- -	139,232	52,434	19,195	3,523	13,752	5,862	4,972	4,488	51,129	4,209	298,796	Nil	322,014	Gibraltar.
	Engineers	223	4,952														
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	50	- -	23,218	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,218			
Malta	Infantry	4,385															
	Artillery	655	- -	137,419	52,843	22,445	3,688	12,708	6,445	15,457	4,776	54,464	4,484	314,729			
	Engineers	167	5,275												6,200	347,720	Malta.
	General, Civll, and Medical Staff	68	- -	26,791	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,791			
Ionian Islands	Infantry	2,638															
	Artillery	377	- -	99,470	22,712	8,283	2,236	4,193	5,368	4,969	2,832	32,616	2,686	185,365	25,000	226,909	Ionian Islands.
	Engineers	93	3,159														
	General, Civil, and Medical Staff	51	- -	16,544	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,544			
	Totals	39,698	39,698	1,449,500	499,817	92,502	52,232	172,999	77,767	40,002	34,512	400,084	32,849	2,852,264	324,967	3,177,231	Totals.

Note.—In consequence of the War in China and the employment of a large force in that country, consisting of British and Indian troops and Chinese Coolie corps, the expenses in that command have been omitted; the expenses both for Military and Naval Services (Transport), are very heavy, and would form no criterion of the normal expense of the Garrison of Hong Kong.

RETURN showing the FORCE stationed in the BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, and the EXPENDITURE incurred in their DEFENCE by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively, during the Year ended 31st March 1859; &c.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *May* 1861.

296.

Under 1 *oz.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 February 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of DESPATCH from Sir *William Denison* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 14th day of August 1856, on MILITARY EXPENDITURE in *New South Wales*:"

"And, of the REPLY of the Secretary of State, dated the 11th day of March 1858."

Colonial Office, 1 March 1861. C. FORTESCUE.

(No. 127.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,
14 August 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 41, dated 22d March 1856, in which you inform me that, in accordance with the request contained in my Despatch, No. 137, dated 8th September 1855, a company of Artillery has been placed under orders to proceed to Sydney, the distinct understanding being, that full provision is to be made by the Colonial Legislature for defraying the whole of the expenses connected with the pay, maintenance, and transport of these troops.

2. I beg to express the satisfaction which I feel at the ready compliance with my request, that a company of the Royal Artillery should be substituted for a Colonial company; and I have no doubt but that the Legislature will make the necessary arrangements for the pay and maintenance of this company for the future, ample provision having been made for the pay and transport of the men in the Estimates of the present year.

3. I forward herewith the copy of a Minute submitted for the consideration of the Executive Council, with an extract of the proceedings of the Council with reference to the general question of the defence of the town and harbour of Sydney. Before, however, I bring under your consideration the special matters to which reference is made in these proceedings, I wish to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to a general question involved in them, namely, the mode in which the pay and maintenance of the troops required for the defence of the Colonies should be provided.

4. I trust that I shall not be considered as overstepping the limits imposed upon me as Governor of a particular Colony when I deal with a question in the solution of which the mother country has a deep and permanent interest, and which only concerns New South Wales in common with all the other Colonies of the empire, with the exception, of course, of those which, from their position and circumstances, must be looked upon more as military posts than as Colonies. I have, however, the less hesitation in bringing this subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, as I am confident that the establishment of some general principle, applicable alike to all Colonies, will, if founded upon a fair consideration of the relative advantages to the mother country and the Colonies of the connexion which exists between them, draw closer the ties

which should unite the members of one great national family, and prolong indefinitely an union which, if based upon principles of reciprocity, cannot but prove advantageous both to the parent State and the Colony.

5. At present, the rule in the Australian Colonies appears to be, that any military force which may be required, whether for defence against external aggression or for purposes of police, with the exception of a small force sufficient to furnish the guards upon the buildings and stores belonging to the Imperial Government, and that ordinarily stationed at Government House, should be maintained at the expense of the Colony.

6. This rule, however, appears to be based upon no general principle, and to have been established with reference to these Colonies merely because it was supposed that the revenue was able to bear the expense. It does not, I believe, apply to New Zealand or to the Cape of Good Hope; in fact, it is an arbitrary rule, and therefore one to which exception may justly be taken.

7. In the first place, the rule applies equally to the force which (as in the case of Victoria) is required for police purposes, and to that which, in the case of New South Wales, is wanted solely for defence against external aggression; that is, against attacks which have their origin in causes over which the Colony has no control; in disagreements between the mother country and nations like the French and Americans, with whom it is the interest of the Colony to remain upon the best terms, but with whom the mother country, for reasons based upon Imperial interests, chooses to go to war. In the second place, the rule is not applied to other Colonies like New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, where the military force is required for the defence of the people against the attacks of an enemy within the limits of the Colony itself, and whose enmity is caused in great measure by the conduct of the colonists themselves. If, then, in their case the Imperial Government is bound to maintain the troops necessary for the defence of the colonists, *à fortiori*, the cost of the defence of a Colony which is placed in danger by no fault of its own, but by the deliberate act of the mother country herself, should be defrayed from Imperial funds.

8. I have contrasted the course pursued with regard to different Colonies, for the purpose of making its anomalous character more apparent, not with any view of claiming immunities with regard to the payments now made by New South Wales.

9. I perfectly admit that every Colony ought to be called upon to defray a portion, and that a large portion, of the cost of its defence, even against aggression from without; and that a military force kept up for purposes of internal police should be paid for out of the Colonial Revenue. But while I admit this, I maintain, on the other hand, that all Colonies have a fair claim upon the mother country for assistance against external aggression. And I propose now to consider the mode in which the nature and amount of such assistance should be determined, and the extent to which the Colony should be called upon to contribute towards the expense.

10. In the first place, I must express my deliberate opinion that whatever may be the constitution of the military force to which the defence of the Colony is entrusted, its usefulness must depend upon that unity of action which can only result from unity of administration; in fact, the military force must be under one head; there must be no shuffling of responsibilities from one chief to another, and if British troops are to assist in the defence of a Colony, the whole of the force, whether of militia or volunteers, brigaded with the regular troops, should be under one head, be subjected to one system of discipline.

11. In some Colonies, as, for instance, in those of North America, it may be possible, and indeed necessary, looking to the character of the force which may be directed against them, that the militia should form a large portion of the available military strength; and at the Cape of Good Hope, the character of the enemy to be encountered, and that of the country generally, would seem to indicate the advisability of combining with a regular military force a body of irregular troops, whose knowledge of the country, and of the habits of the people against whom they are acting, would render their services invaluable.

12. In

12. In the Australian Colonies, at all events at present, any attempt to organise a militia would prove a failure, and the cost would be enormous. The rate of wages is so high, and the restlessness of the working population, in consequence of the present state of the gold-fields, so great, as would render any attempt to subject a body of militia to the rules of military discipline altogether unavailing.

13. But whatever may be the mode in which the military force may be raised or organised, the rule which I propose to lay down, with reference to the cost of its maintenance, should apply generally; and this rule may be briefly stated as follows: that the mother country and the Colony should contribute towards the expense in equal proportions.

14. As the government of the Colony will have, under this arrangement, the responsibility of providing so large a proportion of the cost of the military force, it should have, as in point of fact it must have, through the vote of the Legislature, the responsibility of determining the amount of that force which ought to be maintained, whether in time of peace, as a precaution, or in time of war, for the actual defence of the country.

15. I do not think it necessary to go into the incidental questions to which the peculiar circumstances of individual Colonies might give rise, I mean those relative to the advantages and disadvantages incident to the connexion with the mother country. I assume as an undoubted fact that, with reference to the Colonies generally as well as to the mother country, this union is a very great advantage. I am confident that, so far as the mother country is concerned, it is much more to her interest to have friends and connexions in every quarter of the globe, upon whose assistance she can rely, and who will sympathise with her either in failure or success, coupled as this advantage may be with the obligation of assisting in the defence of these friends and relations, than that she should be met everywhere either by active enemies or by jealous neutrals; and I am equally confident that it is more to the interest of the Colonies to form part and parcel of a great empire, of whose glory they partake, of the prestige of whose greatness they have the benefit, on whose strength they can rely, than to be placed in an independent position, subject to no control either as regards their intercourse with each other or with foreign nations, even although this connexion with the mother country should subject them occasionally to the losses consequent upon wars in which the parent State may engage.

16. Having thus stated generally, as applicable to all Colonies, the principle which is enunciated in the enclosed proceedings of the Executive Council, and applied to the peculiar circumstances of New South Wales, I will proceed to comment upon the particular application of the rule, and will show briefly the changes which it will make in the state of things as now existing in this Colony.

17. In the first place, it is proposed that the expense of the construction and maintenance of all military works and buildings should be defrayed from the funds of the Colony, and as a corollary to this, that the different buildings, such as barracks, stores, magazines, &c., which are now in existence should be transferred to the Colonial Government.

18. It appears to me but right and proper that all permanent works erected on the soil of the Colony for the purpose of defence should be paid for out of the Colonial Revenue, and as there can be no possible object gained by the retention in any department of the Government at home of the property in the buildings hitherto erected for military purposes, confidence ought to be shown in the proper application of them by the Colonial Government to the exigencies of the Colony, and the more so as, by the adoption of this rule, the cost of erecting any new buildings will have to be defrayed out of the Colonial Revenue.

19. It will be seen that at present the Government does not consider that any addition will be required to the force already allotted to the Colony—that force amounting to one regiment averaging 600 men, and one company of artillery. Under the distribution of the expense as now proposed, some trifling

alteration in the amount actually charged to the Colony may probably occur. At present, the Colony pays for two companies of the regiment quartered here, and the Imperial Government is charged with the cost of four companies. By your Despatch, No. 41, the Colony is charged with the whole expense of the company of Artillery, the amount of which I am not in a position to state. By the proposed arrangement, the whole expense of the maintenance of the troops above mentioned will be divided into two equal parts, of which the Colony will pay one, and the Imperial Government the other.

20. I may observe that, by the adoption of this general principle, it may be possible to make reductions in the cost of the Commissariat and of the other departments connected with the military system. The contracts for supplies of different kinds might be made through the Colonial Government, and the pay might be issued from the Colonial Treasury to the paymaster of the regiment, bills being drawn upon the British Treasury by the Colonial Government for the Imperial proportion of the cost of the pay and maintenance of the troops: to these details, however, it is unnecessary that I should allude further at present.

21. I will now proceed to explain that portion of the recommendation of the Executive Council which has reference to the extent of naval co-operation required for the defence of the harbour; I mean the amount of the naval force which, being intended to have special and entire reference to the defence of the harbour, should be subjected to the operation of the rule before laid down, namely, that the Colonial and Home Government should be jointly liable to the expense.

22. It will be seen that the assistance of a gun-boat, worked by steam, is considered to be an essential element in the scheme of defence; and it is most desirable that the command of this gun-boat should be vested in an officer holding Her Majesty's commission, who would have the means of maintaining proper discipline among his men, and who would be able to exert an authority which no officer acting under a colonial commission could hope to do.

23. The power and armament of this vessel I need not define. Among the numerous gun-boats which have been constructed for service in the Baltic, one might be selected to be employed in this Colony. I would only remark that the steam power should be sufficient to propel the vessel, with its full armament on board, at a rate of at least nine or ten miles per hour. Should it be found necessary to employ this vessel for any colonial purpose, the cost of sailing her, that is, of the fuel and other incidental expenses, will be borne by the Colony: if, on the contrary, it should be wished to detach her for any special service having relation to Imperial interests, the consent of the local Government having been first obtained, these charges will be defrayed by the Imperial Government.

24. I do not think it necessary to go further into detail at present: the Extract of the Proceedings of the Executive Council will show that the Government has adopted the scheme for the defence of the harbour, as laid down in my former Minutes, and as herein explained by me.

25. The question will shortly be submitted to the Legislature, with reference to the amount of expense chargeable to the Colony. When the result of this reference is known, I shall be able to speak more positively as to all the arrangements. I have thought it advisable, however, to submit at once my views as to the principle upon which the relative contributions of the Colony and the mother country should be determined, as, whatever the decision of the Legislature may be, as to the character and amount of the force required for the defence of the Colony, the principle upon which the cost of this force is to be shared between the Imperial Government and the Colony should be clearly defined and established.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council with respect to the Defences of *Port Jackson.*

Extract from Minute No. 56/37, dated 23d July 1856.

Present:

His Excellency the Governor General.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.
The Honourable the Attorney General.
The Honourable the Solicitor General.
The Honourable the Auditor General.
The Honourable James Macarthur.

HIS Excellency the Governor General lays before the Council a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Barney, R E., submitting an estimate for certain proposed additions which he considers it desirable to make to the works of defence in the vicinity of the city of Sydney, in order to make them more effective; the cost of which is estimated at 12,113 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*

2. In connexion with this subject, the Council proceed to the consideration of the Governor General's memorandum on the general subject of the defences of Port Jackson, which was circulated amongst the members some weeks back.

3. The question of the defences of Port Jackson, and of the city of Sydney, was brought under the attention of the Executive Council last year, in Minutes of the Governor General, in which the construction of certain works of defence was recommended, and specific propositions were submitted as to the mode in which the force, both naval and military, required for the efficient action of the works in question should be raised. These views were adopted generally by the late Legislative Council, and a sum was voted for the pay of a Company of Artillery; an increase of 50 men to the police force was also sanctioned, on the understanding that the whole of the police force in Sydney was to be drilled and made effective as artillerymen.

4. These arrangements were subsidiary only, the presence of a regiment of the line was calculated upon, the effective number of which should not be less than 600 bayonets. The naval arrangements contemplated the presence of a ship of war, and the employment of one or two gun-boats, one of which at least should be propelled by steam.

5. The construction of the batteries being now in a state of great forwardness, and it being probable that the guns for arming them will speedily arrive, it becomes a matter of urgent necessity to consider the mode in which these batteries are to be manned.

6. In the first place, it has not been possible to increase the police force to the extent required, partly owing to the demand for labour which has prevented the enlistment of men, and partly to the falling off of the revenue, which made it desirable to lessen, as much as possible, the expenditure of the Government.

7. In the next place, the attention of the Council is invited to the fact that the naval arrangements, being based upon the supposition that Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to transfer to the Colony the steamer "Torch," have been rendered incomplete, by the refusal of the Lords of the Admiralty to transfer this vessel to the Colony gratuitously; and no provision was made by the Legislature for the purchase; consequently the only vessel at the disposal of the Government is the gun-boat "Spitfire," which has not been armed, and which has been employed chiefly in conveying stores and provisions to the lighthouses on the coast.

8. The steps taken with regard to an artillery force are set forth in a Despatch to the Secretary of State, a copy of which is laid before the Council by the Governor General, who explains that he has received intimation of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send a company of Royal Artillery to this Colony.

9. The main subject to which the attention of the Council is now directed is the absolute necessity which exists for the establishment and maintenance of some permanent military force, adequate to the defence of the harbour and city against any predatory attack that may be made upon it. The amount of that force must be measured by the character and extent of the works erected, or in course of erection, which mount together from 50 or 60 guns of heavy calibre. It is not considered safe to maintain a smaller force, even in times of peace, than one company of artillery, numbering from 100 to 120 men, and one regiment of the line, mustering 600 bayonets. In time of war it would be necessary to increase this force; and his Excellency is of opinion that it would be advisable to give to the whole of the Sydney police such an organisation as would fit them to act as artillerymen, allowing them, on this account, a small addition to their pay.

10. With respect to the cost of maintaining this force, the Governor General lays before the Council the copy of a Despatch to the Secretary of State, in which an opinion is expressed that the mother country has a direct interest in supporting the colonists against foreign aggression, and his Excellency submits to the Council whether it would not be advisable to propose to Her Majesty's Government, the adoption of a principle analogous to that already sanctioned with respect to the cost of steam postal communication, namely, that in matters in which the mother country and the Colony have a joint interest, the cost should be shared equally by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

11. After due deliberation on this question the Council adopt the following principles:—

1st. That all permanent and necessary works and buildings, such as batteries, barracks, magazines, and stores, should be constructed and maintained at the cost of the Colony, such buildings of this character as are now in existence, and are necessary, to be transferred to the Colonial Government, upon the understanding that either those buildings or others equally equally adapted to the purpose for which they were intended shall be maintained at the expense of the Colony.

2d. That the Colony shall be chargeable with half the cost of the pay and allowances of such members of Her Majesty's forces as may, in the opinion of the local Government and the Legislature, be required to defend the Colony against foreign aggression.

3d. That should the circumstances of the Colony be such as to render it advisable to issue to the naval and military forces of Her Majesty doing duty in the Colony, any addition to their pay, such addition shall be chargeable on the colonial revenue.

12. The rule involved in the second of these propositions will apply to the officers and crews of such of Her Majesty's vessels as may be specially employed in the defence of the Colony, but not to vessels of war sent into these seas for the general protection of British interests.

13. The total cost of a regiment of the line, numbering 600 men, is estimated at 26,000*l.* per annum, of which, according to this arrangement, 13,000*l.* would be borne by the Colony; and in like manner, the Colony's share of the cost of maintaining, say, two companies of Artillery, may be taken at 2,500*l.* per annum, irrespective, in such case, of any colonial allowance which may be authorised in consequence of the increased cost of living.

14. With respect to the proposed additions to the works of defence now in progress, the Council are not in a position to express an opinion until they have before them plans of the works in question, but they recommend that the general scheme above detailed for the maintenance of a permanent force and of the military buildings should be submitted for the consideration of the Parliament, and that the vote for increasing the Sydney police be renewed; and they further advise that the Home Government should be moved to send out a gun-boat (to be propelled by steam), one half the cost of maintaining which (but not the cost of construction) would be borne by the Colony, according to the foregoing proposition.

15. Finally, the Council, conceiving it to be very desirable that any such permanent force should be supplemented by volunteer corps, and that with this view it is proper that encouragement should be extended to the corps already enrolled, advise that the following, amongst others of the recommendations in their regard made by a Select Committee of the late Legislative Council, should be acted upon; namely:—

1st. The providing a suitable building for depositing the arms, accoutrements, and uniforms of the corps when not in use; and

2d. The providing the members with uniforms at the public expense, under such conditions as may be found necessary to prevent any improper waste, either by persons joining a corps and leaving shortly afterwards, or in any other manner.

(signed) *Michael FitzPatrick*,
Clark of the Council.

MINUTE.

The question of the defence of Port Jackson and of the city of Sydney was considered by the Executive Council in 1855 with reference to Minutes submitted by me, recommending the construction of certain works, and embodying with that recommendation specific propositions with regard to the mode in which the force, both naval and military, required for the efficient action of the works above-mentioned in the defence of the city should be raised.

These views were adopted generally by the Legislative Council, and a sum of 12,000*l.* was voted for the pay of a company of Artillery; an increase of 50 men to the police of the

the city was also sanctioned, under the understanding that the whole of the police force was to be drilled and made effective as artillerymen.

These arrangements were intended to be subsidiary only, and the presence of a regiment of the line was calculated on, the effective number of which should not be less than 600 bayonets.

The naval arrangements contemplated the presence of a ship of war, and the employment of one or two gun boats, one of which at least should be propelled by steam.

The construction of the batteries being now in a state of great forwardness, and it being probable that the guns for arming them will speedily arrive, it is evidently a matter of imperative necessity that the mode in which these batteries are to be manned should be decided on without delay.

* * * * *

I may observe, in the first place, that it has not been possible to increase the police force to the extent required; partly owing to the demand for labour, which has prevented the enlistment of men, and partly to the falling off of the revenue, which made it desirable to lessen as much as possible the expenditure of the Government.

In the second place, I would wish to call your attention to the fact, that the naval arrangements, having been based upon the supposition that Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to transfer to the Colony the armed steamer the "Torch," have been rendered incomplete by the refusal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transfer this vessel for a less sum than 5,000 *l*. No provision having been made by Legislative Council for such an outlay, it was not thought desirable under the then state of the finances to incur such a charge; and the only vessel at the disposal of the Government is the small gunboat, the "Spitfire," which has not been armed, and which has been employed principally in conveying stores and provisions to the lighthouses on the coast.

The Despatch laid before you will explain the steps which have been taken with regard to the formation of a company of Artillery. Time has not been given for a reply to this Despatch, but I have heard through private channels that a company of Artillery may possibly be sent to the Colony.

The subject, then, to which I wish to draw your attention is the absolute necessity which exists for the establishment and maintenance of some permanent military force, adequate to the defence of the harbour and city against the predatory attacks which may possibly be made upon the shipping or the town itself. The points to be determined are: first, the amount of the force; second, the expense of maintaining such a force, and the mode in which such expense should be distributed between the mother country and the Colony.

The amount of the force which will be required to guarantee the Colony against insult must be measured by the character and extent of the works erected at present. With the batteries at Dawes' Point, Fort Macquarie, Kerrybilly Point, Macquarie Point, and Pinchgut Island, which mount, altogether, from 50 to 60 guns of heavy calibre, it would not be safe to maintain a smaller force, even in times of peace, than one company of Artillery, mustering from 100 to 120 men, and one regiment of the line, mustering 600 bayonets. In times of war it would be necessary to increase this force; and I still think that it would be most advisable to give to the whole of the Sydney police such an organisation as would fit them to act as artillerymen; a small extra payment might be given to them, on condition of their performing the duty. This would place at the disposal of the Government from 200 to 300 active, able, and intelligent men, at a comparatively small cost. Should this scheme present difficulties which cannot, under present circumstances, be overcome, it would then be advisable to organise a second company of Artillery.

With regard to the cost of maintaining this force, I wish to bring under the notice of the Executive Council a portion of my Despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of the defence of the Colony, where I have expressed an opinion that the mother country has a direct interest in supporting the colonists against foreign aggression, and that she is, in fact, called upon to give aid and assistance in those cases, in which the attack upon the Colony is caused by its relationship to the mother country. In all cases hitherto (and it must necessarily be the same for years to come), the cause of war between England and any of the nations who have had it in their power to act injuriously against these Colonies, has arisen, not out of any matters in which the Colonies are concerned, but out of questions having exclusive reference to Imperial interests. I cannot, therefore, in any way assent to the justice of the decision which throws upon the Colony the cost of maintaining the troops which are necessary for their defence against external aggression. I quite admit that should the peculiar condition of society in any Colony make it advisable that the civil force at the disposal of the Government should be sustained by a well disciplined military body, the cost of maintaining such a force ought to be defrayed from colonial funds. But this is not the case in New South Wales; our population is quiet and obedient to the laws; but our open harbour, and the position of the city of Sydney rendering it liable to attack at any instant from the sea, make it a matter of necessity that military force should always be present.

Under these circumstances I wish to submit to the Council, whether it would not be advisable to propose to Her Majesty's Government the adoption of a principle analogous to that which has already been sanctioned with reference to the cost of steam postal communication, namely, that in matters in which the mother country and the Colony have a joint interest, the cost should be shared equally by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. With regard to the question at present under consideration, the general principle will require limitations in its application; and I should propose the following as a fair and

equitable division of the expenses contingent upon the defence of the Colony against foreign aggression:—

1st. That all permanent works and buildings, such as batteries, barracks, magazines, and stores, should be constructed and maintained at the cost of the Colony; such buildings, &c., as are now in existence to be transferred to the Colonial Government under the distinct understanding that either these buildings, or others equally adapted to the purposes which they are called upon to fulfil, shall be maintained at the expense of the Colony.

2d. That the Colony shall be chargeable with half the costs of the pay and allowances of such numbers of Her Majesty's forces as may, in the opinion of the Government and the Legislature, be required to defend the Colony against foreign aggression.

3d. That should the circumstances of the Colony be such as to render it advisable to issue to the naval and military forces of Her Majesty doing duty in the Colony any addition to their pay, such addition should be chargeable upon the Colonial revenue.

Rule 2 will apply of course to the officers and crews of such of Her Majesty's vessels as may be specially employed for the defence of the Colony, the number and force of these vessels being determined by the Government and the Legislature of the Colony; but it will not of course apply to the vessels of war sent into these seas, in case of war, for the general protection of British trade and interests. The necessary storage accommodation for such vessels will of course be cheerfully provided for by the Colony; and every assistance that can possibly be given to them will be afforded without hesitation; but the Colonial Government cannot be expected to become chargeable with any proportion of the pay of the officers and men on board ships, or with any of the expenses of the vessels themselves which are employed in maintaining the general interests of the empire. The advantages afforded to such vessels by the proximity at all times of friendly harbours are most important; and I cannot think that any contribution in addition to this can be called for until some general principle applicable to all the Colonies interested can be adopted.

It is unnecessary, however, at present to do more than to allude to possible contingencies, so far as the Colony of New South Wales is concerned. The force which it will be necessary to maintain may be limited at a maximum to two companies of Artillery and to one regiment of the line, mustering 600 men. The cost to the home Government of such a regiment would probably amount to 21,000*l.*, exclusive of the charge for the rations of men and officers, and forage for a certain number of horses, also exclusive of the allowance of fuel, light, &c. If the cost of the soldier's ration be taken at 7*d.*, and the deduction from the pay of each man be taken at 3½*d.* as the charge to the Government of the daily ration, and the number of rations being 682 daily, the cost of provisions would amount to between 3,600*l.* and 3,700*l.*; forage would cost, at present prices, about 1*l.* per diem, or 365*l.* per annum. The consumption of coal may be taken at * tons, which at 37*s.*, the contract price, would cost **l.* There are also some other trifling expenses for candles, oil, &c. &c. which would make the total cost of a regiment about 26,000*l.* per annum, of which the Colony would pay one half, or 13,000*l.* I have not any precise data upon which to form a calculation as to the cost of a company of Artillery, but in assuming it to be 2,500*l.* per annum, I shall, I think, be rather over than under the mark; and the share of Imperial expenses with which the Colonial Government would be chargeable for two companies of Artillery would be 2,500*l.* per annum.

* *Sic.*

In these calculations I have not alluded to any Colonial allowance which it may be necessary to grant to the soldiers, on account of the increased cost of the means of subsistence, and the high wages ruling in the Colony. This is a matter which must necessarily be subject to annual revision; I may observe, however, that the services of the military may be made available, under well considered regulations, for the construction of several works of both a civil and military character, as out of a force of 800 men it will be always possible to detach 100 men, daily, for work, without interfering in any way with the regular guards, or other military duties, to be performed by employing the men, under their own officers, in such a manner as to give them an interest in the work. The cost, as compared with that of executing the work by contract, will be much reduced, and an amount of labour which, after a time, may be considered as trained labour, will be at the disposal of the Government at a cheap rate.

I have not alluded to the organisation of any local force, either as militia or volunteers, for, under the present circumstances of the Colony, I cannot imagine that the labour of so many men, as it would be necessary to raise, could well be spared; neither do I think that the defence of the town could be safely entrusted to any force not in a position to appear under arms at a moment's notice. Volunteers, however, might very properly be encouraged, as they would form very useful adjuncts to an organised militia force, should an attack be made upon the town, and ample employment would be found for cavalry, rifles, and artillery, each in its proper capacity, when the hour of danger does arrive.

(signed) *W. Denison.*

(No. 6.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *William Denison*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 March 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 127, of the 14th August 1856, forwarding copy of proceedings of yourself and Council, with reference to the general question of the defence of the town and harbour of Sydney. In the same Despatch you lay before Her Majesty's Government certain proposals as to the manner in which the pay and maintenance of the troops required for their defence should be henceforth provided.

2. I find that Her Majesty's former advisers had given to those proposals their fullest attention; and the delay in answering your Despatch has arisen only out of the importance and extent of the subject, involving as it does the general principles which must regulate the military relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies under free institutions.

3. Her Majesty's Government assume, on the authority of your experience, that your observations respecting the obstacles which at present oppose the formation of a militia force for the defence of the Colony are well founded. This being the case, the principle laid down by Lord Grey, in his Despatch to Sir Charles FitzRoy, of the 21st November 1849, appears to them the sound one. The force to be maintained by this country in the Australian Colonies should be that which may be reasonably required for defence against possible aggression; and (to adopt Lord Grey's words), "if a greater amount of force is required, the local Legislature should make provision for the pay and allowances of an additional number of Her Majesty's regular army." That is to say, the Imperial Government is prepared to execute the duty allotted to it of preserving distant possessions against foreign enemies; while, if troops are required by any Colony, beyond the amount necessary for this purpose, they will readily assist to the best of their ability in furnishing those troops, if they can be spared, and provided the Colony will pay for them.

4. Your proposal is, that the pay and allowances of the troops should be halved between the mother country and the Colony. This proposal, taken as a method whereby the principle above stated may be carried in a broad and general way into execution, has the great merit of simplicity, and being calculated to dispense with minute changes of plan, and to obviate disputes. But it would seem difficult to adopt this rule, unless your own farther proposal were incorporated with it, that the Colony should possess, through the vote of its Legislature, the responsibility of determining the amount of force which should be maintained in it, whether in peace or in war. Her Majesty's Government do not, as at present advised, see in what manner this suggestion could be adopted without compromising that independent action of the central authority of the empire. The Executive in this country having full information as to its available force, and as to the different calls on that force in the various portions of the empire, can alone be in a position to decide what force is required, and what force can be spared for purposes of defence against foreign aggression on each particular point. If every Colony were to assert a voice in this matter, as on your proposal it would have to do, I do not see in what manner the general defensive arrangements of the empire could be conducted.

5. Her Majesty's former advisers, therefore, came to the opinion (from which, so far as I have yet been able to consider the subject, I see no reason to dissent), that, for the present, it was better not to alter the existing system, whatever might be the temporary inconveniences to which the necessity of varying arrangements from time to time might lead. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that this country should continue to maintain the force at present maintained by it in Sydney, namely, the four companies of infantry. They have no objection to the Colony's retaining at present the additional two companies of infantry and the two of artillery, if the Colony is prepared to pay for them as hitherto. They count on the liberality of the Colony for continuance of those extra allowances to all the eight companies, to which the comparative dearness of the

Colony has given rise, and concerning which, indeed, no question is raised in your Despatch.

6. Farther, they concur in your view, that the expense of the construction and maintenance of military works and buildings should be defrayed by the Colony, and, consequently, that the buildings, such as barracks, stores, magazines, &c., should be transferred to the Colonial Government. The officer in command of the forces will be placed in communication with yourself, in order to the execution of this portion of the arrangement.

7. With regard to that portion of your Despatch which relates to the naval defences of the Colony, I cannot do better than communicate to you a letter addressed to this department by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, in January 1857, in which the whole subject is fully discussed. Her Majesty's Government are prepared generally to adopt the views of their Lordships, and hope that you may be able, with the advice of your Council, to arrive at some practical conclusion, which may be in accordance with these views.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

(Enclosure.)

Sir, Admiralty, 24 January 1857.

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a Despatch from Sir W. Denison, on the subject of the naval and military defence of New South Wales, and the portion of the expense thereof to be borne by that Colony, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that they are glad to have received this Despatch *in extenso*, because although a considerable portion of it refers only to military matters, that portion of the subject is very important in its bearings upon the general question; and although Sir W. Denison's Despatch relates to New South Wales only, the question of the service to be performed by Her Majesty's naval and military forces for colonial defences, and colonial purposes generally, is in fact raised by this Despatch.

It is not the province of this department to enter into the question, as regards the principle, as to whether any or what part of the expense for defence against an enemy is to be borne by the mother country and the Colonies respectively; and my Lords will therefore abstain from any comment on Sir William Denison's Despatch, and proceed to the consideration of the question only so far as regards the naval service, on the assumption that a certain portion of expense is to be borne by the Colonies, both for their own internal purposes and for their exterior defence. They wish, however, to preface their observations by one remark, which will more particularly apply to the naval defence of our Colonies, though it is applicable to other questions connected with service by sea, namely, that it is impossible to treat separately each Colony of a group without reference to the other Colonies in the immediate neighbourhood. The same observation may be made as regards military operations by land, but in a very much less degree. An attack by an enemy's force may be so made as to require the co-operation of the troops in different Colonies in order to resist it; but in general, the land defence must be purely local, by garrisons, or a body of men covering and protecting the town or points assailed. This is not the case as regards the service at sea, and there is therefore a difficulty in apportioning the expense of naval defence, which hardly exists as to the land defences of our Colonies. My Lords wished to call Mr. Labouchere's attention to this point at the commencement of their observations, as many questions are more or less affected by this consideration.

They now proceed to questions of—

1st.—Communication.

That is to say, the transmission of letters, troops, or stores, which services are usually performed by a Government.

As regards the former, the mails of this country are, with only one or two (and those temporary) exceptions, performed by private persons under contract, and the latter services are also generally executed by the vessels of private owners, manned and navigated by them. Sometimes the whole vessel is so hired. Sometimes both men and stores are sent in vessels carrying other freight, under arrangements between the Government and the owners.

My Lords see no reason why similar services in the Colonies should not be provided for in a similar manner by the Colonial Governments. Vessels were recently taken up at Halifax to move troops; and in such a case as sending a detachment from one part of a Colony to another, my Lords see no reason why the same course should not be pursued.

If the Colony thinks it more advantageous to have a colonial vessel belonging to the Government to be employed for these purposes, my Lords see no reason against it.

Mr.

Mr. Labouchere will of course observe, that if this service extends beyond the limits of any one Colony, *e. g.* between Sydney and Hobart Town, the concurrence of two or more Colonies or Governments is necessary, if it is not to be done in such cases by this country.

At present a sum of money is taken in the transport vote for intercolonial communication, which, however, includes that between different parts of the same Colony.

2d.—Local Defence.

By local defence my Lords intend to confine themselves to the mere defence of the coast and harbour of a Colony, by means of vessels only calculated for such service, and in fact only to be employed in case of an attack on the coast, such as floating batteries, small gun-boats, and similar vessels.

My Lords are of opinion that such vessels should be Colonial vessels, to be manned by crews organised as a Colonial militia would be. The men might, in fact, never be required actually to serve; it would be absurd therefore to keep them on board these vessels. They would reside on shore, be occasionally drilled in the use of guns and arms, and be called out when wanted as sea fencibles, or, as my Lords propose, to organise the naval coast volunteers in this country: the same force also might be trained and employed to man coast batteries.

It is obvious that such a force could not be furnished from this country.

The only provision which it appears necessary to make as regards them is, that in the case of one of Her Majesty's ships being present when any attack is made calling for the services of such a force, it should, in order to ensure unity of action, be placed for the time under the command of the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships who is on the spot.

As regards this description of service, each Colony is independent of any other.

3d.—General Defence.

In considering the question of defence, my Lords have confined the local defence of the Colonies within the very narrow limits of the preceding observations, because they believe it to be perfectly impossible, as regards naval defence, to assign to anything beyond such measures as have already been indicated a more local character.

During the recent war considerable uneasiness was felt and expressed by the ports on the eastern side of Scotland, and also on the north-eastern parts of England, at the absence of all ships of war from their neighbourhood; and yet it must be obvious that far more efficient protection was afforded to them by confining the Russian vessels of war to their own ports, or by occupying the Sound and the Belts through which during such occupation no Russian vessel could pass, than by the same force being scattered from Peterhead to Yarmouth.

In like manner, great alarm was felt, and great complaints were made in India at the absence of any naval force in their seas; but in truth the defence of India was more effectually cared for by the British force being in the neighbourhood of the Russian force and ports in Tartary and Kamskatka than if they had been in the Bay of Bengal; whilst the safety of the Australian Colonies, of our other eastern possessions, and of our trade generally, was secured at the same time and by the same course.

My Lords are aware that the cases above quoted are to some extent exceptional; but they have referred to them as being of recent occurrence, and as strong instances in which local defence was most effectually attained by a course of proceeding which was complained of by the parties on the spot, and with the appearance, if the question was not well considered, of no regard being paid to them.

If, further, the question be confined within the narrower limits of the defence of the Australian Colonies alone, it will be obvious to Mr. Labouchere, on even the slightest consideration, that it cannot be provided for as regards each Colony separately, but must at the same time be provided for them all.

Vessels which, if stationed separately at each Colony for its protection, would fall an easy prey to an enemy's force attacking them in succession, would, if united, form a squadron capable of adequately defending the whole from any probable amount of force which could be brought to that part of the globe.

How and where the naval force shall be employed for the protection of these Colonies must depend upon circumstances, and must be left to the unfettered discretion of the naval commanders. In the late war the ships were most effective for this purpose on the coast of Tartary; in another war the force may probably have to be stationed elsewhere; but that which is quite clear is, that it cannot be so ill applied as if attached to each Colony, so as to impede its being withdrawn from that particular spot, and sent elsewhere, and employed in such way as the admiral or senior officer may think most advisable for the purpose of meeting the enemy in the most advantageous manner. It is perfectly impossible to localise naval defence. At the time of Lord Nelson's well-known pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve the protection of the coasts of England might have been as effectually secured by an action in the West Indies as by Sir Robert Calder's action in the Bay of Biscay, or the subsequent Battle of Trafalgar.

My Lords consider the foregoing considerations decisive against any colonial marine for the purposes of defence now under discussion.

It is impossible to suppose that each Colony would not wish to retain its own vessels in its own immediate neighbourhood, and would not object to their being sent away for the

defence of any other Colony. Such a feeling is so natural, that it must be expected to exist on the part of the Colonies and Colonial Governments; and to disregard it would obviously cause great complaints and discontent on their part; at the same time, it is clearly indispensable that such an armed force should act with and under the command of the Queen's naval commander, in order to insure an united and efficient force in case of need; and it is impossible not to see how much his operations might be thwarted, and even defeated, by such a feeling.

There are other considerations, into which my Lords think it unnecessary to enter, relating to the discipline and management of a colonial force. The Indian navy is an example of such a force on a larger scale, with greater advantages in many ways than can belong to what would necessarily be a smaller service in any of our Colonies. Several vessels of this force acted under the orders of the Admiral Commanding in Chief in the Chinese war, and rendered efficient service; but it was obvious to the naval officers that there were defects in its organisation, and that in any joint operations with Her Majesty's ships, without great care, serious difficulty might easily have arisen between the two services.

The experience then acquired should act rather as a warning against the creation of such a force than as an example to be followed in circumstances less favourable to the prospects of success.

There are also other reasons against a local force more applicable, perhaps, to other Colonial possessions than to the Australian Colonies. For instance, nothing contributes so much to the health of the ships employed in the West Indies as their being sent from time to time to the northern parts of the North American station, being replaced by ships from thence.

A West Indian Colonial force would necessarily always serve in the West Indies without the possibility of such a change, and must suffer materially in health in consequence.

My Lords are therefore clearly of opinion, that the naval defence of all the Colonial possessions of Her Majesty beyond the mere local defence, adverted to in the earlier part of this letter, must be provided for by the Queen's Navy, under the uncontrolled orders of the Queen's Naval Commanders, and that this is the only effectual mode of attaining that end.

It does not appear to my Lords that this conclusion materially affects the question of any contribution from the Colonies towards the expense of maintaining such a force; but certainly, according to their views, if such a contribution is made, it ought to be divided amongst adjacent or neighbouring Colonies in some fair proportion to their importance or their resources. It is not for my Lords to determine such questions; but they conceive that if Her Majesty's Government determine that the principle of such contribution is to be adopted, some such arrangement as the following might be advantageously made as regards the Australian Colonies, including, of course, New Zealand, premising that the numbers and figures are taken merely for the sake of illustration.

Let it be assumed that in ordinary times there should be kept such a force in Australian waters as would number about 1,000 men, and cost 100,000*l.* per annum. The particular vessels would be changed as suited the general convenience of the station. There might sometimes be more, sometimes less force in that part of it; but, on the average, that force should be at or near one or other of the Australian Colonies.

Those Colonies amongst them, all of whom would derive protection from such a force, ought to contribute one-third, or one-half, or two-thirds, or any other proportion of the above sum, as may be determined upon.

If, in the event of war, the force in the neighbourhood is doubled, so should the contributions.

This increase of contribution not to be required if the increased force on their coast was merely temporary, caused by the presence of an enemy, because ships ought to be, and would be withdrawn from other parts of the station to meet the enemy wherever he might show himself, just as they might be withdrawn from the Australian waters for a similar purpose; but if the force permanently stationed in their neighbourhood were increased, then it would only be fair that they should contribute a larger sum.

There remains one more question, viz., as to several descriptions of service, which are often required by Colonial Governors from officers commanding ships of war.

In cases of real emergency there is no service of any kind which the navy is not ready to render. Such has always been the case, and will, my Lords are confident, always be the case with officers of Her Majesty's navy; but in some recent instances demands have been made which seemed to my Lords not properly to fall within the scope of naval service.

In the state of almost independence to which many of our Colonies are approaching, it is only reasonable that they should assume part, at least, of the burthens which are incident to all government, and it is not reasonable that the mother country should be charged with the maintenance of vessels to perform ordinary duties of a purely Colonial character.

If, however, the Colonies contribute towards the expense of maintaining a force on their coasts, and thus, without additional charge to this country, render it possible to keep a larger number of vessels in the neighbourhood, it may be reasonable that a greater latitude should be given to the demands for service on the part of the Colonies.

My Lords have thought it advisable to state their views thus fully for the information of

Mr.

Mr. Labouchere, in order that he might be aware of the grounds on which my Lords have come to their conclusions.

These conclusions are in fact two:

I. That for colonial, or inter-colonial communication, and for the mere local defence of the coasts, vessels to be hired or provided by the Colony, and a colonial force, are the best.

II. That for all purposes of general defence of one or more Colonies, a naval force of the Queen's navy, under the sole control of the commanders of Her Majesty's navy, is indispensable.

How far the Colonies shall be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of such part of that force as is, under ordinary circumstances, kept in the neighbourhood of adjacent Colonies, and in what proportions, it is for Her Majesty's Government to determine.

H. Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Osborne.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPIES of Despatch from Sir *William Denison* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 14th day of August 1856, on Military Expenditure in *New South Wales*; and, of the Reply of the Secretary of State, dated the 11th day of March 1858.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *March* 1861.

71.

Under 2 *oz.*

NEW SOUTH WALES (MILITARY EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 April 1861;—*for*,

"COPY of a DESPATCH, bearing date the 16th day of April 1860, from Sir *Wm. Denison* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on MILITARY EXPENDITURE in *New South Wales*," together with some Correspondence before and after that DESPATCH (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 71, of 1861.)

Colonial Office,
16 April 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *April* 1861.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to MILITARY EXPENDITURE in *New South Wales.*

— No. 1. —

(No. 156.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K. C. B., to the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart., M. P.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 26 October 1858.

No. 1.
Governor Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., M. P.
26 October 1858.

I RECEIVED some months ago a Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 6,* dated 11 March 1858, in reply to one of mine, No. 127,† dated 14 August 1856, on the subject of the defence of Sydney Harbour.

The questions raised in this Despatch, and especially those to which reference is made in the letters addressed by the Secretary of the Admiralty to Mr. Merivale, are of two kinds; the first has reference to the special defence of this Colony, and of this, as it will be brought specially under the consideration of the Legislature, at an early period, I will postpone the consideration until I can inform you of the result of such consideration. The second has reference to more general questions, classified under the heads of Communications and General Defence, and I will now proceed to state the views entertained by myself and the members of my Executive Council with relation to these.

Under the former their Lordships include the conveyance of mails, to which it is unnecessary for me to allude, as in the case of the Australian colonies this is the subject of a special contract.

With regard, however, to the conveyance of troops and stores, the proposition of their Lordships, that the transport of troops from one colony to another, and from one part of a colony to another part of the same colony, should be provided for at the expense of the colony or colonies concerned, opens up the general question,—"By whom are the troops, required for the defence of the colonies, to be paid?"

If by the colony, then of course all the expenses contingent upon their movements to and fro, whether to the colony from England, or from another colony, or within the limits of the colony itself, must be defrayed from colonial funds.

If, however, any share of the responsibility of defending a colony is to rest with the mother country, as is admitted in Lord Stanley's Despatch, then there does not appear to be any reason why the former should be charged with the whole expense of the transport of troops.

The principle suggested by me in former despatches, that the expense of the movement and maintenance of the troops required for the defence of the colony should be shared equally between the mother country and the colony, appears to me to be one which would meet every difficulty and obviate every chance of disagreement between the colony and the mother country.

The subject of the "general defence" of these colonies has been brought under the notice of the Government of New South Wales, in a special manner, by Sir Henry Young, who has forwarded to me copies of a Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, covering a Minute addressed to him by his advisers on this subject.

The substance of this was a recommendation that the Australian colonies should be made the head quarters of a squadron under the command of an admiral. I forward, herewith, an extract from the proceedings of my Executive Council with relation to this proposal, which will give you an outline of the views entertained by myself and my Council on this particular question; and I will avail myself of this opportunity of stating my view of the more general question submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

This appears to me to come under two separate heads. The first may be said

* *Vide* House of Commons' Paper, No. 71, of 1861, p. 9.

† *Vide* same Paper, p. 1.

to be a professional question, namely—What is the best mode of employing a given naval force for the defence of a particular portion of the empire?

The second, which bears upon the question of the relationship between the mother country and the colony, may be stated thus:—Ought not some share in the cost of maintaining a naval force for the "general defence" to be defrayed by the colonies interested?

The answer to the professional question is most correctly given in the letter of the Secretary of the Admiralty. There cannot be any doubt that the defence of any country against attacks by sea is best provided for by offensive movements against the fleets or harbours of the enemy. This very fact, however, would seem to render impracticable any attempt to come to an understanding with an individual colony as to the relative amount of the benefits conferred by a particular squadron upon itself, other adjacent colonies, and the mother country. Take the instances adduced by their Lordships. There can be no doubt that the naval defence of these colonies was best provided for during the war with Russia by the fleet on the coast of Tartary; but then this fleet, as is shown by their Lordships, secured India from aggression, and protected the trade of England with China, and the countries generally which are washed by the Pacific Ocean. How would it be possible to measure the relative amount of the benefit conferred upon India, the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. by the action of this fleet; and how would it be possible to distinguish in the protection given to the trade of the colonies the amount of interest for which the mother country ought to contribute?

A practical solution of the question may, perhaps, be arrived at by a consideration of the objects which the Government proposes to itself in sending vessels of war to different parts of the world. For instance, there is one squadron on the East and another on the West Coast of South America. The motives for maintaining those squadrons are, probably, partly political, but they have reference also to the security of trade. In the security thus afforded, however, all nations partake; and it would be as impossible to define the amount of benefit which any individual colony would derive from the presence of these ships-of-war, as it would be to measure that conferred upon any other trading community. Then again, with relation to the Australian colonies, a small naval force will be sufficient to protect all interests so long as these remain part and parcel of the Empire; but were a separation to take place, it would be found necessary for the security of British interests to maintain a much larger force than is now required. Would it then be fair or right to ask the colonies to contribute towards an expense which their very position as colonies renders comparatively light? In truth, however, this question is only a portion of one of a much more general character, and until a satisfactory definition can be given of the obligations imposed by the relations which exist between a colony and the parent state, it would, in my opinion, and in that of my advisers, be unadvisable to press upon the Governments of these colonies any partial proposition of the kind alluded to in the letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as such a course would only tend to elicit debate, and would afford no assistance towards the solution of the general problem.

I have, &c.
W. Denison.

The Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 51.)

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Sir *H. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley*, referred to in the preceding Despatch from Sir *W. Denison*, K. C. B., dated Hobart Town, 5 July 1858.

No. 2.
Sir H. Young to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
5 July 1858.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration, that however general and well-grounded is the opinion in Great Britain and in Australia, that the strength of Her Majesty's naval forces in every quarter of the globe is a material

and

and important element of the safety of each dependency of the Crown, it would be very politic and satisfactory that the national flag should be seen more frequently than has heretofore been customary on the coasts and in the ports of Tasmania. The useful moral effect of such a display would seem at present to be attainable, with sufficient frequency, only by an increase to the squadron in the Australian seas.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a representation which has been sent to me to-day by my responsible advisers, forcibly representing that no measures for an effectual defence of this city are capable of being made without the aid of a British naval force, and that the presence of such a force is indispensable to the security of the colony against war.

I have also to request for Tasmania, as I did for South Australia when in office there, before the last war, that a supply of arms of the most approved and latest construction should be sent to Hobart Town as soon as possible, and that this supply should include, at least, 1,000 Enfield rifles, with the necessary ammunition and equipments. At the instance of my ministry, I send copies of this Despatch, and of their letter to me, to the governors of the adjacent colonies for such concurrence as they may desire to express in the suggestion from Tasmania, that the Australian command at sea should be made an admiral's station.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Sir,

WE have had under our consideration for some time the necessity of a combined representation from the different colonies of Australia to the Imperial Government, setting forth that the period has now arrived at which it is imperatively necessary that measures should be taken for their protection in the event of war between the mother country and any other power. Encl. in No. 2.

The commerce of these colonies, as your Excellency is already aware, is scarcely second to that of any of the dependencies of the British Crown. It is one in which almost exclusively British capital and industry are invested; and the character of a considerable element in it, gold, is peculiarly liable to attract the hostile designs of an enemy.

The Australian colonies are not, we believe, indisposed to take upon themselves a just share of liability for their own defence, and the maintenance of British supremacy; but they are so recent in their origin, their signal advance in population and in wealth has taken place within so brief a period, and their interests have been pursued hitherto so much apart from, and independently of, each other—no occasion in fact having arisen for their co-operation in a great and common object—that it would, we feel, be wholly misjudged, were the Imperial Government to leave them to themselves in the exigency for which we wish adequate provision to be duly and promptly made. In fact we are persuaded that without the guidance and the fostering aid of the mother country, no measures calculated for a serious emergency will, or can be made by these colonies.

We would, therefore, most earnestly beg of your Excellency, to urge upon the Imperial Government to make the Australian colonies an Admiral's station, and that a naval squadron be maintained on it at least equal to that of any other power in these seas. We need not advert to the naval armaments maintained in the Pacific by other powers for the defence of their possessions, which are far less valuable and expensive than those of Great Britain.

The city of Hobart Town is so situated as to be incapable of any effectual defence, otherwise than by a naval force. The approach to it by Storm Bay and the River Derwent is unimpeded by any difficulties of navigation, and the breadth of the river is such as to render resistance by fortifications, and more particularly such fortifications as the revenues of this colony would suffice to provide, quite hopeless. In the presence, then, of a naval force, is the only security of the city, and thereby of the colony. But we would, nevertheless, respectfully advise your Excellency to apply to the Imperial Government for a thousand Enfield rifles, with the necessary ammunition and equipments.

More mature deliberation and professional experience may indicate the advisability, at a future period, of steps being taken by the different colonies of Australia, which do not at present suggest themselves; but, meantime, we should feel that we exposed ourselves to a charge of dereliction in a duty, the seriousness of which may be made but too apparent, we know not how soon, were we to wait supinely for some overt occasion before we sought to propitiate the care and consideration which the magnitude and the defenceless situation of these colonies both demand.

We feel also that by opening this question with the British Government, and with the neighbouring colonies, an important step will have been made towards its final and satisfactory settlement.

We would respectfully advise that your Excellency address the Secretary of State on this subject by the first mail, and that copies of your Despatch and of this letter accompany the

communication which we have recommended to the Governors of the other Australian colonies, should your Excellency see fit to comply with the course we have advised.

We have, &c.
Francis Smith.
Wm. Henty.
Fredk. M. Innes.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 3.—

(No. 39.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K. C. B.

No. 3.
Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir W. Denison, K. C. B.
5 May 1859.
* *See* p. 3.

Sir, Downing-street, 5 May 1859.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 156,* of the 26th of October last, with its enclosures, in continuation of the discussion as to the naval and military defences of New South Wales, and of the other Australian Colonies, and further explaining the views which were entertained on this subject, so far as it had then been considered by yourself and your Executive Council.

Having referred those papers to the Secretary for War and the Admiralty, I transmit for your information, copies of the answers from both that department as well as the War Office. The former of these two letters does not call for any comment; the latter announces the measures which it has been decided to adopt for considerably strengthening the naval force on the Australian Station, and intimates the probable separation, under the command of an officer having the rank of commodore, of the squadron in the Australian Seas, from that under the East India and China Station. It further states the arrangement which the Board of Admiralty are prepared to adopt with reference to the transport of troops; by that arrangement it is proposed that the charge of the conveyance of troops from England to the Colonies, and of their removal from one colony to another, should be defrayed by the Imperial Government, on the general understanding that the removal of troops by sea from one part of a colony to another, should be at the cost of the colony.

War Office, 19 February 1859.
Admiralty, 18 March.

This division of the expenses is in itself very favourable to the interests of the Colonies, but it should always be borne in mind, that although such is the general arrangement, peculiar circumstances may arise which would necessitate the immediate transport of troops from one colony to another, in order to check internal discord, as in the instance of the Ballarat riots in Victoria, or for other purely local purposes, in which cases it will be only just and reasonable that the cost of removing troops should be paid by the colony so requiring their presence.

It must further be understood, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government shortly to appoint a committee for the purpose of reporting on the whole question of military expenditure in the Colonies, and that any existing arrangements may be liable to modification on the recommendation of that Committee.

I have, &c.
Carnarvon,
(in the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton).

Governor Sir Wm. Denison, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Sir, War Office, 19 February 1859.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting copies of a Despatch, and its enclosures, from the Governor of New South Wales, and requesting to be furnished, for Sir E. B. Lytton's information, with any suggestions which may occur to Major General Peel on the several points adverted therein.

I am, in reply, to request that you will observe to Sir E. Lytton, that Major General Peel wishes that the question raised by the Governor, with which this department is more directly concerned (the amount of force to be maintained in New South Wales, and the extent to which the Colony should contribute towards the cost thereof) is to be brought under the consideration of the Colonial Legislature; and he feels it to be unnecessary, therefore,

therefore, in the meantime to enter further upon that subject. The other question discussed relates to the amount of naval assistance to be afforded, and whether the Australian Colonies should be constituted an Admiral's station. General Peel presumes that Sir E. B. Lytton will communicate with the department of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on this portion of Sir William Denison's Despatch.

I am to add, that General Peel is not aware of any communication from this department, in which the general question is raised, as to the extent to which the Colony should contribute towards the expenses of the transport from one station to another, within the Australian command, of troops and stores; and can only infer, from the reference made to it in Sir William Denison's Despatch, that it is adverted to in the correspondence which has passed between the Admiralty and the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
B. Hawes.

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir, Admiralty, 18 March 1859.

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 8th February last, with its enclosures, from the Governor of New South Wales, relative to the general question of the naval and military defences of that Colony, I am commanded by their Lordships to state, for the information of Secretary Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, that they see no reason to depart from the general views expressed in the letter addressed to you from this department on the 24th January 1857. Encl. 2, in No. 3.

As regards the questions of local defence and the amount of naval force required to be stationed for the general protection of the trade of the Australian Colonies, and of Tasmania and New Zealand, my Lords deem it probable that the amount of force maintained in the seas adjacent to the Colonies will, in future, require to be larger than at former periods, and two additional ships of war have recently been ordered to proceed from China to join the senior officer at present commanding the ships stationed for that service.

My Lords have also had under consideration the expediency of a complete separation of the squadron in the Australian seas, from that under the command of the flag officer on the East Indian and China station; but they are of opinion that an officer with the rank of Commodore will be sufficient for all general purposes at present.

It does not appear to their Lordships to be more incumbent upon this department, or more necessary than at the date of the former Admiralty letter, namely, January 1857, that they should enter particularly into the questions affecting the conveyance of the mails, or the transport of troops and stores to the colonies in general; but as regards the principles by which the cost of such services should be regulated, my Lords may be permitted to observe, that the cost of the conveyance of troops from England to the territories of the East India Company was defrayed, and freight was provided, to the latest period, by that Company.

The conveyance of troops, however, from England to the colonies, and their removal from one colony to another, might, perhaps, be reasonably defrayed by the Imperial Government, on the general understanding that the removal of troops by sea, from one part of a colony to another, should be at the cost of the colony.

The cost of naval force for the general protection of the trade of the colonies should be defrayed by the Imperial Government under all circumstances.

In all cases, however, in which special demands for assistance might be made by the colonies, under circumstances not evidently resulting from external aggression, or from attacks of aboriginal tribes upon the frontiers, or within the colonies, the cost of freight and of the maintenance of additional troops should be chargeable on the Colonial Government; but in no case should additional charges be imposed upon the colony on account of the increase of naval force, except where special allowances may be necessary from peculiar local causes.

With these remarks my Lords would wish only, once more, to refer to their Despatch of 24th January 1857.* † *Vide* House of Commons' Paper, No. 71, of 1861, p. 10.

I am, &c.
H. Corry.

Herman Merivale, Esq., &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

— No. 4. —

Minute of His Excellency the Governor General.

On the Organization of the Military Force required for the Defence of the Australian Colonies.

No. 4.
Minute of His Excellency the Governor General.

In former minutes I have gone fully into the question on the defence of Port Jackson, and in these I have alluded to the character and strength of the military force which it will be necessary to maintain, in order to render the batteries

which have been constructed available for the protection of the city. My object, on the present occasion, is to bring before the council the data upon which an opinion may be formed as to the organization by which this military force may be made most effective and most economical.

Before, however, I enter upon this subject, it is necessary that I should bring clearly before you the relative liabilities of the mother country and the colonies, so far as regards the defence of the latter.

It is, I am aware, not unusual to insist upon the obligation of the mother country to take upon herself the defence of her colonies, upon the assumption that the relation between the two is that of parent and children. This analogy, however, could only hold good in the infancy of a colony. So soon as the child is capable of action, the relation between the parent and it is one of mutuality; the parent is bound to aid in the defence of the child, but the child is under still more stringent obligations to assist the parent in every way.

Analogies such as these afford, however, no safe ground upon which to establish complicated systems of political relationship. The tie that binds together the parent and child is but very faintly imaged in that which connects the parent state and the colony; and it would be hopeless to depend upon such a mere cobweb as this when the interests of the two parties had ceased to be identical.

A more cogent argument upon which to base the obligation of the mother country to take upon herself the charge of defending her colonies, may be found in the acknowledged fact, that in most instances the risk to the colonies arises from some difference between the parent state and a foreign power, with reference to matters in which the colony has little or no direct interest. It must not, however, be forgotten that it is owing entirely to its connexion with a parent state whose power is sufficient to make itself respected, that a colony, especially when it has extensive commercial transactions with foreign countries, escapes from the risks which beset the weak in their dealings with the strong. Questions as to the jurisdiction of the courts of the colony over foreigners, which are now referred to the Home Government, and form the subject matter of negotiation between England and other countries would, were there no such referee at hand, be settled summarily by a demand on the part of the foreign power for redress, a demand enforced by threats which a small state would be unable to withstand; instances of this are too frequent to require to be quoted. Though, then, the colony runs some risks from its connexion with the mother country, it escapes many others.

On the other hand the liability on the part of the mother country to contribute towards the defence of the colonies is not unrequited. To a country like England, whose mercantile transactions extend throughout the world, it is of enormous importance to have in every sea, ports and harbours to resort to where its merchants are welcomed as friends and relatives. If this be an advantage in time of peace it is enhanced tenfold in time of war.

The importance attached by the French to the possession of such friendly harbours is evidenced by the efforts which they are now making to establish themselves in New Caledonia and other of the islands in these seas. These positions are looked upon not so much as colonies, where a surplus population may find comfort and the means of accumulating wealth, but as military outposts, upon which fleets or detached vessels may fall back when either pressed by a superior force, or in want of repair, or of provisions and stores.

There are thus advantages to both parties in the ties which connect the colonies with the mother country, but I should deprecate most strongly any attempt to balance those which accrue to the one party against those enjoyed by the other; in fact it would be impossible to do so, and the attempt would only lead to disappointment, and would introduce feelings which should never exist between friends and relatives.

The mother country has thus an interest in the defence of a colony: when this is in its infancy exposed to danger, whether from within or without, aid is freely given; the military and naval force is employed without stint; and a heavy expenditure, the weight of which falls upon the people of England, is incurred without complaint or demur. When, however, the colony increases in strength and wealth, a call is naturally made upon it to furnish a portion of the means required for defence against either external or internal enemies. This appeal is replied to in some colonies by the organization of a militia, in which service,

service, under certain circumstances, is compulsory upon the whole population, the mother country maintaining, at the same time, a regular force of sufficient strength to serve as a reserve upon which the militia might form, and by which it would be most effectually supported.

The Colonies, however, in which the establishment of a militia, or of some analagous military force, is most readily responded to, are those in which the necessity of some organized system of defence, either against an internal enemy, as at the Cape, or against a hostile force from without, as in Canada, is ever present to the minds of the community. Each individual in those Colonies feels that he has a direct interest in promoting the efficiency of the militia, and he willingly sacrifices so much of his time as may be required, in order to perfect himself in those exercises which are necessary to enable him to do his duty as a soldier.

In other Colonies where, from local circumstances, the chance of attack by any sufficient hostile force is but small, or where, if made by an efficient force, the damage from such an attack would be of a local instead of a general character, the organization of a militia would not commend itself to the public mind as a matter of urgency; the danger would be too remote to operate in any way in inducing individuals to sacrifice their time in military exercises; and a militia, if created by law, would be a force upon which no dependence could be placed.

It appears to me that this would be the case in the Australian Colonies generally. There are no enemies at hand of whom they have any reason to be afraid. Those by whom they may, under certain circumstances, expect to be attacked, have it only in their power to damage certain points upon the coast, and could never, in any way, come in contact with the inhabitants of the interior. Then, again, in these Colonies the wages of labour are very high, and the sacrifice made by a man who devotes a certain number of days in the course of the year, to military training, is far greater than in other colonies where wages are lower.

Should the Government think fit to remunerate the militia-man for the loss of time expended in drill, the cost to the Treasury would be excessive, when compared with the results produced.

Service then in the militia in these colonies would be either onerous to the individual or burdensome to the State; and it would, therefore, be advisable to provide, if possible, some efficient substitute for a force of this kind. This, it appears to me, might be easily arranged by an engagement on the part of the Colony to defray a proportion of the cost of the regular troops which would be required for its defence; and this proportion might fairly be estimated, as in the case of the postal contract, at one-half of the pay and allowances of the whole military force required. The colony would then, as it does now, provide the accommodation required for the troops; it would also erect and maintain all the fortifications which it might be deemed advisable to construct, while the Imperial Government would organize the troops, subject them to a well-established system of discipline, place them under its own military law, and maintain the whole force in an efficient state.

Arrangements such as these, however, should not, when once entered into, be lightly abrogated. Troops must not be asked for by the Colonies under the pressure of a fear of invasion, and then sent away when this fear has ceased: neither, on the other hand, is it desirable that troops, detached for special colonial service, should be moved to other parts of the world without the consent of the Governments of the Colonies.

It appears to me that all difficulties connected with such an arrangement would be met by the establishment of a local regiment, as in Canada, Ceylon, the Cape, and elsewhere. This regiment, when once organized, might be recruited in the colony, and its strength might be increased or diminished, according to the state of the political relations of the empire, without any difficulty, either by adding to or diminishing the number of men in each company, or by increasing or reducing the number of companies. An arrangement such as this might be made to embrace the whole of the Australian Colonies. A regiment of Australian rifles, consisting of two battalions, would furnish a force which, when supplemented with a few companies of artillery, would be sufficient for the defence of all the Australian Colonies; for, when the railroads now in contemplation are completed, facilities will be afforded for concentrating a very large proportion of the force either at Melbourne or Sydney,

as may be required, and the means of moving men from Melbourne to Tasmania, or elsewhere, are always in readiness.

The estimates appended to* this minute will give a correct idea of the cost of a single battalion of such a regiment, and of the expense of a militia force of the same strength.

From these it would appear that the actual cost of a battalion of eight companies of 80 men, including the existing colonial allowance to officers and men, would be 38,925 *l.* per annum. The Imperial Government would pay 14,291 *l.*, leaving in round numbers 24,500 *l.* to be provided by the Colony.

The cost of an equivalent body of militia, that is, a body of equal strength, would in time of peace be, perhaps, in a small degree inferior to that of a regular regiment; but in time of war, when it would be necessary to keep a force permanently embodied, the expense of the militia would mount up rapidly, and could not, I think, be estimated at less than double that of the regiment of the line.

Looking then, in the first place, to the necessity which exists for the maintenanance of a military force, in order to secure the city from the risk of seeing the batteries raised for its defence used for its destruction, and in the second place to the advantage which would be gained, both as regards the efficiency of the force and the cost to the Colony, by the substitution of regular troops for militia, I should strongly recommend that an application be made to the Imperial Government, requesting that a regiment should be embodied for local service in New South Wales, or, should the other Colonies approve, in Australia generally, under such limitations and conditions as have been sketched in this minute, but which will of course require to be elaborated and perfected by the military authorities here and in England.

(signed) *W. Denison.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 48.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K.C.B., to the Duke of *Newcastle.*

Government House, Sydney,

My Lord Duke, 16 April 1860.

No. 5.
Governor Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., to the Duke of Newcastle.
16 April 1860.

In my Despatch, No. 42,† dated 12th instant, relative to the despatch of troops to New Zealand, I noticed generally the steps taken by me to forward as large a force as possible. I wish now to bring under your Grace's notice some of the circumstances connected with the position of a portion at all events of the military force, namely, the artillery, which are likely to be productive of serious embarrassments.

† *Vide* Papers presented by Command, March 1861, New Zealand Disturbances, p. 273.

The battery of artillery was applied for by the Colonial Government, for the express purpose of aiding in the defence of the harbour and city of Sydney. The cost of the passage of the men and officers was defrayed by the Colonial Government, and the pay and allowances of the battery are charged altogether upon the Colonial Revenue; the consequence is, that this portion of the military force is considered by the Legislature to be in a different position to that of the regiment of the line stationed here, and to be to a certain extent under the orders of the local Government.

On a previous occasion when my ministers and myself were anxious to forward reinforcements to India, the Legislative Assembly not only refused to vote the money required to place the artillery in a state to take the field, but also protested against the removal of the battery from the colony; on that occasion as the artillery would be useless without horses, and as the Legislature refused (as was quite within its competence to do) to vote the money required to enable them to move, I did not press the question of the right of the General in Command to direct their removal.

On the present occasion, however, as the necessity was urgent, I did not hesitate

* The estimates here alluded to, being minute and extensive, are not printed.

hesitate to suggest to the General to act at once, and while I communicated to the Executive Council the steps which it would be necessary to take, and also to the Legislature, I did so in terms which I took care should not raise the question of the right or power of the General Commanding to dispose of the military force in the colonies according to the best of his judgment, when any case of urgency might arise.

In the Legislative Assembly however, the ground which I anticipated was taken up, and objections were made to the movement of the artillery as a corps, belonging especially to New South Wales, and I am by no means certain that further steps may not be taken to vindicate the so-called right of the Colonial Government to the entire control of this portion of Her Majesty's forces.

The ground upon which this claim is made, is the payment by the Colony of the cost of the transport of these men from England, and I beg to submit that it would be far better that this sum should be repaid to the Colony than that an opening should be afforded to the Legislature or the Government to claim a right of controlling the movements of the troops. I am justified in making this request by the statement in Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Despatch, No. 39,* dated 5th May 1859, that the charge for the conveyance of troops from England to the Colonies, and of their removal from one colony to another, should be defrayed by the Imperial Government,

* Page 6.

With reference to the general question of the defence of the Colonies which is to a certain extent mixed up with this of the disposal of the troops, I beg leave to refer your Grace to my Despatch, No. 127,† dated 14th August 1856, and to press upon Her Majesty's Government the advisability of adopting the general principle therein laid down that the cost of maintaining such a military force as may be required for the defence of a colony should be shared equally between the mother country and the colony.

† *Vide* House of Commons' Paper, No. 71 of 1861, p. 1.

Under the circumstances, in which the Government of New South Wales has been placed, I have not been able to obtain any definite expression of opinion either on the part of my advisers or of the Legislature, upon the general question of the defence of the colony. I therefore take this opportunity of pressing my own views as detailed in the Despatch above alluded to, and in a later one, No. 156,‡ dated 26 October 1858, as also in sundry minutes addressed to the Executive Council, copies of which I forward herewith, and of suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should, if disposed to adopt the general principle, direct that the subject should be brought before the local Legislature with a view to obtaining an expression of their opinion thereupon.

‡ Page 3. *The chief of these Minutes has been printed, above.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 6. —

(No. 69.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K. C. B., to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

No. 6. Governor Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., to the Duke of Newcastle. 22 June 1860.

Government House, Sydney,
22 June 1860.

My Lord Duke,

In my Despatch, No. 48,§ dated 16th April last, I brought under your Grace's consideration the anomalous position in which the battery of artillery serving in this Colony is placed, owing to the circumstance that the cost of its passage to this Colony, as well as the pay and allowances of officers and men since its arrival, have been defrayed by the Colony.

§ Page 10.

This question has been again pressed upon my notice under the following circumstances. The officer commanding the Royal Artillery having received instructions from the Horse Guards to send two non-commissioned officers to England, applied to the officer in command of the troops, to give the necessary instructions to provide a passage for them. Reference was then made to me from the Brigade office, and my sanction was requested for the removal of these men; this was brought before me by the Colonial Secretary with a minute to the effect that the request required some consideration; and it is evident, if the Colony is to pay for the passage of troops from England, which troops are liable

to be recalled either altogether or in small detachments at the will of the military authorities in England, just grounds of complaint will be given to the Colony.

I have not, of course, attempted to withhold my assent to the removal of these men, but I have caused to be noted a claim that the vacancies thus created should be filled up, and the passages of the men sent out defrayed by the military authorities; and I think it advisable to bring again under your Grace's consideration the desirability of the establishment of some definite principle which, while it would leave the troops in the colonies completely under the control of the military authorities, would at the same time define the relations between the mother country and the colonies with reference to the defence of the latter in such a manner as to leave them no just cause of complaint, either on the ground that sufficient attention is not paid to their defence, or that they are called upon to defray more than a just proportion of the expense of the military force required for such a purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis to Governor Sir W. Denison, K.C.B.
13 October 1860.

(No. 89.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. C. Lewis*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. Denison*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 October 1860.

WITH reference to your Despatches No. 48 * of the 16th of April, and No. 69* of the 22d of June, relative to the removal to New Zealand of the battery of artillery which had been brought to New South Wales at the expense of the Colony, I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has agreed with me, that it will be proper to repay to the Colony the expense of the transport of this force to New South Wales. I have caused an inquiry to be addressed to the Emigration Commissioners, in order to learn whether the expense can be accurately ascertained here, in which case instructions will be given without delay for paying the amount to the credit of the Colony.

* Pages 10 and 11.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

Note.—*The amount was ascertained to be* 3,729 *l., and steps have been taken for its payment.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PART IV.

Copies of Despatches from the Governor of British Columbia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Secretary of State to the Governor.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
March 1862.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

2794. 1862.

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PAPERS

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PART IV.

Despatches from the Governor.

No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 24.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, February 17, 1860.

(Received April 12, 1860.)

(Answered, No. 26, May 19, 1860, page 66.)

My Lord Duke,

In my Despatch, No. 224,* of the 18th October last, reporting to your Grace on the state of British Columbia, I took occasion, while adverting to the existing means of moral and religious instruction in the Colony, to inform your Grace that Divine Service was regularly held in the several towns of Lower British Columbia by resident clergymen, and that the almost total absence of crime went far to show how usefully and extensively the influence of their teaching is felt.

* Vide Papers presented in 1860, Part III., page 65.

2. It did not, however, occur to me to inform your Grace at the same time that I had, on the part of this Government, done everything in my power to promote the good cause, by encouraging the residence of an ordained and educated clergy in British Columbia.

3. Having no authority to apply any part of the public revenue to the aid and support of churches, there was little in my power to bestow beyond the sincerest sympathy and advice in aid of the zealous clergy of the Church of England and the Methodist Episcopal Church, who first entered the field of missionary labour in British Columbia.

4. I did not, however, hesitate to assign to the clergy of those persuasions respectively, on their application, a church, school, and dwelling-house site, forming a block of four building lots, or about one acre of land in extent, in all towns where they resided. Thus free grants to that extent, viz., one acre, have been made for the use and benefit of the Church of England and of the Methodist Episcopal Church respectively in the towns of Yule, Hope, Derby, Douglas, and New Westminster, as a small return for the valuable services rendered to the country by the clergy of those churches, who have hitherto received no other compensation from the Government.

5. I have to request your Grace's sanction for those grants, and authority to continue the same practice in all other towns of British Columbia where ordained Ministers of the Gospel may think proper to take up their residence; and further, seeing that one of the duties most deserving the attention of Government is to provide means for the moral and religious training of the people, I would take the liberty of recommending to Her Majesty's Government that free grants of 100 acres of rural land should be made in aid of every cure formed in British Columbia, provided they be not otherwise supported at the public expense, and there be a resident clergyman, and a place of Christian worship erected.

6. A grant of land to that extent would not be burdensome to the Colony, and would nevertheless form an attractive inducement for Christian churches to devote their

British Columbia.

attention to the country until population increases, and other provision is made for the maintenance of a Christian clergy and the erection of places of Christian worship.

7. It is not my intention to advocate the establishment of a dominant and endowed church, as that object could not be accomplished without injustice in a country to which persons of all religious persuasions are invited to resort, but I conceive it would be advisable to extend, in the manner before indicated, the protection and support of Government to the four grand denominations of Christians, viz., the Church of England, the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches, which are all represented by classes of the population in this Colony.

8. I shall be glad to receive the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 25.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, February 18, 1860.

(Received April 12, 1860.)

(Answered, No. 27, May 25, 1860, page 66.)

My Lord Duke,

The desire manifested on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the improvement and well-being of the aboriginal races of British Columbia induces me to lay before your Grace the enclosed interesting correspondence between the Reverend Edward Cridge, district minister of Victoria, and Mr. William Duncan, an exemplary and truly worthy gentleman, who has, for some years past, been devotedly labouring with a wonderful degree of energy and perseverance as a Christian missionary among the Indian population at and about Fort Simpson

2. The facility with which Mr. Duncan has acquired the native language, and succeeded in winning the confidence and attachment of the natives, is a proof of the good sense, kindness of heart, and talent which he has brought to the task; while the very marked success of his efforts as a religious teacher gives rise to the gratifying hope that the natives will yet, through God's blessing, be rescued from ignorance, and assume a respectable position in British Columbia.

3. Mr. Duncan proposes to found a missionary settlement for Indian converts in an eligible situation, about 20 miles south of Fort Simpson (probably Port Essington), a plan which meets with my entire approval.

4. I therefore, with your Grace's sanction, intend to reserve several hundred acres of land in that neighbourhood to enable Mr. Duncan to carry this useful and benevolent plan into effect.

5. I would submit, with respect to all land reserved for Indians, the advisability of withholding from them the power to sell or otherwise alienate the title, as they are yet so ignorant and improvident that they cannot safely be trusted with the management or control of landed estate, which, if fully conveyed to them, would soon pass into other hands.

6. I would, therefore, recommend, as a safe and preferable course, that such reserves of land should be conveyed to the Governor of the Colony for the time being in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, leaving no power whatever in them to sell or alienate the estate.

7. Should those measures meet with your Grace's approval, I have to request the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for carrying them into effect.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

To his Excellency James Douglas, C.B., Governor of British Columbia, &c. &c. &c.

The Parsonage, Victoria, V. I.,
February 18, 1860.

My Dear Sir,

I beg to lay before you a letter which I have just received from Mr. W. Duncan, Church of England Missionary at Fort Simpson, in reply to one which, in conformity with your Excellency's

instructions a short time ago, I wrote to him expressive of the interest you felt in his mission, and of your desire to aid him in his work. A copy of which I subjoin.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. CRIDGE.

(Copy.)

The Parsonage, Victoria,
January, 1860.

DEAR MR. DUNCAN,

I AM requested by his Excellency the Governor to express to you the great gratification he has received from conversing with several of the Indians who have been under your instruction at Fort Simpson, and who are now at Victoria, and his pleasure at witnessing the great improvement in manners, learning, and religion which you have succeeded in effecting in their condition.

His Excellency trusts you will continue to show the same energy and perseverance which he is sure you must already have applied to the work, and that your labour will be rewarded by a still larger measure of success.

His Excellency also wishes me to say that he will feel obliged by your reporting to him from time to time on the progress of your mission. Any suggestions you may make with regard to measures which may occur to you as likely to prove beneficial to the Indians under your care, such as settling them in any particular locality, or setting apart a reserve of land for their use, will receive his Excellency's best attention, who will also, if necessary, represent such measures with his favourable recommendation to Her Majesty's Government.

Praying that the Divine blessing may rest abundantly on your mission,

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. CRIDGE,
District Minister of Victoria and Colonial Chaplain.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2 in No. 2

Mr. DUNCAN to Rev. E. CRIDGE.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, Fort Simpson, British Columbia, February 7, 1860.

I DULY received, by the favour of Captain Dodd of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, your kind letter of the 11th ult., tendering me the sympathy and good wishes of his Excellency the Governor of British Columbia in reference to my work as a Missionary among the Chimsyan Indians of this place. Also expressing his Excellency's desire that I would report to him from time to time the progress of the mission, and make suggestions of any measures which I deem would be likely to prove beneficial to the Indians under my care, such as settling them in any particular locality, or setting apart a reserve of land for their use.

I feel indeed truly thankful to his Excellency for the very kind interest he manifests in the mission, and I shall rejoicingly avail myself of the privilege he extends to me, in making such communications to him from time to time as circumstances may suggest and opportunities afford.

For his Excellency's information I would now mention that I began a school here in November 1858, which I still continue to carry on. My pupils number about 200, of whom only about 30 are adults. The daily attendance varies from 80 to 130 souls, excepting the times when they go away in great numbers to procure fish, which occupies about four months in the year, and at such times our daily attendance is from 40 to 80 souls.

The instruction I give them is in reading, writing, counting, singing, and religious knowledge. The latter I teach in their own tongue, but everything else in English.

Another prominent part of my daily work is visiting the Indians in their own houses; the visits I make are mostly in answer to calls for help and medicine in sickness; but I have thereby many opportunities of speaking to all the inmates of a house. I usually address them on the evil of their doings, and point out the inevitable consequences of sin, both in time and in eternity. I then tell them of the sinner's friend, and set the blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ before them, illustrating from their own customs our need of such a Saviour.

As to the result of my labours among them, speaking generally, I may say that many remain infatuated, utterly regardless of the future, while others, caring not for themselves, yet seem anxious for their children to learn and walk in the good way; the remainder are those who are anxious for themselves as well as their children to learn and practise what is good.

It is to the case of this latter class that I would wish his Excellency's attention was drawn; and, in reference to their case, permit me humbly to suggest the propriety of a place being founded in which such Indians may find a home, and where there may be no lack of remunerative labour put into their hands. I confess my only hope of seeing the Indian races of this coast diverted from the destructive courses to which they are now so strongly tempted lies in the carrying out of some such plan as the above for their benefit.

However small and insignificant at first such a place might be, I have no doubt of its ultimate growth and prosperity. Some time ago I hinted to a few of the better disposed Indians here the idea of their separating from the rest, and thus avoiding the ruin which threatened them all, and they embraced the subject heartily.

One old chief urged me much to write to the people at home about the matter. He very properly told me that he saw no chance of benefiting even the rising generation unless they were removed from the evil influence around them at this place.

And I now see from instances which have already occurred, that the children I am teaching will be drifted from me as they grow up and become victims to the same vices which enslave their parents.

This makes me feel a growing anxiety for a safe retreat.

British Columbia.

There is no lack, I am happy to state, of suitable spots of land. One place the Indians frequently speak of as offering many advantages for a future home. It is about 30 miles south of this place, so far as I can ascertain. They have often wanted me to go and see it, but I never went, for I was not anxious to raise up hopes among the Indians which I might afterwards disappoint.

However, as his Excellency the Governor has kindly alluded to the matter of settlement, I shall now make it my duty in my addresses to the Indians to bring the subject prominently before them.

By the time that another opportunity occurs of communicating with Victoria, I hope to be able to speak more definitely regarding the subject as the Indian views it.

Thanking you for your kind letter, and praying that the Governor may ever be moved and guided in his efforts for the public good by that wisdom which is from above,

I remain, &c.
(Signed) W. Duncan.

To the Rev. E. Cridge,
District Minister of Victoria,
&c. &c.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 42.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, April 23, 1860.
(Received June 11, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered, No. 36, June 26, 1860, page 67.)

I have the honour to inform your Grace that the winter has passed away without the occurrence of any extraordinary event in British Columbia.

2. The season has been comparatively mild, and the miners residing in the various inland districts have been abundantly provided with food and with home-grown vegetables in small quantities, which have had the effect of checking the ravages of scurvy, by which the health of many of those laborious men was seriously impaired in the winter of 1858.

3. Very satisfactory reports have been lately received from all the mining districts of the country; on these, however, strict reliance cannot always be placed, though in the present instance they are corroborated by heavy arrivals of gold dust, both in the hands of miners and of the exporting companies.

4. The roads leading into the country from Hope and Yale have, in consequence of the great depth of snow in the mountain passes, been impassable since the beginning of winter to any other mode of transport than by Indian packers, who, with singular force and power of endurance, toil through the mountain trails at that trying season with loads of 100 lbs. each; but that mode of transport is not even attempted in winter by the Hope trail, which is hermetically sealed to travel from the interior, between the months of October and June; yet these two trails may, I believe, be made available for winter travel, by evading the precipitous hills over which they pass, and carrying the line of road by easy grades through the deep valleys. The transport might then be carried on during the winter by means of sleighs drawn by horses, as it is evident that the depth of snow would not form in itself an insuperable obstacle, provided the precipitous ascents, which constitute the real difficulty of the road, could be avoided.

5. Much attention has been directed to the exploration of those difficult routes, and we have ascertained the feasibility of running an easy graded line of road from Yale to Lytton; and I am daily expecting a report from a surveying party employed at Hope, in examining, with a similar object in view, the passes leading from that place to the "Shimilkomeen" Valley. These routes may, without exaggeration, be severally compared to the passage of the Alps. It is, however, a great satisfaction to know that the country beyond the mountains is generally level and of easy access.

6. The great outlet of British Columbia continues to be by the Harrison River trail, and that fortunately has been uninterruptedly open during the whole winter, and large stocks of food have been accumulated at its further terminus near Cayoosh, in anticipation of the influx of miners for the Upper Fraser. The price of food is in consequence of that abundance comparatively low, the last quotations being 8*d.* per lb. for flour and beans at Lytton, and 11*d.* at Cayoosh, and at both places bacon is quoted at 14*d.* per lb. The improvement in the condition of the miner is very great, as he can live substantially for 1½ dollars per diem, instead of 3 or 4 dollars; and many claims are now workable at a profit which could not afford the miner any support last year.

7. A detachment of 80 Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Grant, has been employed since the beginning of March embanking the shoals near the mouth of the Harrison River, for the purpose of deepening the channel, which is now impassable in

winter for the lightest steamer, and there is every reason to believe that the work will be brought to a successful termination.

8. The same detachment of Royal Engineers will shortly proceed to resume work on the waggon road from Douglas, which it is expected they will complete in a few weeks as far as the 10-mile house; from that point a party of civilian labourers have undertaken a section of six miles of the road, for which they are to receive the sum of 550*l.* per mile. This will carry the road to the 16-mile house, where the Royal Engineers will recommence operations, and probably complete the next 12 miles, that is, to the 28-mile house, situated on the smaller Lilloett Lake, before the end of summer.

9. We propose to use that and the larger Lilloett Lake as a water communication, connecting them by means of a good waggon road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, which is already made and in use. The application of some enterprising settlers to run a steamer, without any special privilege, on the larger Lilloett Lake has been granted, which will greatly facilitate transport. An excellent mule trail, 30 miles in length, with substantial bridges over all the rivers, connects the larger Lilloett Lake with Lake Anderson, beyond which the route to Cayoosh offers no very serious difficulties to engineering enterprise.

10. Two stern-wheel steamers, intended to ply on Lakes Anderson and Seaton, are nearly completed by an association of settlers, who at much labour and expense packed the engines and boilers from Douglas over the Harrison road. To give an idea of the difficulty of the undertaking, I may mention that the boilers, being too heavy to carry on mules, were rolled over the trail, as far as the 28-mile house, in five sections. Serious difficulties of that kind will not be felt when the waggon road is made, and the facility of communication will, I have no doubt, give a prodigious impulse to industry and to the rapid development of the resources of the country, as all kinds of machinery required to assist the operations of the gold miner may then be imported.

11. I have received advices from Lytton up to the 6th of this month (April). Commissioner Ball reports that the mining season had commenced, and that the miners who had migrated to the lower country for the winter were fast returning to their old claims on the benches of Fraser River, but the great majority of those hardy wanderers were making their way towards Quesnel River, where it is confidently expected rich hill diggings will be found.

12. A great number of Chinese miners were also arriving and taking up mining claims on the River Bars, in the Lytton district, who are reputed to be remarkably quiet and orderly. Mr. Ball's report refers to no other subject of general interest.

13. The prevailing impression respecting the great auriferous wealth of the district about Alexandria and the Quesnel River will have the effect of attracting a large population to that distant quarter, and I shall consequently be under the necessity of appointing a magistrate and a small body of police to remain there for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the country, and preventing conflicts among the miners and with the Indian tribes.

14. The last intelligence from the Shimilkomeen River is not so favourable as before reported. I perceive by the Oregon papers that many persons who had gone there for the purpose of mining had been unsuccessful. It is stated in those papers that 20 or 30 miners only were making from 8 to 10 dollars per day, while the others engaged in the same occupation were not paying expenses. That is, I conceive, but the usual and silly outcry of the idler and the visionary, and does not in the least shake my opinion in regard to the auriferous nature of the country, founded on its geological character, and further strengthened by the report of Lieut. Park, a highly scientific member of the American Boundary Commission, who entertains a similar belief in the auriferous character of that district, and in the existence of extensive placer diggings. Should a large population assemble there, the attention of Government will have to be directed towards it, and a police force employed to maintain the peace. I shall use every exertion to connect the Shimilkomeen with Fort Hope by means of a convenient road, with the important object in view of making Fraser River, instead of the Columbia, the outlet of its trade.

15. British Columbia is becoming highly attractive to the Chinese, who are arriving in great numbers, about 2,000 having entered Fraser River since the beginning of the year, and many more are expected from California and China. They are certainly not a desirable class of people, as a permanent population, but are for the present useful as labourers, and, as consumers, of a revenue-paying character. I have therefore protected them from the payment of differential duties not equally borne by other classes of the population.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

16. I have received advices from Commissioner Sanders of Yale district up to the 14th instant (April). He describes the migration of miners for the upper country as being very general, and expresses a fear that the feeling in favour of Quesnel River may lead to the depopulation of the Yale district.

17. In a previous passage of this report I stated that we had ascertained the feasibility of running a line of road by easy grades the whole way from Yale to Lytton, which would avoid the lofty passes, and be accessible in winter for pack mules, and not like the present trail, rendered valueless for five months in the year by an impassable depth of snow.

With reference to that enterprise which I proposed to undertake, Mr. Sanders complains of the character of the population. His remarks on the subject are as follows:—

"There is very little probability of any person in Yale or its neighbourhood tendering "for the construction of the projected mule trail; the proposed part payment in land is "very far from being an inducement; in fact, it is generally objected to; an arrange- "ment of that nature might possibly be acceptable to British subjects, but would naturally "be objectionable to aliens, and unfortunately the population of this Colony is almost "without exception foreign."

We shall, nevertheless, commence that undertaking as soon as a small body of the Royal Engineers can be spared without detriment to other important work.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(Separate.)

New Westminster, British Columbia, May 23, 1860.

(Received July 14, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to inform your Grace that I left Victoria on the 15th instant on a visit to British Columbia, and arrived at this place on the evening of the same day, and I have since been engaged with business of great public importance.

2. I was glad to observe that this city had greatly improved in appearance since my last visit, and that many new buildings have been erected, and the surface in many parts cleared of the gigantic stumps and fallen trees that obstructed the thoroughfares and incumbered the ground.

The erection of a court house and buildings for the Assay offices have also greatly added to the appearance of the place and increased the bustle and activity which pervades the town. Trade is also on the increase. Two steamers, of from 200 to 300 tons burthen, are plying with goods and passengers between Victoria and New Westminster, where their cargoes are discharged, and the inland transport is carried on from thence to Douglas and Yale by four stern-wheel river steamboats, varying in burthen from 50 to 200 tons, which now make two trips a week to those places.

3. The Custom house receipts having for the last two weeks somewhat exceeded the sum of 1,000*l.* of weekly return, corroborate the opinion I have expressed with respect to the state of trade, and indicate the spirited manner in which supplies are being sent into the mining districts, and the confidence entertained by business men in the auriferous resources of the country.

4. The effect of the pre-emption law is already observable in the forest clearings made by settlers in the densely wooded land on the banks of Fraser River. The cost of clearing such land by means of hired labour ranges from 15*l.* to 30*l.* an acre, and it will consequently never prove an attractive investment for capital; such land cannot be cleared to advantage otherwise than by the actual settler investing his own labour in the formation of a permanent home and property for himself and family.

5. I have given much anxious thought to the subject of settling British Columbia, and the conclusion is more than ever forced upon me that it cannot be successfully accomplished without adopting a very liberal land system. I am strongly induced to view the public land simply as a source of revenue, and, provided an income of equal or greater value can be realized by other means, it does not appear wise or expedient to lock up the public land under a system which practically places it beyond the reach of purchase by ordinary settlers. It is evident that without population a revenue for the support of government

is unattainable, and unproductive land is next to valueless both to the country and to the Crown. The sale of land affords a temporary revenue, but the settler indirectly, by the payment of duties on the foreign articles he consumes, and by means of a small direct tax which could be levied on the land he occupies, will become a permanent contributor to the revenue, and, therefore, although the land may have been acquired for nothing, and brought no revenue in the first instance, yet, in such case, the Crown in the end would become the gainer by his presence. If the public land could be sold at a high upset price, and the country at the same time filled with people, there would be an advantage in continuing the present sale price of land; but if one or other of those objects must be sacrificed, it is evidently preferable to have the population, and to grant the land without purchase or at a much lower price than at present.

6. These observations are thrown out merely for the purpose of acquainting your Grace with the impressions made upon me by the present circumstances of this country, as I propose to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in a more formal manner when I have arrived at clearer and better-supported conclusions.

7. The inhabitants of New Westminster having expressed a great desire for the incorporation of their town and the appointment of municipal officers to manage its revenues, I consulted their select committee as to their views, and as to the best means of carrying out their wishes. Their propositions are extremely moderate, embracing chiefly two points, viz., the right of taxing themselves, and of applying the proceeds of such taxes to grading the streets and to the general improvement of the town. After several interviews, and obtaining the sense of the people at a public meeting with respect to the amount of taxes they wished to raise, and as to whether such taxes should be levied on an arbitrary valuation or on an actual assessment of property, the draft of an Act was made containing the following provisions:—

(1st.) That all persons subject to the payment of rates according to the Act shall be entitled to vote at elections for members of the town council.

(2nd.) That the town council shall consist of seven members, who are to hold office without remuneration, and for one year only.

(3rd.) That none but British subjects or foreigners who have become naturalized British subjects shall be eligible for councillors, and, in addition, they must be possessed of property valued at not less than 50*l.* sterling, and shall have resided at least six months in New Westminster.

(4th.) That the town of New Westminster shall be divided into four wards, each returning a certain number of councillors.

(5th.) That the council shall be empowered to levy rates on property within the town, as may be determined and authorized by the majority of the rate-payers, and to cause the proceeds of such rates to be expended under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

(6th.) That the council shall be authorized to levy a tax not exceeding two per cent. on the assessed value of all town lots and property within the town for the year 1860 and 1861, and to enforce payment thereof.

(7th.) That the said council shall be empowered to levy a further rate over and above the said two per cent. for the said two years, provided the majority of the rate-payers deem it necessary and require them so to do.

(8th.) That the said council shall be further authorized to compel town lot holders to cut down all trees on their respective town lots, except such as may be reserved for ornament, and in default to cause the trees to be cut down, and the cost thereof, not exceeding 7*l.* sterling on each town lot, to be levied on the property.

Such is the substance of the proposed Act, which will be immediately put into the hands of the Attorney General for proper drafting.

8. Your Grace will observe that the powers of the council are so limited by the supervision of the Commissioner of Lands and Works on the one hand, and the rate-payers on the other, as almost to remove the danger of abuse, and I am of opinion that the city will be greatly benefited by its exertions and by the expenditures on substantial and much-needed improvements.

Trusting that this measure may meet with your Grace's approval,

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Separate.) Camp, Fraser River, Chilwayhook District, May 31, 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received August 6, 1860.)

In continuation of my last report, marked Separate, and dated New Westminster, 23rd May, I have to communicate for your Grace's information, that the 24th of May was spent not unprofitably in making a tour in one of the river steamers to Pitt Lake, distant about 40 miles from New Westminster, accompanied by the colonel in command, the civil and military colonial officers, the local magistrates, the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, his chaplain, and many of the citizens of New Westminster, who were invited to celebrate with me the auspicious natal day of our most Gracious Queen, amidst the wild romantic scenery of that mountain lake, and never, I believe, has any part of Her Majesty's dominions resounded to more hearty acclamations of loyalty and attachment than were heard on that occasion.

2. The other towns in British Columbia vied in loyal demonstrations with the inhabitants of New Westminster, a fact which I record with pleasure as a proof of the growing attachment of the alien population of the Colony to our Sovereign, and to the institutions of our country.

3. On the 25th of May I proceeded from New Westminster, with my party, in one of the revenue boats towards Derby; in our progress up the Fraser we passed a number of tributary streams flowing into it from the north. The "Pitt" is the most considerable of these tributaries, being navigable for vessels of 300 or 400 tons to its source in Pitt Lake, a distance of 35 miles, including the lake, beyond which it is accessible for Indian canoes a few miles further, but not for any larger craft.

4. The banks of Pitt River are exceedingly beautiful; extensive meadows sweep gracefully from the very edge of the river towards the distant line of forest and mountain. The rich alluvial soil produces a thick growth of grass interspersed with the Michaelmas daisy, the wild rose, and scattered groups of willows. This fine district contains an area of 20,000 acres of good arable land, requiring no clearing from timber, and ready for the immediate operations of the plough. Many parts of it are however exposed to overflow, through the periodical inundations of the Fraser, which commence about the first week in June, and generally subside before the middle of July. Owing to this circumstance the Pitt River meadows are not adapted for raising wheat and other cereals which require the entire season to mature, but may be turned to good account in growing hay and every kind of root crop, and may also be used extensively for pasturing cattle, and for the purposes of the dairy.

5. The Brunette, Coquitlum, and Whytus, the latter opposite the site of Derby, are streams accessible by boat or canoe for some distance from their debouche into Fraser River; their importance to the district, as an easy and inexpensive means of communication, is very great, seeing that they form a series of natural canals, intersecting the country in all directions, and admirably adapted for the transport of goods and produce to and from the navigable waters of the Fraser.

6. The banks of Fraser River are almost everywhere covered with woods. Varieties of pine and firs of prodigious size, and large poplar trees, predominate. The vine and soft maple, the wild apple tree, the white and black thorn, and deciduous bushes in great variety, form the massive undergrowth. The vegetation is luxuriant almost beyond conception, and at this season of the year presents a peculiarly beautiful appearance. The eye never tires of ranging over the varied shades of the fresh green foliage, mingling with the clustering white flowers of the wild apple tree, now in full blossom, and filling the air with delicious fragrance. As our boat, gliding swiftly over the surface of the smooth waters, occasionally swept beneath the overhanging boughs which form a canopy of leaves, impervious to the sun's scorching rays, the effect was enchanting; yet amidst all this wealth and luxuriance of nature, I could not repress the wish that those gorgeous forests might soon be swept away by the efforts of human industry, and give place to cultivated fields and the other accessaries of civilization. This, however, will be a work of time, though there is no doubt that the facilities and inducements now held out to settlers in this Colony by the pre-emptive law and other enactments, might enable thousands of the destitute poor of Britain, by a few years of steady industry, to secure for themselves happy homes and a comfortable independence for life.

Reduced

MAP

of a portion of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Compiled from the Surveys & Explorations of the

Royal Navy & Royal Engineers

at the Camp New Westminster
Nov. 24th 1859.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
Scale of English Miles

(Map illustrating the route persued by Governor Douglas, in late tour in British Columbia.)

The Boundary Line of 1846, is coloured thus ———

Bridge R.
Pavillon
Fraser R.
Thompson R.
Hat R.
Thompson R.
Ft Kamloops
Cayoosh
Anderson L.
Port Seaton
Port Anderson
L. Summit
Pemberton
L. Lillooet
28 Mile house
Lytton
Thompson R.
Nicoamen R.
Nicola R.
L. Nicola
Douglas
Lillooet
Ft Yale
Lake Harrison
Howe Sound
Hope
Pitt L.
New Westminster
Derby
Langley
Fraser R.
Harrison R.
Carnarvon
Sumas
Sumas R.
Smass
Sumash
Beaver L.
Chilliwhack
Chilliwhack Camp Trail
Similkameen R.
Yaxhetem R.
Osoyoos L.
Okanagan
Okanagan Lake
Colville
Columbia R.
Colville R.
Ft Colville
GULF OF GEORGIA
WASHINGTON TERRY
49°
50°
51°
123° 122° 121° 120° 119° 118°

John Arrowsmith Lith. 18

ALL MALL

7. Leaving the boat at Derby we travelled two miles by the bridlepath which skirts the Fraser to Langley. In my Despatch No. 224,* of the 18th October last, I communicated to your Grace the intention I then entertained of opening up leading roads in the districts bordering on Fraser River from Derby to Hope, to connect those places, and for the relief of settlers exploring the country; as they cannot otherwise make their way through the woods, which are blocked up in every direction by thick brush and immense quantities of fallen timber.

* Vide Papers presented in 1860, Part III., page 65.

8. A portion of that road from Langley to Smess, which completes the line of communication between Derby and Hope, having been lately finished, I proceeded on horseback from Langley with the intention of riding the whole way to Hope; that intention could not however be fully carried into effect, as Fraser River had overflowed its banks, and inundated the low plains through which the road has been injudiciously led. After a ride of 13 miles our progress was arrested by a flooded plain, impassable in its present state for horses, and we were therefore compelled to seek the river and to proceed by canoe.

9. The tract through which we rode is well adapted for settlement, the soil being a deep rich loam, and the woods which once evidently covered the whole face of the country, having been in parts so completely destroyed by fire as to leave large patches of ground almost clear of timber. The tract alluded to and that extending to Smess River contains about 150,000 acres of land, easily cleared and generally well adapted for tillage; its advantageous position on the banks of a navigable river further recommend it as an eligible place of settlement.

10. Captain Parsons with a party of Royal Engineers is now engaged in a reconnaissance of the country on the Smess and Chilwayhook Rivers. I will therefore defer the notice of that district until I receive that officer's report on its capabilities.

I will now close this communication, as a steamer is in sight, and I will proceed by her from this point towards Douglas or Hope, with the intention of continuing this sketch.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Separate.) Hope, British Columbia, June 5, 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received August 6, 1860.)

My last communication to your Grace was dated "Camp, Chilwayhook District, 31st May."

2. During the few hours I remained at Douglas, whither the river steamer which conveyed my party from Chilwayhook was bound, I had merely time to observe the increasing size of the town, the improved style of the newer buildings, and the evident attention paid to comfort and stability in their arrangement and construction, indicating the growing wealth of the inhabitants, and their confidence in the progress of the town.

Its business facilities have lately been much improved by the construction of two substantial wharves which afford ample accommodation for all shipping which visit the port.

3. I met Captain Grant, R.E., at Douglas, who reports very favourably of the progress of the detachment of Royal Engineers and civilian labourers employed under his command in forming the waggon road from Douglas to the lesser Lilooett Lake, which he expects to finish before the close of summer.

4. Our steamer having a full cargo on board was detained at Douglas in landing goods from the hour of her arrival at six o'clock in the evening, till four the following morning, when she was again under weigh steaming full power in the direction of Hope, and arrived there at nine o'clock the same evening, the distance being 90 miles, during 40 miles of which she had to stem the current of Fraser River, now almost at its greatest force and height.

5. At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Hope, held soon after my arrival there, I entered into an exposition of the state and prospects of the country, and more particularly directed the attention of the meeting to the importance of opening lines of road without delay, into various parts of the country, but especially a line leading into the valley of the Shimilkomeen, and showing that the immediate and direct effect to the

British Columbia.

country would be a vast reduction in the cost of transport, and a great accession of trade to the town and district of Hope.

6. The valley of the Shimilkomeen has many attractive features, no part of British Columbia being more beautiful as a country, or offering greater inducements to settlers.

The whole of that district is watered by running streams, possesses a great deal of arable land, and is diversified by woodland and meadow.

The climate is pleasant and healthy, the winters mild, and the capabilities of the district for raising and pasturing stock are very great.

There is, moreover, satisfactory evidence that the rivers and soil are auriferous, and that gold will become a chief article of export and source of wealth.

The settlement of that fine district has been retarded by want of roads, and there is no doubt that people will flock thither as soon as it is accessible to travel.

7. A cutting of 60 miles through the mountains will connect it with the town of Hope. I entreated the meeting to give the subject their earnest attention, and to recommend such financial measures as might raise the funds requisite for carrying that great work into effect.

The people cordially agreed with the views expressed, and promised their hearty aid and support in providing money for the occasion.

8. The day following I called a meeting of the miners in the Hope district, and in the course of a long interview ascertained that they had no grievances to lay before me, and that they were satisfied with the existing "Gold Fields Act." I spoke to them about the probable existence of gold in Shimilkomeen, and recommended that they should at once form a party, selected by themselves, and composed of experienced miners, and of men on whose energy and judgment they could rely, to prospect the Shimilkomeen country, and I agreed on the part of the Government to furnish the party with food, and to allow a bonus of 4*l.* sterling in money to each of the men employed in prospecting, provided they succeeded in finding gold.

The proposal was received with evident marks of satisfaction by the whole company of miners, and they proceeded at once to select a party of nine men, out of a large number of those present who volunteered for the service; and this choice band will start in a few days time, or as soon as the freshets, which now fill the rivers to overflowing, have somewhat abated, and travelling becomes a less dangerous undertaking.

9. The despatch of a party to reopen and improve the road leading direct from Hope to Quayome, or Boston Bar, was at once undertaken and carried into effect, but the improvement of the other routes is left for the present and cannot be undertaken until my return from Yale, when I will report further.

10. I annex a return exhibiting the average number of miners employed on the several bars of the Hope District, together with the average earnings of each man per diem, which I have no doubt will be interesting to your Grace.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Average Number of Miners employed on the several Bars in the Fort Hope District, viz., from Victoria to Hudson Bar.

Names of Bars.	Average No. of Miner's employed.	Average per diem earnings of each Man.
Victoria Bar - - -	40	3 to 5 dollars.
Puget Sound Bar - - -	50	3 to 5 „
French „ - - -	15	10 to 12 „
Trafalgar „ - - -	9	5 to 7 „
Maria Ville „ - - -	10	[illegible]4 „
Union „ - - -	20	4 to 5 „
Cornish „ - - -	15	3 to 4 „
Prospect „ - - -	6	4 „
Blue Nose „ - - -	8	4 „
Hudson „ - - -	30	8 to 10 „
Total - -	203	

(Signed) P. O. Reilly,
Acting Gold Commissioner.

Fort Hope, June 9, 1860.

No. 7.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(Separate.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, July 6, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received August 22, 1860.)

CONTINUING our progress from Hope, from whence I last addressed your Grace, on the morning of the 6th June, we arrived at Yale in the afternoon of the same day.

2. A deputation of the inhabitants, bearing a congratulatory Address, waited upon me almost immediately after my arrival, and I took that opportunity of stating that I had been induced to visit Yale on that occasion chiefly by the desire of conferring with them on the highly important subject of improving, and, wherever necessary, altering the line of the present trail leading from Yale to Lytton, with the view of reducing the expense of transport, and rendering the country beyond the mountains accessible to intending settlers.

3. I drew their attention to the fact that the cost of transport by the existing mountain trail between Yale and Lytton, a distance of 80 miles, exceeded 76*l.* sterling a ton, a charge which the gold miner, by reason of his large earnings and limited wants, might possibly contrive to meet, but it was evident that until the cost of transport be greatly reduced, settlers, with their multiform wants, would be involved in ruinous expenses, and in fact virtually excluded from the interior of the country, which might, for want of such facilities of communication as I proposed to form, remain a desert for years to come.

I also remarked how nearly impossible it was, by any conveyance practicable on those trails, for the settler to transport the implements indispensable for bringing the land into cultivation.

4. I therefore recommended that the inhabitants of the town should forthwith hold a meeting for the purpose of choosing a temporary council of five members to concert measures with me for raising the funds requisite for carrying on that important enterprise, which must necessarily confer the most signal benefits on the country at large, and so greatly promote the individual interests of the people of Yale.

5. I then suggested that the money required for that service should be raised by means of an inland duty of one farthing a pound, to be charged after the completion of the road on the weight of all goods leaving Yale for any inland part above and beyond that place, and that in the meantime the outlay should be met by an issue of Colonial Bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, to be repaid at fixed periods from the revenues so created.

6. In continuation of that subject I may remark for your Grace's information, that a Town Council of five members was subsequently chosen by the inhabitants of Yale, who, on behalf of their fellow citizens, presented a petition recommending that the proposed duty of one farthing a pound should be charged on all goods carried inland from Yale, and that the revenues derived from that source should be applied to the redemption of the bonds issued in payment of the work done on the roads, and also praying that a uniform rate of duty should be levied on all goods carried inland from Hope and Douglas, in order that no one route should have any preference or decided advantage over the others.

7. The inland exports from Yale are estimated at 50 tons a week, or 2,600 tons per annum; the proposed duty, equivalent to 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* a ton, should therefore yield an annual revenue of 6,500*l.* sterling, without taking into account the progressive increase of trade and population; that sum will thus, at the most moderate computation, form an ample fund for the redemption of the bonds, and payment of the interest accruing thereon; and the country will be largely repaid for the immediate outlay by a direct saving of fivepence a pound weight, or 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling a ton, which it is estimated will be effected in the cost of transport from Yale to Lytton by opening the new line of road, as well as from many other sources of prosperity and wealth that the improvement of roads will bring into play.

8. Having thus provided the means of executing our plans, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was authorized to proceed immediately in carrying them into effect.

Two portions of the new line of road from Yale to Spuzzem are now in progress, and a third portion between Chapman's and Boston Bar is about being surveyed in hopes of discovering some line which may avoid the circuitous direction and the mountainous

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district through which the mule trail now passes, whereby the actual distance is greatly increased, while the route is in winter rendered altogether impassable by the great depth of snow.

9. I beg herewith to forward for your Grace's information the substance of a short address,* which, previous to my departure, I delivered to the people of Yale, complimenting them for their public spirit, and thanking them for the cordial manner in which they had responded to my proposals for promoting the improvement of the country.

10. The inhabitants of Hope, to which place I returned on the 15th June, were equally liberal in their views, and also drew up a petition in favour of an inland duty equivalent to that to be levied at Yale, on all goods carried overland from Hope, which will provide funds for improving the road to "Quayome," or Boston Bar, and opening a new route by the "Callomme" River into the "Shimilkomeen" valley, a distance of 60 miles, the expense of which on the scale proposed will not exceed four thousand pounds sterling.

11. I herewith transmit for your Grace's information a sketch map* of part of British Columbia, showing the proposed lines of road mentioned in this report, together with the roads before completed, and others strongly recommended by the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and which will no doubt greatly facilitate and promote the settlement of the country.

12. I am happy to inform your Grace that the reports from all the mining districts continue to be of the most favourable character. Mining is no longer a speculation; it is becoming a business yielding an appreciable and certain return, and every day is extending our knowledge of the gold deposits.

13. Our latest accounts represent that 600 white miners were successfully employed on Quesnelle river, earning from 10 to 25 dollars a day. The spring freshets had driven them away from their claims in the beds of the rivers, and they had commenced operations on the hills and ravines, which have turned out to be highly auriferous. Several pieces of gold, varying from six to eight ounces, have been found in those new diggings, and the gold produced has a rougher surface and is in larger pieces than that found in the country west of Lytton.

14. About 1,000 white miners are working on Fraser river, between Alexandria and Lytton, and about 4,000 Chinese miners are employed in the various districts of the colony.

15. In my next excursion to British Columbia I propose to devote my attention to the Harrison River district, where the land communications are being rapidly improved, and two small steamers, soon to be increased by a third, are in full operation on the lakes.

16. I trust Her Majesty's Government will approve of the measures herein detailed for removing the impediments of access to the country, and the issue of bonds as a means of raising money for carrying on the work. The whole expense of those works will be defrayed out of the revenues of the country, derived, as I have before stated, from the duty on inland transport.

I feel assured that I have not overrated the resources of the country, and that they are equal to the emergency, and I believe that those resources will be more or less largely developed just in proportion to the degree in which those difficulties of access are removed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

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* Not printed.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 70.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, August 3, 1860.

(Received September 27, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith, for your Grace's information, copy of a letter from Mr. O'Reilly, the magistrate at Hope, with enclosure, being the first report received from the party of gold miners sent out from that place, as stated to your Grace in paragraph 8 of my Despatch of the 5th June, marked "Separate."* * Page 9.

2. This report, though not conclusive as to the general character of the country, yet speaks very favourably of those parts examined.

3. The quality and value of the specimens of gold alluded to in the above report have been estimated by a practical assayer here, as follows:—

No. 1.	Weight	about 5 grains.
	Quality	860 thousandths fine.
	Value	9 pence.
No. 2.	Quality	860 thousandths fine.
	Value	22 pence.
	Weight	about 12 grains.

from which an inference may be drawn greatly in favour of the Shimilkameen as a mining district.

4. A new gold district is also said to have been discovered in the southern part of British Columbia, at York Creek, a tributary falling into the Kettle-fall River near the 49 parallel, and 400 miners, chiefly from Oregon, were reported to be engaged in working that field, and making wages from 15 or 20 up to as high as 100 dollars a day. It is anticipated that there will be a great rush of miners to that part of the country, and, if so, food will be required in large quantities, which will lead to a great increase of trade, and to the formation of new settlements in that part of the Colony by reason of this additional attraction.

5. The importance of directing the supply of provisions for this region by way of Hope is thus greatly increased, and an additional motive supplied for opening the road between Hope and Shimilkameen, which is being at the present moment vigorously carried on, and thus preventing the trade from taking the course of the Columbia River to Oregon.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Enclosure in No. 8.

SIR,

Fort Hope, July 31, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for His Excellency's information, a letter just received from Mr. Allison, one of the party selected to proceed to the Shimilkomeen, for the purpose of exploring that district.

I shall endeavour to send them to-day a small quantity of provisions, to enable them to prosecute further their exploration.

As the steamer is about to start, I have not time to write at greater length.

I have, &c.

W. A. G. Young, Esq.

(Signed) P. O'REILLY, J. P.

Sub-Enclosure.

SIR,

Shimilkomeen River, July 27, 1860.

I SEND in the two Indians to-day, they have worked for us nineteen days, at one dollar per day. I suppose they will expect to be paid for the time they are returning; my agreement with them was to pay them one dollar per day or £30 per month. We have prospected the country in this locality to the best of our ability for the time we have been out, and have found diggings that will pay five or six dollars a day with a rocker. I think as the river falls, much richer deposits will be found. I have not the least doubt but we could find good bench diggings (if we had time), that would pay well for sluicing; we have prospected twelve miles up the south fork, which I think is the main source of the gold in this locality. The little package No. 1† was the result of the washing of two pans‡ of dirt taken from a point of bed rock that just projected above the water. I also found dirt on the bank near the same locality that prospected three or four cents to the pan.

† About 5 grains.

‡ The pan contains about 2 quarts of earth.

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Package No. 2* was the result of the washing of a few buckets of dirt in a rocker we have made for prospecting (rather a rough machine, made with an axe, and this the first washing); this was taken out a little below the junction of the south forks on the main river. All the surface of the country in this locality is a gravel deposit, and I have got very good prospects in banks of from 50 to 75 feet high. I think some of them will pay to work with a hydraulic.

* Weight, about 12 grains.

It is singular that in all my prospecting I have not yet seen a quartz vein, although gold is distributed all over the country; this is one reason why I should like to penetrate further into the mountains. I think there must be quartz veins at the head of the streams, and that coarser gold will be found: the Indians report coarse gold high in the mountains, but I do not place any dependence in their reports.

I think this fall, at low water, rich deposits will be found in the bed of the streams; the rivers are rapidly falling, and the chances of striking good deposits improving every day. We shall be obliged to break up our company in a few days if we do not receive supplies from Hope. If I can purchase a horse at a reasonable price I shall return to Hope immediately, and make fuller reports of our prospecting, if not, I shall probably go down the Shimilkomeen.

Your obedient servant,

P. O'Reilly, Esq. (Signed) J. F. ALLISON.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 72.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, August 4, 1860.

(Received September 27, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered, No. 56, October 26, 1860, page 67.)

† Page 66.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 26,† of the 19th of May 1860, on the subject of the grants of endowments in land to the clergy of the principal Christian communities established in British Columbia; and I learn with satisfaction that your Grace has been pleased to sanction the grants already made of about one acre each, and also to approve of a similar grant under similar circumstances in all towns in British Columbia; and I will take care that your Grace's suggestion as to the precautions necessary in the appropriation and conveyance of the land is not disregarded.

I observe and admit the force of the reasons which have induced your Grace to withhold the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to my further proposal that free grants of 100 acres of rural land should be made in aid of every cure established in British Columbia, and not otherwise supported at the public expense.

Your Grace will perhaps permit me to remark with reference to my recommendation of that measure, that I was desirous by it of holding out inducements to educated and respectable clergymen to take up their residence in the Colony, and of contributing in a small degree towards their decent maintenance and support; I, in fact, regarded it as an easy and inexpensive means of providing a fund which would materially and increasingly tend to the advancement and support of religion, without putting the Colony to any serious expense.

I did not view the proposed endowment as a sufficient or exclusive means of support; it was considered in my scheme only as an attractive inducement and important aid for religious bodies and clergymen, who perhaps, having a certain amount of private means or of funds drawn from other sources at their disposal, might by the prospect of that additional aid be induced to assume pastoral charge, and to found cures. When the good work was well begun, I trusted to the effect of voluntary contributions to complete the fund necessary for the support of the incumbent and for church extension throughout the Colony.

The circumstances of British Columbia, as your Grace is aware, are very peculiar: had the Colony been settled by a population drawn from the mother country, holding the same religious views, and appreciating Christian privileges and instruction, there would have been less cause for anxiety about the support of religion.

Bodies of Christian settlers, however poor, might reasonably be expected to unite in contributing, according to their means, to secure the advantage of having a Christian pastor resident among them.

But unfortunately the state of British Columbia is such as precludes the probability of such a desideratum; its population is made up of drafts from many nations, dissimilar in language, and totally disagreeing in their religious views; and it will, I fear, be many years before Christian congregations of any denomination will be found capable of supporting their own pastors.

It is for that reason that the Colony so urgently needs the fostering care of Government, for without its aid the country may remain unprovided with churches and destitute of Christian teachers for an indefinite period of time.

I hope it will not be supposed from anything herein stated that I am pressing this matter with an earnestness beyond its merits. I have merely addressed your Grace under a profound sense of one of the wants felt by the Colony, and for which I have no other means of providing.

* * * * * * * * *

I feel, in fact, that this is a subject demanding my closest attention, and to which I am particularly directed by Her Majesty's instructions, which enjoin that I should take especial care that Almighty God be devoutly served, and that orthodox churches be built, and well and orderly kept.

Should it still appear to Her Majesty's Government that the peculiar circumstances of the Colony do not warrant a reconsideration of your decision in respect to the proposed endowment, I trust your Grace will authorize me to substitute a money equivalent out of the Colonial Revenues, or to make some other provision calculated to advance and support the cause of religion.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 10.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 74.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, August 4, 1860.

(Received September 27, 1860.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour of transmitting herewith, for Her Majesty's approval, the copy of a Proclamation entitled "The New Westminster Municipal Council Act, 1860."

2. This is the Act which I had the honour of reporting to your Grace in my Despatch marked "separate," and dated New Westminster, the 23rd of May 1860.* * Page 6.

3. It provides for the election of a Municipal Council invested with power to raise money by assessment on all town lots, and erections thereon, situated within the limits of New Westminster, and authorizes them to expend that money in the formation of streets, and in providing for the health, comfort, and security of the inhabitants.

4. The Municipal Council is to consist of seven members, being British subjects, and each being possessed of a property qualification of fifty pounds; and all ratepayers are entitled to vote in the election of Councillors.

5. The Council can levy such rates only as are approved of by the majority of all the ratepayers and by the Governor for the time being. In the same manner all bye-laws passed by the Council must be confirmed by the Governor for the time being, before they have the force of law.

6. The compulsory clause requiring lot-holders to cut down the standing trees, except such as may be reserved on any lot for ornament, was introduced into the Act at the request of the people themselves, who represented that there was no security for their property, which was in perpetual danger of being destroyed either by the falling of trees or by their conflagration, as long as any part of the forest within the inhabited portion of the town remains.

7. The clause has also merits of another kind; it will have the effect of inducing holders of lots, whether resident or not, to improve their property, and thereby benefit the town.

8. The Act has been prepared with much care and consideration by the Attorney-General, and will, I trust, be productive of much good.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

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Encl. in No. 10.

Enclosure in No. 10.

(No. 20.) British Columbia.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia and its dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same.

PROCLAMATION having the force of Law in Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia.

WHEREAS, by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in conformity therewith, I, James Douglas, Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, have been authorized by proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace and good government of the same; and

Whereas it is expedient to establish a Municipal Council in the city of New Westminster:

Now, therefore, I, James Douglas, Governor of British Columbia, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do proclaim, order, and enact,

1. That from and after the date of this proclamation the tract of land specified in the first part of the Schedule hereto shall be deemed for the purposes of this proclamation the city of New Westminster.

2. The said city shall be divided into four wards, called respectively: Number One Ward, Number Two Ward, Number Three Ward, and Number Four Ward.

The Number One Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the second part of the said Schedule. The Number Two Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the third part of the said Schedule. The Number Three Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the fourth part of the said Schedule, and the Number Four Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the fifth part of the said Schedule.

The Municipal Council.

3. The Municipal Council shall consist of seven councillors possessed of the qualifications and subject to none of the disqualifications herein-after specified.

Qualifications.

4. Being a male British subject of full age.

Having resided in the city of New Westminster for a space of three calendar months previous to election.

Being seised or possessed in his own right in fee simple of a town lot or part of a town lot in the city of New Westminster of the market value of not less than fifty pounds sterling.

Disqualifications.

5. Being a minister of any religious denomination.

Being a sheriff or sheriff's officer, or returning officer under this proclamation.

Being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, or outlaw, or having been convicted of any felony.

Having taken the oath of allegiance to or having become the subject or citizen of any foreign state or nation, or having forsworn or declared his intention of forswearing his allegiance to Her Majesty or Her successors, unless he shall have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and Her successors before the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia three months at least before the time of election.

Having directly or indirectly any contract with the Municipal Council.

Election of Councillors.

6. The persons possessed of the qualifications and under none of the disqualifications herein-after mentioned concerning electors of the said Municipal Council shall have one vote a-piece in the election of a councillor or councillors for the ward wherein he has a property qualification; but he shall only vote once in the same ward, and may either split his vote between the candidates if more than one, or vote for one only; and if he shall vote for one only, his vote shall only count one.

7. There shall be elected in Number One Ward one councillor, in Number Two Ward three councillors, in Number Three Ward two councillors, and in Number Four Ward one councillor respectively.

8. The candidate or candidates, as the case may be, in each ward (duly qualified) who shall obtain the greatest number of votes in the ward for which he or they may stand shall be councillors.

Open Voting.

9. The voting for councillors shall be open, and no person shall vote by proxy.

Duration of Office of Councillors.

10. The councillors shall be elected for one year only. Provided always, that if any of the councillors, or any person on his or their behalf, or any person in partnership with him or them, shall enter into or obtain any interest directly or indirectly in any contract entered into by or with the

Municipal Council, such councillor shall immediately resign his councillorship. Provided always, that if any councillor shall vote at any meeting of the Council, or shall not resign his office as aforesaid within the space of one calendar month from the time when he shall have entered into or obtained any interest in any such contract as aforesaid, such councillor shall forfeit to the Municipal Council a sum of 50*l.*, which said sum may be recovered by action to be brought in the name of the "Municipal Council of the city of New Westminster."

Time of Election of Councillors.

11. The nomination shall be on the 6th day of August in each year, and the election day on the 7th day of August in each year; and if either of the said days shall fall on a Sunday, the nomination or poll, as the case may be, shall be holden on the next day.

Place of Voting.

12. The voting shall take place in such place in the city of New Westminster as the Chief Inspector of Police for the time being of British Columbia shall appoint, and such person, or in his absence, such person as the Governor shall appoint, shall for the purpose of this proclamation be the returning officer.

13. The returning officer shall, on the 25th day of July in each year, make out a list of qualified voters, and such list shall be final and conclusive.

The returning officer shall give at least seven days' public notice of the place of voting.

Qualification of Voters.

14. Being a male of full age.

Being, at the time of tendering his vote aforesaid, placed on the list of voters. Provided always, that at the first election of councillors, which shall be holden at New Westminster, the voters shall be such male persons of full age as shall, being owners or lessees of a town lot or part of a town lot in New Westminster aforesaid, be placed upon the list of voters for that purpose by the Chief Inspector of Police of British Columbia aforesaid, who is hereby authorized to make up such list of voters and to take such measures for that purpose as he may think proper.

Disqualification of Voters.

15. Being a sheriff, or a sheriff's officer, or returning officer.

Being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, or outlaw, or having been convicted for felony.

16. Every person tendering his vote at any election of a councillor shall, before voting, take such of the following oaths as he may be required by some other duly qualified voter.

I.—I, *A. B.*, do hereby swear that I am the same *A. B.* who is mentioned on the list of voters, and that I am now in my own right possessed of or tenant of (statement of qualification), in respect of which I have been entered on the (list of voters or assessment roll, as the case may be).

II.—I, *A. B.*, do hereby solemnly swear that I have not received or been promised, or to my knowledge has any other person on my behalf or for my benefit received or been promised, any money, gift, advantage, place, or consideration for or for the purpose of influencing the vote which I now tender.

Nomination and Poll.

17. The returning officer shall, on the day of nomination, nominate such persons as shall present themselves before him, or who shall be put in nomination in their behalf by some duly qualified voter, as candidates for the office of councillor. A show of hands shall then take place, and the returning officer shall thereupon declare which of the candidates has or have been elected by the show of hands.

Any candidate may demand a poll, which shall be taken on the day of election, and the returning officer shall immediately after the close of the poll declare who has or have been elected by the greatest number of votes.

18. The poll shall be kept open between the hours of eleven o'clock a.m. and four o'clock p.m.

President of the Council.

19. The councillor who shall be elected by the majority of the Council shall preside at each meeting of the Council, and in case of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, resignation, or permanent absence of such president, another councillor shall be elected the president.

Vacancies in the Council.

20. In case of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, resignation, or permanent absence from the city of New Westminster, for the space of three calendar months, of any councillor, the president of the Council shall, by writing, call upon the returning officer to cause some duly qualified person to be elected in the stead of the vacating councillor, by some day not sooner than 21 days from the date of the said notice, and such election shall take place accordingly, and such councillor shall act for the residue of the term for which such councillor so dead, bankrupt, insolvent, absent, or resigned would have held the same.

Custody of Poll Books.

21. The returning officer shall, within forty-eight hours after the declaration of the poll, deliver over the poll books to the stipendiary magistrate of New Westminster.

22. Any person may obtain a certified copy of the poll books from the stipendiary magistrate aforesaid upon payment of one shilling per folio.

Validity of Elections.

23. The validity of all elections shall be tried by the returning officer aforesaid for the time being, and his decisions thereon shall be final.

Proceedings of the Council.

24. All acts whatsoever authorized or required by virtue of this proclamation to be done by the Council, and all questions of adjournment, or others, that may come before the Council, may (save as herein-after excepted), be done and decided by the majority of the members of the Council who shall be present at any meeting held in pursuance of this proclamation, the whole number of members present at such meeting not being less than four; and at such meeting the president of the Council, if present, shall preside, and the president, or, in the absence of the president, such councillor as the members of Council then assembled shall choose to be the chairman of that meeting, shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of voters; and minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered into a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the president or councillor presiding at such meeting; and the said minutes shall be open to the inspection of any person, who may also make copies thereof and extracts therefrom, at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of one shilling.

25. Previous to any meeting of the Council, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given three clear days at least before such meeting, by fixing a copy of the said notice on the door of the place of meeting, on the door of the magistrates' court, and on the door of the Post Office, and such notice shall be signed by the president of the Council, who shall have power to call a meeting of the Council as often as he shall think proper; and in case the president shall refuse to call any such meeting after a requisition for that purpose, signed by three members of the Council at the least, shall have been presented to him, it shall be lawful for the said three members to call a meeting of the Council, by giving such notice as is herein-after declared in that behalf, such notice to be signed by the said members, instead of the president, and stating therein the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting; and in every case a summons to attend the Council, specifying the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, signed by the president or members, as the case may be, shall be left at the usual place of abode of every member of the Council, or at the premises in respect of which he is placed on the municipal assessment roll, three clear days at least before such meeting, and no business shall be transacted at that meeting other than the business which is specified in the notice. Provided, however, that there shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, at which the Council shall meet for the transaction of general business, and no notice shall be required of the business on such quarterly days; and the said quarterly meetings shall be holden at noon, on the 15th day of August, or, if the 15th day of August shall fall on a Sunday, then on the 16th day of August, and upon such other three days as the Council at the quarterly meeting on the 15th day of August shall decide.

26. The Council may, out of their own body, from time to time appoint such and so many Committees, either of a general or special nature, and consisting of such members as they may think fit, for any purpose which, in the discretion of the Council, would be better regulated and managed by means of such Committee. Provided always, that the acts of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

27. The Council shall determine their own place of meeting.

Powers of the Council.

28. The Council shall have power to pass bye-laws for any of the following purposes:—

I. To regulate the sanitary condition of the said city.
II. To regulate the markets situate within the said city.
III. To provide means for the preservation of the said city from fire, and to regulate all matters affecting the liability of the said city to fire.
IV. To provide for the prevention and removal of nuisances.
V. To regulate the introduction of diseased and unhealthy meat, and to provide for the inspection of the same.

29. The Council shall also have power, by a resolution passed as herein-after mentioned, to devote any portion of the monies raised by the assessments herein-after mentioned to any of the following purposes:—

A. The construction, erection, maintenance, and repair of the streets, ways, footpaths, and bridges situate within the said city.
B. The drainage and sewerage of the said city.
C. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the said city.
D. The clearing of the lots situate within the said city.

30. Every bye-law shall be passed by the vote of at least four members of the Council, and at a meeting where at least five members of the Council shall be present. The bye-law passed by the said

Council shall, when confirmed by the Governor for the time being of British Columbia, have the force of law.

31. The penalty by which any bye-law may be sought to be enforced may be stated in the bye-law, and if no penalty is therein mentioned, the breach of any bye-law shall be punished in a summary way by a fine not exceeding 10*l.*, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the magistrate before whom the offender may be brought. The magistrate before whom any offender may be brought, may, in case of a fine, adjudge that such offender shall pay the same either immediately or within such period, or by such instalments as the said magistrate shall think fit; and in case such sum of money shall not be paid at the time so appointed, the same shall be levied by distress or sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and for want of a sufficient distress, such offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol, for any term not exceeding three months, or for the period mentioned in the bye-law, as the case may be. The imprisonment to cease, if for default, upon payment of the fine and costs.

32. The Council may, by a resolution passed in manner provided for the passage of a bye-law, devote any portion of the municipal funds, not exceeding in the whole for any one year one-third of the municipal revenue, towards defraying the ordinary expenditure of the Council, in the conduct of its general business, and to any of the purposes in respect whereof the Council is empowered to pass bye-laws.

33. Provided always, that the Council shall have no power to incur any personal liability other than a liability for the misapplication of the municipal revenue, or any liability against the municipality, or the revenue thereof, beyond the municipal revenue of the city for the current year.

34. The Council may, by a bye-law passed and confirmed as aforesaid, direct that a tax be levied on all town lots within the said city, and all erections thereon, other than the property of the Government, not to exceed 2*l.* in the 100*l.* on the value of such town lots and erections as aforesaid. Such value to be assessed as herein-after mentioned..

Provided always, that such tax shall not extend over or be levied for a longer time than the financial year in which the same is authorized to be levied by any bye-law aforesaid.

35. The Council may, if called on so to do as herein-after mentioned by a bye-law passed and confirmed as aforesaid, direct the levy of a further rate, not exceeding 5*l.* in the 100*l.* on the value aforesaid, in addition to the rate lastly herein-before mentioned, and to continue for the same period; provided always, that such further rate shall not be levied until a requisition to that effect shall have been made in writing by a majority of the ratepayers on the assessment roll. Such further rate to be of the amount specified in such requisition.

Assessment Roll.

36. An assessment roll shall on such day in each year as the Council shall appoint be prepared by or on behalf of the Council, and the freehold and leasehold property situate within the said city shall be therein specified, together with the names of the persons occupying the same and the names of the persons owning the same.

An assessor shall be appointed for the purpose of making such assessment by the Council, and the said assessor shall make such assessment according to the actual value of the property at the time of such assessment, and lay the same before the Council within fourteen days from the said day of assessment. The assessment shall be made as well on the leasehold interest of every lessee of any portion of a lot as upon the freehold interest of the same lot. Any person so assessed may, if he feels himself aggrieved by the assessment, appeal to the Council, who shall summarily decide thereon.

The decision of the Council shall be final. The Council may, in addition to the bye-laws which they are authorized to make as aforesaid, make bye-laws providing for the manner in which such appeal may be conducted. Such bye-law to be passed and confirmed, and to have the force aforesaid.

In the event of nonpayment by any person of any rate or tax duly imposed by the Council, the same may be levied by the magistrate of the said city, by distress on the goods and chattels of the person liable to pay the same, and in default of a sufficient distress by sale of the lot, or portion of a lot, together with the erections aforesaid, in respect of which such rates or tax shall have been imposed, within 30 days from the day on which such payment ought to have been made, and such sale shall be made in manner provided for the sale of lots in clause 37, and such sale shall have exactly the same effect as if made under such clause.

Clearing of Lots.

37. The Council may give notice to any persons, owners of town lots within the said city, by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and local newspapers, to cut down, within any time to be mentioned in such notice, not being less than 30 days from the date of the insertion of such notice, all timber and other trees standing thereon, except such as may be reserved with the consent of the Council for ornament; and in case such notice be not complied with, the Council shall have power to cause the said timber and other trees to be cut down at the expense of the person or persons on whose lot the same may be, and if such person or persons do not, within 60 days after the timber or other trees shall have been cut down as aforesaid, defray such expense, the magistrate may adjudge that such person or persons shall pay the same, either immediately or within such period as the said magistrate shall think fit; and in case such sum of money shall not be paid at the time so appointed,

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the same shall be levied by sale of the lot upon which such timber or other trees shall have been so cut down as aforesaid, in manner herein-after mentioned.

Any sale so adjudged to be made as aforesaid shall be made upon the simple order of the magistrate in writing, upon such day and in such manner as the said magistrate may specify in such order, and the magistrate shall convey such lot to the purchaser at such sale, and the title of such purchaser shall be an absolute fee simple, notwithstanding any irregularity or informality in such sale, or in the proceedings prior thereto or subsequent thereon.

The magistrate aforesaid shall defray the expenses of and attendant upon the said sale, and such expenses for cutting down as aforesaid, out of the purchase monies arising from such sale, and shall pay the residue of such purchase monies into the Treasury of British Columbia, in trust for the person or persons to whom as real estate it may belong.

Provided always, that in no case shall the expense of clearing any lot so to be cleared as aforesaid exceed the sum of seven pounds sterling.

Provided, that unless the Council shall completely cut down the trees on any lot, no demand shall be made on the owner, nor shall any sale of any such lot be made under the provisions of this Proclamation.

38. This Proclamation may on all occasions be cited as the "New Westminster Municipal Council Act, 1860."

(L.S Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this Sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the Twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command.
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

First Part.

All that tract of land now marked and laid out on the Official Map as the city of New Westminster.

Second Part.

All that tract of land which includes the pieces of ground described on the Official Map of the said city as Blocks 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, and 28.

Third Part.

All that tract of land which includes the pieces of ground described on the Official Map of the said city as Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Fourth Part.

All that tract of land which includes the pieces of ground described on the Official Map of the said city as Blocks 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and 31.

Fifth Part.

All that tract of land which includes the pieces of ground described on the Official Map of the said city as Blocks 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 32, and 33.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 76.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, August 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received October 8, 1860.)

THE intelligence I had the honour to communicate to your Grace in my Despatch, No. 70,* of the 3rd instant, respecting the discovery of rich and paying gold fields at Rock Creek and in the Shimilkomeen country, have been confirmed by the arrival of different persons with samples which they themselves have dug in those parts.

* Page 13.

The gold is nuggety and of fine quality, being readily separated from the soil without the use of quicksilver, and is found away from the watercourses as well as in the river beds, and the miners are said to be realizing from six to 50 dollars a day to the man.

2. One instance of remarkable success is mentioned in the report of Mr. O'Reilly, the Gold Commissioner at Fort Hope, it being of two miners, who realized in six weeks by mining the sum of 1,300 dollars, and their confidence in the productiveness of the country was so great that they soon after invested the whole sum in the purchase of another claim.

3. In consequence of those reports there has been a great rush of people to the new diggings, and all articles of consumption are scarce and selling there at a high price.

4. The same report mentions the very important discovery of a silver lead at Union Bar near Fort Hope.

5. The specimens of the ore sent here appear rich and valuable, but it is impossible to predict without a severer test the actual value of the discovery, and whether the lead will be rich enough to pay the working expenses or not.

6. The discoverers, and upwards of 70 other persons who have recorded claims on the lead appear, however, to be much elated, and fully satisfied of its value; and they are said to be importing blasting tools and materials in large quantities, with the intention of turning the discovery to immediate account.

7. Several tons of the ore having already been sent to New Westminster for assay, and we will no doubt receive further reports of its value in the course of a few days.

8. Specimens of silver ore have also been found at the mouth of Harrison's River. One of these yielded on assay, at the rate of 20*l.* worth of silver to the ton of ore.

9. I propose to despatch a party to investigate the mineral resources of that part of the country, in hopes of making some valuable discovery, which may attract and afford employment to a population, as the whole country about Harrison Lake is otherwise valueless, being mountainous, rocky, and utterly unfit for tillage.

10. The tidings from Yale, Cayoosh, and Lytton are generally satisfactory.

11. The new roads are progressing apace, and the cost of transport is being gradually reduced with the increasing facilities of communication.

12. The number of miners collected about Alexandria and Quesnel River rendered it necessary for the maintenance of peace and order to form a police station at the former place; and I have to announce to your Grace that I have lately appointed Mr. Philip H. Nind, as Magistrate and Assistant Gold Commissioner for that district.

There being nothing further of an unusual nature to communicate,

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 12.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 86.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, October 8, 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received November 30, 1860.)

Having very recently completed a rather protracted journey, exceeding five weeks of almost constant travelling, in British Columbia, I regret that there is not time to communicate to your Grace, by the mail of this day, now about leaving for San Francisco, the result of my observations on the character and prospects of that Colony.

2. On leaving Vancouver Island I proceeded by the northern, or Harrison River road to Douglas, and from thence successively visited Cayoosh, Lytton, Shimilkomeen, and Rock Creek. On my return I followed the mountain road to Hope, and afterwards paid a hasty visit to Yale and New Westminster.

3. The lately discovered gold district in Shimilkomeen is, for the time being, attached to the Hope district, a course which I was compelled to adopt for want of an efficient officer at that time to conduct the public business of the new district.

4. The fame of the rich diggings discovered at Rock Creek have drawn to that place, chiefly from the State of Oregon, upwards of 500 miners, and persons engaged in other pursuits. I therefore found it necessary to lose no time in making arrangements to maintain the peace and to protect the public revenue by the appointment of a Magistrate and Gold Commissioner for that district, together with other officers to enforce the Customs laws of the Colony, and that object was, I am happy to say, effected without creating any dissatisfaction among the foreign population there present.

British Columbia.

5. I am further glad to report that peace and good order exist everywhere within the Colony, and that a general and marked feeling of confidence is exhibited by the resident population in the resources of the country.

6. I shall endeavour to prepare a report of my late proceedings for your Grace's information, before the departure of the next mail.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 13.

No. 13.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Separate.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, October 9, 1860.

(Received, December 18, 1860.)

(Answered, No. 66, February 1, 1861, page 68.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to submit for your Grace's information the following particulars relative to a recent journey in British Columbia, from whence I have just returned.

2. I left Victoria by the regular steam packet on the evening of 28th of August, and early next day landed at New Westminster.

3. I heard with much concern on my arrival there, that the capital was suffering from one of those fluctuations in commerce common to all countries, and that there was much depression in business circles, and a marked decrease of trade, a fact which was indeed corroborated by the Customs returns, it appearing from them that the imports for the four previous weeks had fallen off about 25 per cent. as compared with the increasing ratio of the preceding month; a casualty generally attributed by business men to the growing overland trade with the possessions of the United States in Oregon and Washington territory, which now supply, by the southern frontiers of the Colony, a large proportion of the bulky articles, such as provisions and bread stuffs, consumed in the eastern districts of British Columbia; and those imports, it was supposed, had this year been for the most part fraudulently introduced, to the great loss and detriment of the home merchant and the fair trader.

4. It is, however, not easy to conceive how so extensive a contraband trade as this would imply, could be carried on without the knowledge of the vigilant officer stationed on the frontier for the protection of the revenue, whose official reports give no room for such impressions. I am therefore led to believe that the present depression is traceable to another cause, and may with more probability be regarded as the simple result of over-importation, and I have no doubt a revival will take place, and trade resume its accustomed tone as soon as the stocks of goods in the Colony have been reduced.

The officers of the Colony residing permanently at New Westminster, and employed in the management of the several departments of the public administration, are as follows:—

Military - -	Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., commanding.
Lands and Works -	Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., Chief Commissioner.
Judiciary - -	Matthew B. Begbie, Judge.
Police - - -	Chartres Brew, Chief Inspector.
Treasury - -	Captain W. D. Gosset, R.E., Treasurer.
„ Assay Office -	F. G. Claudet, Assayer.
„ „	C. A. Bacon, Melter.
Customs - -	Wymond Hamley, Collector.
Post Office - -	W. R. Spalding, Postmaster.

6. The Treasury was lately transferred from Victoria to New Westminster, where all the financial business of the Colony is now transacted.

The Assay Office has been in operation since the beginning of the month of August, and the last accounts of the 28th of that month give a return of 1,600 ounces of gold dust which had been smelted and run into bars of various weights.

Those and the other departments are in a state of efficient organization.

The public offices are plain substantial buildings, devoid of ornament, and constructed on a scale adapted to our limited means; they are nevertheless roomy and commodious, and on the whole not unsuitable to the present business of the Colony.

7. There has not been much activity in building since my report transmitted to your Grace in the month of May last, but town property nevertheless sustains its former price,

and the inhabitants of New Westminster appear to have unlimited confidence in the ultimate progress of the place.

8. The run from New Westminster to Douglas was effected by one of the river steamers in 16 hours, including brief stoppages at Langley and Carnarvon, and the whole distance from Victoria to Douglas in 24 running hours, being little over half the time occupied by the same journey last year. The charges on the transport of goods have also proportionately decreased, freights being now generally taken at 3*l.* 8*s.* a ton, or 25 per cent. less than the former rates.

9. While at Douglas I despatched an exploring party under the command of Dr. Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship "Topaze," for whose assistance I am indebted to the kindness of Rear Admiral Sir Robert L. Baynes, to examine the country bordering on Harrison Lake and River, where many fragments of silver and copper ore have been found. A specimen of the former, which was carefully assayed, gave a return of 50*l.* worth of silver to the ton. The copper ore appears also to contain a large proportion of that metal.

10. I am in hopes that Dr. Forbes's scientific researches will be productive of much good to the Colony, as the district subjected to his examination has all the characteristics of a mineral country, is almost destitute of arable land, and, except timber, possesses no ascertained natural products capable of contributing to the support or giving remunerative employment for labour. It is, therefore, especially desirable that no effort should be wanting for the early development of the minerals supposed to be contained in the soil, otherwise the district may, for years to come, remain a wilderness without inhabitants.

11. Douglas is still an inconsiderable town, much improved, however, since my former visit in June last. A Stipendiary Magistrate is stationed here, Mr. J. B. Gaggin, who also performs the duties of Gold Commissioner within the district, which extends from Carnarvon to Port Anderson. A brisk trade is carried on from Douglas with the mining districts of the interior, and the constant arrival and departure of trains of pack-mules give to the place a lively and bustling appearance.

12. We pursued our journey by the newly formed waggon road, then nearly finished, as far as the Lesser Lillooet Lake, 28 miles from Douglas, a work of magnitude and of the utmost public utility, which, I think it only right to inform your Grace, has been laid out and executed by Captain Grant and a detachment of Royal Engineers under his command with a degree of care and professional ability reflecting the highest credit on that active and indefatigable officer.

13. A number of waggons, imported by the enterprising merchants of Douglas, have commenced running on the new road, and the cost of transport has already been greatly reduced. I look forward with confidence to further important reductions in the rates of transport, as the most experienced carriers are of opinion that goods of all kinds may and will be carried the whole distance (100 miles) from Douglas to Cayoosh for 20*l.* a ton, which would be a reduction of 250 per cent. on former rates. The effect of so large a saving on the carriage of goods will be of vast importance to the country, and no doubt give a prodigious impulse to trade and the settlement of the public lands.

14. A row-boat is still the only means of conveyance over the Lesser Lillooet Lake, which is nearly five miles long, and one mile and a half distant from Lillooet Lake, with which it is, however, connected by a narrow river, full of shoals and dangerous rapids, perilous in their present state for any larger craft than Indian canoes. This circumstance renders a transhipment and a resort to land carriage for a mile and a half on an excellent road necessary before reaching Lillooet Lake. Various plans have been proposed for rendering the river between those lakes navigable, but, important as would be the improvement, the cost is altogether beyond our present means, and the work must be left for a future time.

15. A very fine piece of gold-bearing quartz, which I received at this point of my journey, determined me to instruct the District Gold Commissioner to cause the mountains west of Harrison River, where the quartz was found, to be carefully examined, as there is a possibility of discovering and turning to advantage the lead from whence it came.

16. There are many extensive quartz veins in the valley of the Harrison, but none of those which have been inspected contain visible traces of gold. The bed of the river, however, yields gold almost everywhere in small quantities; and at one place, 12 miles from Douglas, a party of French miners have brought in sluices, and are now working to great advantage, making as much as 10 dollars a day to the man. The only drawback is the shortness of the working season, which they represent as limited on the one hand by the flooded state of the river in summer, and on the other by the severe cold in winter, which is found to have the effect of preventing the amalgamation of the fine

particles of gold, and much is therefore lost in the process of washing. Their statements are, no doubt, in part true, but I think it may, notwithstanding, be safely concluded that all these difficulties will be overcome, and this part of the country be profitably worked, whenever men of greater skill and application turn their attention to the subject.

17. Some of the tributaries of the Harrison also yield a fair return of gold, varying from five to 10 dollars a day; but that will not satisfy men whose excited imaginations indulge in extravagant visions of wealth and fortune to be realized in remoter diggings. These all with one accord rush off to the Quesnel and Caribœuf countries, and neglect the less productive districts.

18. A number of fine specimens of coarse gold have lately been brought by Indians from the Lillooet River beyond the lake, and I shall not fail to have its course carefully searched, at the public expense, should no private adventurers in the meantime anticipate that intention.

19. The paddle-wheel 25 horse-power steamer "Martzell," a small boat of 50 tons burden, built by Mr. Decker, an enterprising American, conveyed my party in four hours to Port Pemberton, at the further extremity of Lillooet Lake. There is nothing to prevent vessels of a much larger class than the "Martzell" from running on this lake, as it is deep enough to float a 500 ton ship, and there are no rocks or concealed dangers whatever. It is, in fact, a highland lake, surrounded by lofty mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge. Port Pemberton is five miles distant from the Meadows, a fine tract of several thousand acres of rich alluvial land, situated at the mouth of the Lillooet River. A settlement is already formed at that attractive spot, and the soil is most productive, the settlers having raised this year excellent crops of oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and hay; the barley, however, was indifferent, in consequence it was supposed of imperfect tillage, but I never saw better garden-stuffs of all kinds, especially tomatoes and cucumbers, which were exceedingly fine. Mr. Jones, the oldest and principal settler, raised last year, as he assured me, a very fine crop of potatoes, for which he found a ready sale at 5*d.* a pound, and thereby realized the large return of upwards of 240*l.* an acre. Having this year a much larger crop, he expects to do better, though the price of vegetables is now comparatively moderate, being 50 per cent. lower than last year.

20. Near the settlement is an Indian reserve of several hundred acres of land which is retained for the benefit of and occupied by about 30 native families, who live on the most amicable terms with their white neighbours, and look healthy, clean, and altogether in very comfortable circumstances. They live by fishing, and on the produce of the chase, and of the land, which they cultivate, to some extent, with care and skill. They appear happy and contented, and had no complaint whatever to make.

21. The Horse-way, formed in the year 1858, is still the only road from Port Pemberton to Anderson Lake, the distance being about 34 miles. It is a fair and passable road of the kind, but must be improved into a cart-road without delay. The line of road runs between parallel ranges of mountains, rising on both sides with the unbroken regularity of a wall, into dark, rugged, and gloomy masses, thousands of feet above the mountain stream that traverses the valley beneath, which is in places a mere defile, and nowhere exceeds two miles in breadth.

The summit or half-way house is prettily situated on the mountain side overlooking a rich expanse of arable land covered with a profusion of potatoes, beets, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables; a certain proof of the great capabilities of the soil and climate. A large stock of hay was also carefully put up by the provident owner for winter use.

22. The country from that point presents a more cheerful aspect. The river winds along the mountain side towards Lake Anderson, affording lovely views of the exceedingly beautiful valley beneath, with its gay covering of bright green woods.

23. We arrived at Port Anderson just in time to participate in the trial trip of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, and a most successful one it proved to be: the machinery working well, and no casualty whatever occurring to cause delay. We had to boat over Lake Seaton, as the steamer usually plying there was under repair. A walk of five miles from Port Seaton brought us to the banks of Fraser River, and to the mining town of Cayoosh.

24. The country between Douglas and Cayoosh probably contains a smaller proportion of agricultural land than any other district in British Columbia. The whole district may be truly described as a succession of valleys and mountains covered with woods almost to their rocky summits, and abounding in rivers and streams of every size. Forests of magnificent trees and great water-power constitute its natural advantages; its metalliferous resources, though probably vast, having yet to be explored.

25. Houses and fields begin, here and there, to break the cheerless solitude of the valleys; and in no instance that has come under my notice, has the husbandman been disappointed of his reward. Its genial climate may be inferred from the fact that tomatoes ripen in the open air, and had come to full maturity at the end of August; when melons raised in the same manner, were nearly fit for use.

26. The settlers, though few in number, were full of hope and confidence; pleased with the country, and satisfied from experience that the climate is one of the healthiest in the world. The winters are moderate, the minimum temperature being Zero, Fahrenheit; but the cold is seldom so severe. The lakes have never been known to freeze, nor the snow to lie so deep as to interrupt the ordinary traffic of the road.

27. The district is, in short, not wanting in any of those conditions which contribute to the comfort and happiness of man; and should the explorations now in progress add the precious metals to its known elements of wealth, there will be no want of inducements to attract and retain an industrious population.

28. As the road advances from Port Seaton towards Fraser River, a marked change is observed in the character of the country; the mountains are left behind, the massive forests gradually disappear and are succeeded by green hills and open plains, dotted with fine old trees of the species "Pinus Ponderosa." The change is grateful, the contrast bringing into bolder relief the charming scenery of Cayoosh, which is situated about half a mile from Fraser River.

29. This being the centre of a flourishing trade, where all goods brought from Douglas are necessarily deposited in their transit to the interior, and the chief town of a valuable mining district, a Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Thomas Elwyn, who also acts as Gold Commissioner, is stationed here. Successful attempts at cultivation have been made on a small scale near the town, and streams of water from the neighbouring hills have been skilfully diverted from their natural course and applied to the important purposes of mining, and of irrigating the soil, which thereby acquires a degree of fertility and productiveness otherwise unattainable in a climate seldom visited by summer showers. Cayoosh is thus a place of much real and prospective importance.

30. I found nothing defective in the state of the public administration. The people are satisfied with the laws. The district accounts appear to be kept with order and regularity, and returns of the local revenue have been duly made at proper intervals to the Colonial Treasurer. The regular establishment consists of a magistrate and one constable, who attend to all duties connected with the public service; the former being however, fully authorized to employ casual aid whenever emergencies arise.

31. An address which I received from the principal inhabitants of Cayoosh makes no allusion to any local grievance affecting the interests of the town or district, nor suggests any change in the mining or general laws of the country. The object of the address, of which a copy is transmitted, was to urge the early sale of town lots at Cayoosh, protection for the Chinese miners, and the removal of stake nets and all obstructions having the effect of preventing the ascent of salmon from the sea to the inland rivers.

32. I gave immediate attention to those matters, and addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, expressing regret that early measures had not been taken to meet the public demand for town land, as delay in such cases discourages settlement, checks improvement, and is ruinous to the country.

33. I encouraged the inhabitants to build, and improve their lots, with the assurance that the value of such improvements would be added to the upset price, and reserved for the benefit of the holder when the lots are sold. They will, in that way be fully protected from loss.

34. The assizes were opened by the Judge of British Columbia during my stay at Cayoosh, for the trial of two Indians charged with having murdered two Chinese miners. The facts were established on the admission of the accused themselves; but, it appearing from the evidence that the deceased were the aggressors, and had been slain without malice prepense, in a casual affray, arising out of an indecent assault committed on the wife of one of the Indians, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against one of the prisoners, and found the other "not guilty."

35. I had an opportunity of communicating personally with the native Indian tribes, who assembled in great numbers at Cayoosh during my stay. I made them clearly understand that Her Majesty's Government felt deeply interested in their welfare, and had sent instructions that they should be treated in all respects as Her Majesty's other subjects; and that the local magistrates would attend to their complaints, and guard them from wrong, provided they abandoned their own barbarous modes of retaliation, and appealed in all cases to the laws for relief and protection. I also forcibly impressed

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upon their minds that the same laws would not fail to punish offences committed by them against the persons or property of others.

I also explained to them that the magistrates had instructions to stake out, and reserve for their use and benefit, all their occupied village sites and cultivated fields and as much land in the vicinity of each as they could till, or was required for their support; and that they might freely exercise and enjoy the rights of fishing the lakes and rivers, and of hunting over all unoccupied Crown lands in the colony; and that on their becoming registered free miners they might dig and search for gold, and hold mining claims on the same terms precisely as other miners: in short, I strove to make them conscious that they were recognized members of the commonwealth, and that by good conduct they would acquire a certain status, and become respectable members of society. They were delighted with the idea, and expressed their gratitude in the warmest terms, assuring me of their boundless devotion and attachment to Her Majesty's person and crown, and their readiness to take up arms at any moment in defence of Her Majesty's dominion and rights.

36. Three exploratory parties were dispatched, during my stay, from Cayoosh: the first, under the charge of Sapper Duffie, had orders to examine a route by the Cayoosh River from Port Seaton to Lilloet Lake, reported by the natives to be more direct, and in many other respects more convenient than the present route by Anderson Lake; the second, under Sapper Breckenridge, who is directed to examine the character and capabilities of the country between Cayoosh and Bridge River; and the third, composed of Mr. Martin, an intelligent English miner, and two natives, was dispatched to the mountains east of Port Anderson to inspect certain quartz veins, said to be auriferous.

37. Lytton was the next stage in my progress. There is a good horse-way from Cayoosh, but travelling by the river being more expeditious, I chose that alternative, and made the run of 70 miles in five and a half hours. The stream is swift, and a number of dangerous rapids render it in that part impracticable in high water and unsafe at all seasons.

38. The mining bars were, with few exceptions, deserted, or occupied by Chinese and Indians, who appear to form the great body of miners on this part of the river.

39. Mr. H. M. Ball is Stipendiary Magistrate and Gold Commissioner for the Lytton district; and, with the exception of one regular constable, there is no other person on the establishment; whenever circumstances render a larger force indispensable, it is made up by means of casual assistants and special constables called out for the occasion.

40. I granted a sum of 100*l.*, at the petition of the inhabitants, in aid of a horse-way to facilitate the transport of goods to Alexandria and Quesnel River. Other small sums were also granted for bridges, and to improve the communications with Quayome. A party was also dispatched to examine the country between Van Winkle Bar on Fraser River and Lilloet Lake, with the view of opening a horse-way between those places.

41. Proposals were lately made by a private company to throw a bridge, at their own expense, over the Thompson at Lytton, to be repaid by a system of tolls; and the negotiation will probably be concluded in a short time, as I am desirous of promoting so useful a scheme.

42. The gardens about this town are highly productive, and furnish a profusion and variety of vegetables; but, considering there is no want of good soil and clear land, I was surprised to find that not a single farm had been opened in the district. The want of roads and the enormous cost of transport may in some measure account for that circumstance, but it also strongly marks the character of a population devoted to other pursuits, and who probably look to other countries for a permanent home.

43. Complaints were made here, as at Cayoosh, of the non-sale of town lands; and I again addressed the Commissioner of Lands and Works on the subject, directing an early sale on the spot, through the agency of the district magistrate.

44. The Indians mustered in great force during my stay at Lytton. My communications with them were to the same effect as to the native tribes who assembled at Cayoosh, and their gratitude, loyalty, and devotion were expressed in terms equally warm and earnest.

45. The further report of my journey to Shimilkomeen and Rock Creek I will take the liberty of communicating to your Grace hereafter, as this Despatch has been drawn out to a greater length than I had proposed.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

Address of the Grand Jury at Cayoosh to Governor Douglas.

The Grand Jury beg to welcome your Excellency to Cayoosh, and to offer you their congratulations on the daily increasing prosperity of the Colony of British Columbia, and on the steady advance of trade, mining operations, and settlement in and near Cayoosh.

The Grand Jury desire to call your Excellency's attention more particularly to the great number of Chinamen now residing in and flocking to this Colony; that from our experience of them we find that they are a steady source of profit to the trader and materially increase the revenue of the Colony, and in addition greatly benefit the country by the extreme development of its mineral resources; they are also a well-behaved and easily-governed class of population, and the Grand Jury desire that your Excellency will afford them every due protection to prevent their being driven away, either by attacks from Indians or otherwise.

The Grand Jury representing the general feeling of the inhabitants of this town request that the town and suburban lots be speedily offered for sale by public auction, as no security is felt in improving property until it is bonâ fide purchased.

The Indian population of the Upper Fraser have been making great complaints of the scarcity of salmon, which constitutes their winter food. They represent this scarcity to be owing to stake-nets being fixed at Langley, which bar the ascent of the fish, and the Grand Jury therefore trust that your Excellency will take measures to stop these proceedings, if really found to exist.

The Grand Jury would, in conclusion, draw your Excellency's attention to the inefficient state of the law as relates to the collection of small debts, and request that measures may be instituted to prevent, by a summary process, parties who have contracted debts from leaving the Colony with their property.

(Signed) Allan McDonald,
Foreman.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Separate.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, October 25, 1860.
(Received January 2, 1861.)
(Answered, No. 66, February 1, 1861, page 68.)

My Lord Duke,

Resuming the subject of my report on British Columbia, marked Separate, of the 9th of the present month, I proceed to inform your Grace that on leaving Lytton, accompanied by Mr. Good, Private Secretary, and four mounted attendants, my course was directed towards Shimilkomeen and Rock Creek, the latter being about 228 miles from Lytton.

2. It is not my intention, neither does it appear necessary, that I should occupy your Grace's time with a narrative of the incidents of the journey. I will, therefore, in continuing this report, dwell on subjects only which serve to elucidate the present state of the country, its natural capabilities as a Colony, and the effect of its institutions on the development of its resources.

3. With the exception of the miners assembled on Thompson River at Rock Creek and Shimilkomeen, the part of British Columbia through which my route lay, is still exclusively occupied by the native Indian tribes, a race of bold and active hunters, forming, when mustered in force on their hardy native horses, an imposing array. I fell in with detachments at different points of the route, where they had assembled to offer a rude but cordial welcome.

4. I received them with every mark of respect and kindness, entered freely into conversation with the chiefs, assuring them of the warm regard of Her Majesty's Government, and leading them into the discussion of their own affairs in order to discover if they entertained any real or fancied grievance which might lead to disaffection, or induce them to make reprisals on the white settlers.

5. There was one subject which especially pre-occupied their minds, as I discovered by the frequent allusions they made to it, namely, the abject condition to which the cognate native tribes of Oregon have been reduced by the American system of removing whole tribes from their native homes into distant reserves, where they are compelled to stay, and denied the enjoyment of that natural freedom and liberty of action without which existence becomes intolerable. They evidently looked forward with dread to their own future condition, fearing lest the same wretched fate awaited the natives of British Columbia.

I succeeded in disabusing their minds of those false impressions by fully explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government, and repeating in substance what I have in a former part of this report informed your Grace was said on the same subject to the assembled tribes at Cayoosh and Lytton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

6. Those communications had the effect of reassuring their minds and eliciting assurances of their fidelity and attachment.

Encl. No. 1.

7. An appalling Indian outrage committed in the neighbouring State of Oregon, as related with its attendant horrors in a slip enclosed herewith from the "Vancouver Chronicle," will show better than comment the impolicy of the American system, and how careful we should be in guarding against the contagion of evil example, by treating the natives with justice, and removing when necessary, every cause of distrust as to the ultimate views and policy of Her Majesty's Government with respect to them.

8. The country situated between Lytton and Rock Creek is highly attractive, and no other part of British Columbia, nor of the United States territory north of Columbia River, offers so many inducements in point of soil and climate to the enterprising emigrant.

Its distance from the coast, and difficulties of access have hitherto almost excluded it from intercourse; but as those impediments are removed by the formation of roads, now in rapid progress, from the navigable points of Fraser River, it will no doubt become a centre of population and the seat of flourishing settlements.

9. I will not attempt to describe its physical aspect; but to give a general idea in few words, I will observe that it forms an elevated table land of great extent, sometimes rising into hills, and is traversed by many noble valleys, and watered by numberless streams flowing into its great arteries the Thompson, Shimilkomeen, and Okanagon Rivers. There are many varieties of soils, much arable land, and a great deal that is fit only for pasture; but as a remark generally applicable, I may observe that the valleys contain a large extent of good open land; while the steeply swelling hills are mostly covered with trees formed into groups, or growing with park-like regularity, widely apart and free from brush or underwood; but the peculiar feature of the country is the profusion of grass that covers both woodland and meadow, affording rich pastures for domestic animals, a circumstance which gives to this district an extraordinary value, as every part of the surface, whether hill or valley, may be turned to account and made available either for tillage or stock farming.

10. The climate, like that of all other parts of the Colony, is perfectly healthy; and there is much less humidity at all seasons than in the districts bordering on Fraser River. Vegetation was nevertheless fresh and green to a degree that was hardly to be expected at that time of the year. The seasons exhibit no extremes of temperature, the summers being warm and the winters sharp but not severe.

The lakes, except the Okanagon, and all the rivers, freeze in winter; and there are occasional falls of snow, but it seldom lies in the valleys more than a few weeks at a time. The fact that horses and domestic cattle are left out all winter to shift for themselves, and generally thrive without any care on the range of the country, is probably, however, a better criterion of the temperature than any other circumstance that can be adduced. It is in short, a very pleasant and desirable part of the Colony, possesses a healthy climate and many other advantages, pastures being already formed where thousands of cattle may find food; and the industrious colonist will find it much better and easier to raise crops than in the woodland districts, where it takes much labour and expense to clear a small space.

11. After five days' travel in a fine open country we reached the main branch of the Shimilkomeen River, a few miles below the lately discovered gold diggings, where 80 or 100 miners were at work, all seemingly in high spirits, pleased with the country, and elated with their prospects and earnings. Many of them were engaged in putting up log huts, and making other preparations, as they intend to winter there if they succeed in having supplies of flour and other necessaries brought from Hope before the mountains become impassable from snow. As that was clearly impossible without greater facilities of communication, it was evident they would have no alternative but to desert their claims and leave the country, at a serious loss to themselves and to the Colony.

12. That circumstance brought the vital subject of roads again forcibly to mind. A road party working out from Hope, had, I knew, nearly got the length of the summit ridge, about 36 miles distant from our camp, and could means be found of cutting through to that point, and connecting Hope with Shimilkomeen by a practicable trail before the advent of winter, I felt assurred that an important object for the country would be gained, and I resolved to make the attempt. Some Indian hunters were soon found who undertook to conduct a party to the desired point, by a better and less circuitous line than the present almost impassable trail; and the subject was immediately brought before the miners, who, seeing the object of the measure, at once volunteered in force sufficient for the work, and early the following morning a party properly equipped

with tools, provisions, and means of transport, was dispatched with instructions to open a path which would connect with the horse-way from Hope.

13. Leaving Mr. Good and one of my attendants at this point to urge on the work, and to inquire into the condition of the miners, I pushed on without further delay with my three other attendants in light marching order, towards Rock Creek. On the way I fell in with Mr. Cox, the Revenue Officer of the southern frontier, who joined my party, and after three days travel we arrived at the town known as Rock Creek, situated at the junction of that stream and Colvile River.

14. The town contains 15 houses, and several more in progress, chiefly shops and buildings intended for the supply and entertainment of miners.

15. Nearly 500 miners are congregated about Rock Creek and another tributary of the Colvile, about 10 miles below that point.

16. The Rock Creek diggings were discovered last October by Mr. Adam Beam, a native of Canada, as he was travelling from Colvile to Shimilkomeen; he again visited the spot in December, but did not begin to work till the 7th of May: the following is a statement of his daily earnings with the cradle for the first few days afterwards:—

First day's work produced		20	dollars,
Second	„ „	43	„
Third	„ „	33	„
Fourth	„ „	27	„
Fifth	„ „	32	„
Sixth	„ „	17	„
Seventh	„ „	99	„

The subsequent record of his daily earnings could not be found, but on the 20th of June, that is, six weeks from the day of commencement, he had made 977 dollars in gold, valuing it at 16 dollars to the ounce.

17. Hugh McKay, another Canadian miner, said that on his claim, the bed-earth of the stream yielded nothing, but a drift into the bank produced 20 dollars a day. I moreover ascertained from the testimony of the miners generally, that none of those who had succeeded in opening gold claims, were making anything less than 10 dollars a day.

18. Rock Creek is supposed to indicate the course of the gold lead, and to be everywhere auriferous; it is also believed that all the benches near the river will pay well; and many of the miners propose running in tunnels without delay. There is much uncertainty however, as to the real extent and value of the lead, nor can it be ascertained until the country comes to be more extensively prospected.

19. I met the assembled population of the place the day after my arrival, and addressed them on various subjects. I did not attempt to conceal that the object of my visit to Rock Creek was to inquire into their conduct, and to suppress the disorders which were reported to be prevalent in that part of the country; and I assured them that I was agreeably surprised to find that those reports were unfounded. After that merited compliment, I proceeded to explain the views of Her Majesty's Government, the general mining regulations of the Colony, especially directing their attention to that section of the Act which provides for the establishment of mining boards, with powers to frame byelaws adapted to the circumstances of each district; or in other words, investing the miners themselves with full powers to amend their own laws. I further pointed out the nature and object of the Pre-emption Law, passed expressly for the encouragement of settlers; and demonstrated the fact that the whole policy of Her Majesty's Government was considerate and liberal in the extreme. I then announced the appointment of Mr. Cox as Justice of the Peace and Assistant Gold Commissioner for the district of Rock Creek; and that he was duly authorized to punish offences, to attend to the maintenance of civil order, to the registration of mining claims, and to receive all dues payable to Her Majesty's Government. I concluded by exhorting them, one and all, as they valued and looked to the laws of the land for protection, to aid and assist him on all occasions, not only as a duty incumbent on good subjects, but as being also their manifest interest; for, I continued, if the laws are not enforced there can be no security, and without security there can be no prosperity; therefore, I went on to say, as you hope for redress yourselves when individually suffering wrong, you must be prepared to rally round the magistrate charged with the execution of the laws.

The meeting ended pleasantly, and the measures announced appeared to give general satisfaction.

20. Mr. Cox then proceeded to the less pleasant task of levying the regular customs charge on all goods found at Rock Creek which had not been entered for importation; such goods being really contraband and legally forfeited, might have been seized for the

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benefit of the Crown, had it not been considered inexpedient in the circumstances to inflict the extreme penalty of the law.

21. I left soon afterwards on my return to Fraser River, and have since then added another officer to the revenue establishment at Rock Creek, and authorized the employment of any amount of force when necessary for restraining the illicit importation of goods into British Columbia; and the cost of such extra establishment is to be superadded as a Treasury fine to the import duties. It is, however, impossible, I conceive, altogether to prevent smuggling at places situated so immediately on the frontier as Rock Creek, which is within two miles of the boundary. The simple and only certain means of effecting the object is to under-sell the foreign merchant by supplying goods at the cheapest rate, and much may be done towards that object by improving the communications and lessening the cost of transport from Hope.

22. The total distance from that place to Rock Creek is about 160 miles. By improving the channel of the Shimilkomeen River and rendering it navigable in boats, we may substitute 60 miles of water for land carriage at a great reduction of cost. The improvement of the Shimilkomeen would not involve an outlay of more than 1,000*l.*, while it would reduce the land carriage to 100 miles, by substituting a cheap water conveyance for the remaining 60 miles. With that advantage the whole trade will flow towards Fraser River.

23. The following mining statistics were collected by Mr. Good at Shimilkomeen:—

Mr. Alison's claim produces 10 dollars a day for each man employed.

M'Dowell's claim, 12 dollars a day per man.

Merril and Eddy worked three days, and made from 10 dollars to 12 dollars daily per man.

M'Dougal took out 26 dollars in the cradle the first day; in prospecting his claim he found 1 dollar and upwards to the pan; anticipates earning 50 dollars per man; when sluicing operations commence in about a week's time they will all begin to work.

On examining the country, prospects were so good that they all immediately commenced preparations for sluicing, wing-damming, and other costly works for mining on a large scale.

24. The road party were far advanced with their task on my return to Shimilkomeen, and I took that road to the summit or punch-bowl, where I fell upon the new road from Hope, which is carried over an elevation of 4,000 feet without a single gradient exceeding 1 foot in 12, a fact very creditable to Serjeant M'Call and the detachment of Royal Engineers employed in marking out the line; it moreover suggests the possibility of converting it hereafter into a cart-way. It is even now a great boon to the country, yet it will lose much of its value unless it be kept open for traffic in winter, by sending out parties of men on snow-shoes to beat the roads after every fall of snow, a course which I strongly recommended to the merchants at Hope.

25. The persons who hold the Union and Emory Bar silver leads near Hope are making great exertions to open the works, with, I believe, every probability of a most profitable result.

26. Masses of nearly pure virgin copper have been found in the excavations made for mining purposes above Yale, and valuable outcrops of coal occur on the Shimilkomeen River, but the present value of those minerals is not sufficient to induce the investment of capital.

27. The new horse-way from Yale to Spuzzem is now open for traffic. Unlike the mountain trail which it supersedes, the new road is carried over the mountain side along the course of Fraser River at a moderate elevation, and will be open for travel both in summer and winter. In riding over the face of those frowning cliffs, which a twelvemonth ago seemed to defy all efforts at improvement, it was impossible to repress a feeling of thankfulness and intense gratification at the successful issue of our labours, and their probable influence on trade and the developement of the country. The arduous part of this undertaking—excavating the mountain near Yale—was executed entirely by a detachment of Royal Engineers, under Serjeant-major George Cann, and it has been completed in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the officers who directed the operation.

28. The most favourable accounts continue to arrive from the Quesnel River and Caribœuf diggings, confirming all the former reports of the vast auriferous wealth of those districts.

29. An opinion is gaining ground among persons who have closely inspected and studied the phenomena of the gold fields, that there exists a zone or belt of country 50 or 60 miles in breadth, which is the matrix or depository of the gold found in British Columbia. Its course has been partially traced from the neighbourhood of Fort George,

at the forks of Fraser River, for nearly 60 miles in a south-south-east direction; and the theory derives a measure of support from the fact that the rich diggings at Caribœuf, Quesnel River, and Rock Creek,—the latter unknown when the theory was started,—come within the limits which it prescribes. Mr. Nind, the Assistant Gold Commissioner for Quesnel River district, may probably be able to throw light upon the subject, and I await his report with much anxiety, especially as I have had no official communication from him since his appointment. I learn from other sources that the miners in that quarter are making large profits, and that good order and tranquillity reign throughout the district. The want of roads is, however, seriously felt, and has become a general subject of complaint. As soon as those more important communications now in progress are completed, we shall not fail to turn our attention to the remoter districts.

No. 1. Caribœuf diggings.
No. 2. Rock Creek diggings.
No. 3. Shimilkameen River.
No. 4. Lillooett River.
No. 5. Gold quartz.—Lillooett Lake.
No. 6. Gold, with quartz.—Queen Charlotte's Island.

30. Some specimens exhibiting the varieties of gold found in British Columbia are forwarded with this report.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

Massacre of an Immigrant Train by the Snake Indians—45 Persons Butchered.

Yreka, October 9, 1860.

The following is an "extra" from the Vancouver Chronicle:—

Vancouver, October 3,—9 P.M.

Forty-five Immigrants murdered.

H. Schreiber has just arrived at the Dalles with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians of an entire immigrant train, consisting of 46 persons, 19 of whom were men, the balance women and children. The party were first attacked about 50 miles this side of Salmon Falls, on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about one hour. The Indians then withdrew and allowed the train to proceed five miles, when they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night.

On the afternoon of the 10th the Indians had possession of the whole train, with the exception of six men, who, being mounted escaped. After travelling through the woods for nine days these six were again attacked, and five of the party killed. Schreiber alone escaping by hiding in the bushes. After travelling seven days, without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to the Dalles.

Of the 19 males in the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. Schreiber is the only one who escaped. He says that the six men who left on horseback did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train; and from the screams of the women and children he was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

To his Excellency Governor Douglas, C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency, Hope, October 3, 1860.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Hope beg to congratulate you on the approaching termination of the new trail to the Shimilkameen, an object in which you expressed lively interest at the commencement of the year, and on which you were pleased to express your views in a very satisfactory manner on the occasion of your visit to Hope during the summer.

We trust that the plans originated by your Excellency for the formation of the Shimilkameen and other routes of Colonial importance and advantage, may be fully realized by the traffic passing over such routes, and by the continued prosperity of the country as evinced by the late Customs returns.

Large as such quarterly revenue appears, it is not unknown to your Excellency that the amount has been considerably reduced by the absence of Customs duties on the frontier adjacent to the Shimilkameen country. Your personal observation has we doubt not confirmed the reports which are unanimously made of the large amount of supplies introduced from America, the eager eyes turned by all the inhabitants of Washington and Oregon to a gold field so near them, their determination to compete with British Columbia for the supply of her own territories, and the plans in contemplation for establishing a town or towns as near the line as possible.

The inhabitants of British Columbia are not wanting in enterprise and energy, but the different circumstances under which they compete with foreign traders (backed by the sympathy of their nation), both as to capital at command, the aggregate number of competitors, and the motives influencing each, are not we think to be overlooked. We beg to state to your Excellency, that, as a community, we hope not to be behindhand in taking advantage of the Shimilkameen trade, but also to convey our unanimous opinion that the interests of the Colony, as well as our own, demand such arrangements for the collection of revenue on goods entering British Columbia, otherwise than through its present port of entry, as will ensure protection to British trade, and the augmentation of its revenue by means and rates of import at present existing.

British Columbia.

We beg to tender your Excellency our thanks for your liberal aid to the Boston Bar trail. Without noticing many interested motives to decry the trail, we can assert that your compliance with our wishes in this respect has fully realized our expectations of benefit to Hope.

Your Excellency's first outlay was the means of our town obtaining a share of the traffic to the upper country, to which we considered ourselves entitled, and your more recent grant will greatly improve the road in placing it in a permanently efficient state, in a portion on which the nature of the ground had made locomotion very difficult.

But the chief argument which will weigh with your Excellency in taking a colonial view of the expenditure is the circumstance of packing having been much reduced through the access afforded to Lytton by this trail.

We have now availed ourselves of the occasion of your Excellency's visit to return you our thanks for your attention to the wants and welfare of the Colony in the matter of the trails above alluded to; we trust it will not be deemed out of place if we conclude our remarks with the hope that the original intention of your Excellency respecting the Shimilkameen trail may soon be carried out, in forming the present trail, or any route considered best, into a waggon road; we do not ask this as a local matter only.

We do not consider that scope will be given to that commercial energy and enterprise which your Excellency is so desirous of encouraging locally unless your intention should be carried out as soon as possible, and your Excellency has repeatedly, publicly and privately, expressed your opinion that the route to the new gold fields and agricultural district of the Shimilkameen is through Hope. A waggon road to this important country will not be looked upon otherwise than a colonial measure, and one which has already received the sanction of public opinion at large.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. D. Pringle, M.A.
W. H. Sutton, and 50 others.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 95.) Victoria, Vancouver's Island, November 9, 1860.
(Received January 2, 1861.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered, No. 66, February 1, 1861, page 68.)

* Page 22.

In my report on British Columbia of the 9th of October last, marked "Separate,"* I had the honour to inform your Grace of the dispatch of an exploratory party from Douglas, under the charge of Dr. Forbes of Her Majesty's ship "Topaze," to examine, especially with reference to its mineral character, the country bordering on Harrison Lake and River.

I have now the honour of forwarding the valuable and highly interesting report of that gentleman, who lately returned to this place with his party, in good health.

His researches, carried on under many difficulties inseparable from the country, were prosecuted with a very creditable degree of activity and vigour, and have been eminently successful in elucidating the true mineral value of the district, the whole of which he believes to be metalliferous, and the greater portion of it argentiferous.

He found and examined many argentiferous veins, and he observes that he has not the least doubt that there is abundance of silver in those formations, but it can only be reached by an outlay of capital and steady persevering mining operations.

He has also, from various indications, been led to believe that in many of the metalliferous veins described in his report, deep mining will develope gold.

Dr. Forbes recommends that encouragement should be given to companies for the purpose of working silver mines, and thinks they cannot be worked advantageously by individual enterprise or exertion, a suggestion which meets with my warmest approval.

I trust that Dr. Forbes's able report may have the effect of attracting public attention in England to the mineral wealth of British Columbia, and to the facilities it presents for the profitable investment of capital.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Sir, H.M.S. "Topaze," Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, Oct. 22, 1860.

By letter dated 8th October, I had the honour to apprise your Excellency of my return to Victoria on the 6th, with the exploring party under my command. It now becomes my duty to lay before your Excellency a general summary of my proceedings, with a detailed account of such explorations as time and circumstances enabled me to make.

SECTION Nº 2 HARRISON LILLOOET

SECTION Nº 1 HARRISON LAKE

HALL MAP

Sketch
to accompany
Dr Forbes' Geological Sections
on Harrison Lake & Lillooet River.
Drawn by J. [illegible]

Pavilion
Bridge R.
Bonaparte R.
Cayoosh
Port Seaton
Port Anderson
Lillooet R.
Pemberton
L. Lillooet
Lillooet
Lit. Lillooet L.
28 Mile House
Lytton
The Forks
Fraser R.
The Geological Sections extend from Lit. Lillooet L. to the lower end of Harrison Lake.
Harrison L.
Sparzum
Scale of English Miles
20 30 40 50

Trap Rock
Trachyte
Boulder or Northern Drift
Red Metamorphic Rock
Ferruginous Rock
Plutonic Rock of Granitic character
Metamorphic Clay Slate
Auriferous Gravel
Silex Veins

1. In compliance with your Excellency's instructions contained in letter dated 29th August, I took charge of the exploring party at New Westminster, and there received from the Treasury and the Commissariat such supplies of money and provisions as appeared necessary for carrying on the exploration of the district specified, viz., from the mouth of the Harrison River to the 28-mile house on the Lilloet trail.

2. Unable to procure a canoe at the mouth of the Harrison River, as directed by my instructions, I proceeded in the steamer "Colonel Moody" to Port Douglas, and at that place on the afternoon of the 30th, succeeded, after some difficulty, in procuring a canoe and Indians to take me down the Harrison Lake. Finding on starting that my canoe was too heavily laden, I engaged another and smaller canoe, and with a party consisting of three Spaniards, four Indians, self and servant, proceeded at 5 p.m. to make the best of my way to the mouth of the Harrison River.

At 8½ p.m., having come by computation about eight miles, I camped on a sandy spit, near a mountain stream, known as the Douglas River, on the eastern side of the lake, opposite to a remarkable double-peaked mountain, having on its northern and eastern aspect a glacier between the peaks.

Friday, 31st August.—At daylight, weather was much overcast and threatening. Nevertheless, I struck camp and got ready, being anxious to commence work at the place indicated in my instructions. A thunder-storm, however, passed to the southward, followed by heavy rain, and a fresh breeze from the S.W. causing a heavy swell on the lake and rendering it impossible to proceed. I therefore pitched my camp again, and proceeded to prospect the neighbouring ravine and to examine the geological formation around.

At the mouth of the stream, and extending on both sides along the shore of the lake, were water-worn boulders of granitic and quartzose rocks, gneiss with garnets, mica schist with ditto, pieces of good roofing slate, together with masses of a pure white quartz containing excellent indications of metal. The mountain, the top of which is somewhat rounded in its outline, having a flat surface to the westward, and a remarkable pinnacle or finger-like rock at its immediate base, is composed of trap, having resting upon it and tilted at a high angle, micaceous, talcose, and hornblendic schists, all highly charged with iron, the oxidation of which has produced disintegration of these rocks.

At a point about 500 yards from the mouth of the stream on its proper right bank, a mass of trachytic rock has been erupted, shattering the surrounding rocks, itself much shaken and shattered; great masses dislodged by weathering and other causes having slipped and rolled to the bottom of the ravine.

In this rock, of volcanic origin, was found a mass of quartz, of a beautiful white colour, containing good indications of silver and copper, which indications proved true, for on assaying a specimen, by the reducing process, a globule of each of these metals showed itself. This mass or vein of quartz dips northerly beneath the overlying trachytic rock. It is wedge-shaped, the thickness increasing with the depth. From it, in all directions, radiate veins of quartz, which, guarded on each side by a fissile rock of a French grey colour, permeate the mass of trachyte in all directions. Those only, however, which run north and south are metalliferous, the east and west veins or cross courses are barren.

Deeming it necessary to explore this formation thoroughly before proceeding farther, I determined to blast the rock in order to see if the indications improved with the depth; but finding one of the blasting tools in a very inefficient state, I was obliged to send it to Port Douglas for repair, and in the meantime proceeded to examine the veins, seriatim, as they radiated from the great central mass. Rising in a north-westerly direction is a quartz vein running through or along with the fissile rock above alluded to containing ores of silver; and to the right, having the same N.W. and S.E. direction, about 200 yards above the "mother vein," a quartz vein shows itself in the broken precipitous face of the containing trachytic rock.

It runs between two great bands of the fissile French grey-coloured rock, separated from it by masses of a partially decomposed pyrites, which besides, in a band of about three inches in thickness, accompanies the quartz vein throughout its course.

Besides these masses and bands of iron pyrites, masses of a dark green chlorite rock occur, and nodules containing the sulphuret of silver are clearly discernible both in the vein itself and in the rock through which it passes.

Following the ravine, and at the same time ascending, I found, at an elevation of about 600 or 700 feet, another quartz vein of the same character, dipping in the same direction, and belonging to the same system; and from the numerous angular fragments of quartz and quartzose rocks everywhere scattered about, I believe that there are numerous other veins, which I had not time to look for or explore.

I worked into the quartz matrix and its ramifying veins, and satisfied myself of the existence of silver at this spot, which, however, will require somewhat extensive mining operations to procure in paying quantities.

The geological character of this locality affords a good type of the general formation of the whole eastern side of the lake, and may here be briefly described as a region of primary, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks, crossed and recrossed by trappean dykes and veins and seams of metalliferous quartz and quartzose rock. The primary or igneous rocks, which form the central axis of the mountain range, have on their flanks transverse ridges and spurs of trappean rock, bedded and jointed, resting on which, and tilted at various angles, lie the metamorphic schistose rocks, which, again broken through, disturbed, and shattered by successive intrusions of volcanic rock, have in many instances undergone a second metamorphosis, and show an amorphous crystalline structure, accompanied by segregation of metal into the permeating veins.

Thursday, 6th September.—I began here to have trouble with my Indians; though well cared for in every way, they were becoming impatient, and I had to discharge one yesterday and another to-day.

Heavy rain during the night, but the morning promising well, I started with the three Spaniards and one old Indian to examine the landslips.

Found that the great mass of the debris in all the slips was composed of plutonic, trappean, and quartz rocks, all of them full of beautiful groups and strings of crystals of iron pyrites, both massive and in cubes, and all possessing good indications of the proximity of valuable mineral.

I ascended the landslips to the broken craggy summits, and found the walking most tiresome and laborious, the rocks at every step giving way and slipping from beneath my feet, the inclination of the mountain side being at a very high angle. The rock forming the broken crags at the summit is a dense, highly crystalline blue trap, bedded and jointed, ringing to the hammer, its weathered surface coated and coloured by the oxide of iron, which metal in the form of pyrites abounds in the neighbouring rocks and veins.

The central mass on which this great mass of trappean rock reposes is a plutonic or igneous rock of a granitic character, very dense, highly crystalline, crossed and permeated by bands and veins of quartz, one of which, about half way up the slip, passing in a direct line from one remarkably red rock to another some 500 yards off, on the same level, is metalliferous. It continues in a southerly direction along the face of the range, and if not continuous with, belongs to the same system as the argentiferous vein I described yesterday as running close past my camp, inside of Point Spencer.

Saturday, September 1st.—Heavy rain all day, impossible to do anything further than prospect the shores of the lake right and left. The rocks everywhere indicating that they belonged to a metalliferous region.

Sunday, September 2d.—Morning hazy, but quiet, light breeze from the eastward. The man I had sent to Douglas to get crowbar repaired not having returned, I took advantage of the steamer passing to go up and look after him. On the way passed him in a canoe going down, and I returned to camp in the steamer.

Monday, September 3d.—The weather being favourable, commenced work at daylight and made the geological examination of the locality as above detailed.

Tuesday, September 4th.—Prospected the ravine, and found that the same formation extends on the southern side for about a mile and a half along the lake, terminating where the red ferruginous rock meets a dense-bedded trap, with a white weathered surface, which rock continues without interruption, broken only by watercourses, until the great landslips are reached.

Wednesday, 5th September.—At daylight roused all hands, packed up, and started, examining the rocks in passing down the lake.

At 10.30 a.m. came to and examined landslips, opposite to a point on the western shore known as "Shay Point"—where "Shay," the native god of the weather, has an effigy cut out of the solid rock. The indications, as shown by the fragments of rocks, at the foot of the different landslips, were so good that I pushed on to the first available camping-place, pitched tents, had breakfast, and proceeded to examine further.

Found a metalliferous quartz vein close to the camp, and followed it in a north-west direction up a ravine. The time thus occupied prevented me from reaching the landslips, which were three or four miles off. In the evening I went out on the lake and sketched the general features of the landscape and the mountain range where the landslips occur.

Friday, 7th September.—Heavy rain all night; 6 a.m. cleared up. Roused all hands and went across lake in canoe to see the run of the range, and ravines under which I am camped.

The quartz vein described yesterday as running up a ravine in a N.W. direction close to my tent, ascends and crosses the face of the hill, at angle of 45°; after running a short distance along the shore it dips beneath the lake. It passes along with a fissile grey-coloured rock, which guards it on both sides, through the trap, and rests apparently on the igneous rocks of the great landslip mass, or Ganges Peaks.

From its indications I was induced to examine this vein fully, and blasted a portion of it near to the camp, and found silver ore in strings throughout the mass.

At 11 a.m., light breeze from west by north, left camp, prospecting along shore; metamorphic slates and schists, with quartz veins, one of which I examined just before coming to some small rocky islets, outliers of an erupted mass of trap, in which this part of the lake formation terminates. The vein was non-metalliferous, but possessed the best indications of there being metal in the neighbourhood.

On passing the rocky islets of trap, came to a slaty rock, with, in many places, a very perfect cleavage, and crossed in a N.W. and S.E. direction by a quartz vein, which at the point of contact has destroyed the slaty or fissile character of the rock, and altered it into a dense, semi-crystalline fawn-colored trap. The quartz vein runs in the same direction as the other metalliferous veins, but I could find no trace of metal in the cursory examination I was able to afford it; yet I believe on a fuller exploration it would lead to silver ore; all the necessary geological conditions being present, the same band of decomposed pyrites accompanying the vein as in those others found to be argentiferous.

Onwards, towards the point known as 20-mile Point, the trap begins to show itself in cliffs, and outliers in the form of islands of a moderate height. The slaty rock rests on this trap, and the formation terminates at a low spur, near the mouth of the Klatchka River.

Saturday morning, 8th September.—Up before daylight. A planet, either Venus or Jupiter, shining like a moon. Sunrise magnificent, sun's rays tinging lower surfaces of the scattered cumuli a rosy red, and lighting up the snowy walls of Mount Baker (plainly visible in the distance), till it shone like one great ruby; wind light from N.W., everything promising fine weather; struck tents, got under weigh, and sounding the shoals and bars off the mouth of the Klatchka (or Courtenay River, as I named it, being uncertain of its native name), entered that stream, having 4 feet outside and inside of the bar. The mouth of the river is about 100 yards wide, 4 feet deep, with low banks of sand and gravel, thickly and somewhat heavily timbered. This river had been prospected, and gold found on its banks by Messrs. Humphreys and Hare, of Port Douglas, and I was in this case much indebted to the former for much information and advice, besides great assistance which he kindly afforded me in my dealings with the Indians, in the hiring of canoes, &c. &c. At 9 30 a.m., after ascending with difficulty two rapids, came to, and pitched camp about 2 miles from the mouth of stream. The pools between the rapids had from 3 to 4 feet of water, abounding in salmon and trout of various species. Hired two small canoes and ascended the river, prospecting as I went, but evening closed in upon me before I could reach the falls, which I was anxious, if possible, to examine that day, but it being dangerous, impossible in fact, to shoot the rapids after dark, I was obliged to return to camp.

The pebbles on the beach at the mouth of this river are chiefly of igneous rock, with numerous specimens of beautiful clay-stone porphyry. The trap rock I passed yesterday, here forms the right bank, ascending in precipitous bluffs, tolerably thickly timbered. The left bank is formed by a series of terraces of different elevations, made up of the rounded boulders and gravel of the great northern drift, which here, as in all the valleys of this region, may be seen to perfection, rolled and water-worn boulders of every igneous and crystalline rock that would bear attrition are to be found, while the sedimentary and softer rocks, ground and pounded, form the land, the clay, and the gravel of the formation. The river issuing from a narrow gorge, about six miles from its entrance into the lake, sweeps through this boulder drift, which fills up and covers the whole valley, formed by the divarication of two spurs or ranges of trap, which here running east and west meet the shores of the lake at right angles. The whole forms a fine sweep of level land, well timbered, and having a good surface of alluvial and vegetable soil; but lying as it does on this great gravel bed, were the timber to be removed, I fear that the summer heats would convert the soil into a very fine dust, which the autumn winds and winter rains and floods would eventually sweep away, leaving nothing but naked terraces of boulder stones and gravel. During my prospecting to-day, I found a rock, in situ, possessing good indications of silver, but could not trace the vein, it being overlaid by the drift.

From where my camp is pitched, about two miles from the mouth of the river, up to within a mile of the falls, I carefully prospected for gold, and in a ferruginous gravel on the river bank, found first minute specks, in technical language, "the colour," and as I ascended, coarse grains of gold, sufficient to pay from 2 to 5 dollars per man per diem, if worked by a rocker or by sluices.

Sunday, 9th September.—Gave the men a day of rest; being fine, were enabled to dry our clothes, &c. &c., which were thoroughly saturated with moisture. In the afternoon assayed specimens of argentiferous quartz and other rock, from the veins at the landslips and neighbourhood, and found silver in all but one, the vein running near the rocky islets on the lake approaching 20-mile Point.

Monday, 10th September.—Up at daylight, packed one tent and provisions for two days. Left camp at 7 a.m. to explore river up to, and if possible, past the falls, in order to ascertain the geological formation, and if possible, trace the origin of the gold, which, from its rough crisp-looking surface, evidently has been transported no great distance. With two small canoes and three Indians, pushed up the stream, tracking up the rapids, and reached the falls at 9 a.m., where I camped. Coming up I had passed a considerable deposit of gravel and ferruginous sand, extending on both sides of the river, and from this I believed the gold had come; I left it however to be examined on my return. Just as my tent was pitched, heavy rain set in; it cleared up somewhat in about an hour, and I was enabled to examine the falls and the neighbouring rocks. Found the country beyond the falls so much broken up, so difficult to pass over, that in such weather it would have taken more time than I could afford to explore it thoroughly; I was therefore obliged reluctantly to give it up, having ascertained that the walls of the gorge or ravine, through which the river flows, are composed of massive plutonic and trappean rocks, the latter having a slaty fracture. These masses rise in perpendicular cliffs, cut up by numerous deep cracks or ravines, covered by almost impervious clumps of trees and shrubs, the ground encumbered with fallen timber, rendering travelling very difficult, almost impossible.

The rock over which the water rushes at the falls, which are not more than 6 or 8 feet at this time of the year, is an igneous rock, of a granitic character, crossed by numerous bands of quartz, and having the general appearance and character of the rock described as underlying the trap at the landslips on the lake. Although the quartz veins which here cross the igneous and trappean rocks, show no indications of metal, yet many transported blocks in the bed of the river do so, and indicate the existence of metalliferous veins higher up the valley, which ought to be fully explored.

No trace of gold could be detected in the sand or alluvium at the falls. Heavy rain had again set in, I therefore struck my tent and returned to examine the gravel and red sand deposit passed in the morning.

At 2 p.m., examined and found this deposit to consist of boulders (water-worn), sand, and gravel, with *angular* boulders. The boulders are of igneous rocks of various kinds, granitic, porphyritic (felspar), and hornblende rocks; the sand of two kinds, a fine white quartzose sand, and a coarser ferruginous sand or gravel, the whole mass running in a N.W. and S.E. direction, cut across by the river. On the right bank of the river, this gravel rests on a trap rock, which has a slaty fracture, and extends inland about 500 yards, forming terraces along the river bank for about half a mile.

On the left, it rises into a conical shaped hill, some 200 to 300 feet in height, and runs on as above stated in a S.E. direction. The upper portion has about 3 in. in thickness of rolled and rounded boulders of igneous and trappean rock, then 3 to 5 feet of fine gravel, next, several feet of a fine quartzose sand; and below, to a depth which I could not distinctly ascertain, is the ferruginous gravel, containing *angular* fragments of quartzose rocks, masses of metaliferous-looking quartz, and numerous blocks of a dense black ironstone, the product of intense volcanic action. I tried the sand and gravel from every part of this deposit, but could not find a trace of gold; from the surface to the river side, from 6 to 8 feet, to which depth I dug beneath the surface, all fruitless, not a speck to be seen, which surprised me much, as immediately below, on the river banks, in this same ferruginous sand, I could wash out rough gold, in small quantities certainly, with a common prospecting pan.

Much of this gravel is becoming consolidated into a conglomerate or pudding-stone, by the oxidation of the volcanic ironstone alluded to above, which, with granitic, quartzose, and other hypogenic rocks, forms the lithological character of the mass.

That gold exists in this locality is a fact, and that its origin is to be referred to this gravel deposit I fully believe. At the same time, I cannot explain why, on prospecting, it did not yield gold, unless that my examination was too cursory and superficial. This ferruginous auriferous gravel, on the left bank, rests on the boulders and gravel of the great northern drift, with which, however, it has no geological connexion, further than that of accidental relation. It extends, I believe, across the whole valley beneath the vegetable and alluvial soil, which affords holding ground, and gives nourishment to the trees and shrubs covering the plain; and under this soil will gold be found, I feel sure; what is washed on the river side must only be regarded as indications.

As to this origin of this auriferous gravel, it appears to me that an extensive range of quartz rock has undergone degradation, consequent on disruption by volcanic forces, and oxidation of its auriferous pyrites, which has coloured its component particles red, and set free its contained gold. Heavy rain continuing and night closing in, I came down the river, shooting the rapids, and arrived at camp at sunset.

On my way down met four miners going up to prospect the gold reported to exist. I gave them all the information on the matter that I could.

Tuesday, 11th September.—Morning fine, but all our gear soaked with yesterday's rain. Struck tents and loaded canoe, found her too deep from the weight of the wet tents, &c., &c.; emptied and left pork cask behind; endeavoured to procure another canoe, but did not succeed, all away employed on the salmon fishery, which the Indians are carrying on vigorously.

Started at 8 a.m. and proceeded down the lake, prospecting and examining the various formations as I went. A few miles beyond the valley of the Klatchka came to schistose rocks resting on trap, with metalliferous quartzose veins passing through.

Pushed on to a camping place at the mouth of a small river or mountain torrent, which enters the lake opposite to the north or Long Island.

Camped, and that afternoon prospected the river bed; found it containing numerous water-worn boulders of hypogenic and metamorphic rocks, masses of quartz with chlorite schist, having good indications of silver; other rocks having the same of copper. About two miles up found traces of gold in the black sand of river bank. It had been raining heavily all the afternoon, and darkness now setting in, I returned to camp.

Wednesday, 12th September.—At daylight, weather having cleared up, and the day promising well, roused all hands, and started to examine the metalliferous quartz veins found yesterday.

The formation is of the same character as prevails generally, so far as I have yet seen, and on further examination I found the metamorphic schistose rock resting on and tilted by intruded masses of trap, which is here regularly bedded and jointed. Trap dykes, containing veins and masses of quartz run right and left, and at points where these masses of trap intrude, and where the quartzose veins enter and permeate the schists, they become metalliferous. An argentiferous vein, 16 to 18 feet wide runs along the side of the lake and rises on the hill at an angle of 45° or thereabout, passing beneath the mountain in its strike.

The silver, in the form of sulphuret, is contained in a crystalline blueish-grey rock, having masses and veins of quartz permeating it, and running along its centre a band of unctuous-feeling blue-black rock, an excellent indication of good silver ore.

The character of the vein alters as it passes through the different strata of the containing rock, becoming in places highly crystalline and very hard.

I was obliged to blast in two places to ascertain the character of the vein, and was glad to find all the indications improve with the depth.

On the beach a prismatic trap which makes excellent sharpening stones, and good specimens of roofing slate, were picked up. Having examined the coast line, and finding it coming on to blow, made the best of my way to camp, found a heavy surf on the beach, and got capsized close to tent.

Thursday, 13th September.—5.30 a.m., all off, morning overcast, slight drizzle, weather looks threatening, light breeze from S.E. right up the lake, nasty jabble of a sea on. 7.30 a.m.—Passing metamorphic and trappean rocks, overtopped by a rounded red-coloured mountain, which from the form of its ravines and general aspect looks promising.

The wind now freshened so much, and the water became so rough, that it was dangerous to proceed, and I therefore pitched camp on a sandy spit near a rocky ravine, opposite south end of Long Island at 8.30 a.m. After breakfast prospected ravine, through which a mountain stream flows, found igneous and metamorphic with trappean rocks abounding. Some of them with good indications, in mining language, excellent shoad stones. Examined ravine by this same process of shoading, and found on the right bank numerous angular fragments of rock assuming a prismatic structure, coated with the red oxide of iron, and containing vestiges of silver ore. The specimens appeared to belong to a metamorphic rock, semi-crystallized by intruded volcanic agencies, in the form of erupted trap and intruded quartzose masses.

Heavy rain and a gale of wind prevented an extended examination of the locality at this time.

Friday, September 14th.—Very anxious to get on, but cannot; heavy rain during the night; morning overcast, drizzly and squally. Can neither get on, nor go back. Half my time gone, and I have still the Lilloet district before me.

Unable to prospect, I proceeded to examine the specimens of yesterday, and found the rock full of metallic sulphurets, chiefly of silver and antimony. At 4 p.m. the rain ceased, and I was enabled to follow up and discover the metalliferous rock, to which the specimens found yesterday and examined to-day belong. The lode is 22 feet wide, close to the water in the ravine, and passes north-westerly right in along a broken ravine, covered by a mass of angular fragments of the same rock, and a quantity of red earth which marks its course along the face of the mountain. I was obliged to blast twice to ascertain its true character, and found it to be a very hard crystalline mass of a bluish-black and black-grey colour, enclosing masses of quartz and groups and strings of metalliferous ores.

The formation both north and south of this vein is trappean, a dense crystalline rock, bedded and jointed, rising into mountain peaks.

Saturday, 15th September.—The weather having been for some days so very bad, and looking altogether broken, being unable to procure more than one canoe, which was in consequence much too heavily laden, I was completely cramped in my movements, for, unless when perfectly calm, it was dangerous to attempt navigating the lake. Fearing that if I delayed waiting for fine weather to complete the exploration of the Harrison I might possibly altogether lose the Lilloet country, I resolved to make the best of my way to Port Douglas, and if I should have time and a favourable opportunity complete the Harrison Lake and River on my return.

Accordingly at 4 a.m., finding the weather moderate, and promising well, I roused all hands, and after a cup of coffee got under weigh, crossed the lake to Long Island, skirting it and proceeding by the western shore to Port Douglas.

The northern or Long Island I found to be composed chiefly of trap, with occasional patches of metamorphic rock, but no indications of metal were observable from the lake. On the western shore, at a point opposite to north end of Long Island, a fine tract of level land commences, and runs north for about 8 miles, having an average width of ¾ mile, a stream flowing through it, and abundance of fine timber upon it. Like all the other flats and terraces in this district, the substratum is boulder drift and gravel, the alluvium and vegetable mould of no great thickness, but should the silver leads on the other side be worked this flat will be of the greatest use to the miners.

Where this terrace terminates and the bold precipitous bluffs again abut upon the lake, the formation of the mountain ranges at the back can be well seen.

Rising from the water are rounded masses of a dense black trap rock, sparsely covered by stunted pine trees, alternating with beautiful little coves, fringed by shingle beaches in which the vegetation is more varied and growth more perfect.

At and near the point known as Whiskey Point the formation changes, and metamorphic argillaceous schistose rocks resting on the trap begin to show themselves, and this, alternating with an erupted trachytic rock, continues all the way to "Shay Point," where an image of that deity who presides over the Indian meteorological department stands out, cut from the solid rock. From this point to Port Douglas, the whole western shore appears to be a mass of dead trap, no indications of mineral to be seen. Nearly swamped crossing the lake, though only a light breeze from the S.E. Arrived at Port Douglas at 6 p.m.

Sunday, 16th September.—Rested at Port Douglas. Men employed drying clothes, bedding, &c.

Monday, 17th September.—Making preparations for prospecting Lilloet district. All our blasting tools required repair, had to be fresh steeled. Twelve days' provisions to be packed, arrangements made for conveyances; Indians to be paid for work and hire of canoes, &c., &c.

Tuesday, 18th September.—Made an agreement to have my baggage packed as far as 20-mile house, at the rate of 2 cents per lb. Suffering from sprain and rheumatic affection of right knee, I was obliged to hire a riding mule. At 2 p.m., having seen everything off, left Douglas for the Lilloet, and camped that night at the 10-mile house.

Wednesday, 19th September.—Prospecting as I went, pushed on and camped at 20-mile house, anxious to get on to commence work from 28-mile house downwards.

Thursday, 20th September.—Obliged to rest this day, suffering from rheumatism.

Friday, 21st September.—Tried to ride, but found myself unable, started on foot, pushed on, and reached Creek Camp, 27½-mile from Douglas, where I pitched my tents close to the Royal Engineers' camp.

Saturday, 22nd September.—Employed prospecting round camp, found good indications both on river side and up the mountain.

Sunday, 23rd September.—A day of rest.

Monday, 24th September.—Left camp at 8 a.m. to examine and explore the indications on the river side. At a point 28 miles from Douglas, struck down upon the river, and close to a native lodge found a vein of argentiferous rock, running N. by W. along the river bank and rising at an angle of about 30° to the termination of the bluff at 29½-mile house. On the level beneath, a vein with excellent indications runs along by and passes the 29½-mile house, to terminate at the summit of a round-topped mountain, about 6 or 8 miles to the northward, and which has on its side a remarkable cleft and ravine full of debris.

Time did not permit me to follow up the veins of this formation to this point, but from reliable information I received, and from the geological formation of the country there, I believe they terminate and are possibly more fully developed, and to that point further exploration should be directed. Although limited by my instructions to the 28, or more correctly speaking, to the 29½-mile house, as the limit of my exploration, I yet considered that a radius from that point was permissible, and being anxious to see the formation of country through which the above-mentioned metalliferous veins ran, I hired Indians, and setting the men to work to clear away the rocks and blast the vein on the river side, I proceeded in a boat, kindly lent to me, to prospect the shores of the Little Lilloet Lake. The whole formation presents the very best indications of being rich in mineral wealth, and requires a prolonged exploration. I was very anxious to examine a remarkable mountain known as the "Split Crag," but when at its foot, to my mortification, it became enveloped in clouds, and I had no time to wait till it should clear up and I could make the ascent. It owes its remarkable form, whence its name, to the passage of a metalliferous dyke or vein through its summit, to the degradation of which, by the oxidation of the metals, is due the cleft or "Split Crag."

Four p.m.—Returned to the vein where the men have been at work, found that they had exposed the argentiferous vein, and prepared to blast; but the drills proved defective, and require repair.

This argentiferous rock is of a pale blue colour, with masses and strings of quartz running through it. Sulphuret of silver, argentiferous pyrites, and some specks of gold were to be seen along with iron pyrites in cubes and masses. The vein runs through trap, which, where in contact with the vein, is of a trachytic character. Great volcanic disturbances have here taken place, numerous faults existing in the trappean range which runs in parallel ridges north and south, slips and slides having taken place in the planes of bedding; and this bluff, in which this metalliferous rock is found, appears to be the result of a great slip from the boundary range of the valley on its eastern side.

Tuesday, 25th September.—Through the kindness of Lieut. Palmer of the Royal Engineers, I was enabled to get the drills and other tools put into good working order, and sent the men off at an early hour to complete the blasting operations. I myself proceeded along the trail, to examine the formation at a point where a great body of trap had been recently removed by blasting by the Royal Engineers. At a precipitous bluff, about 27 miles from Douglas, round which the trail runs, and which was not more than 2 feet wide a few days before, I found an open road 6 feet wide, and the angular promontory removed. A mass of trap, dense, highly crystalline, of a dark blue colour, bedded and jointed, had been cut through, and in the operation an argentiferous vein permeating the rock on which metamorphic clay slate

rested, had been opened up. The argentiferous mass, or lode, is divisible into three distinct portions, the whole 20 feet in width, rising at a high angle, and running in a direction N. by W. The rock is of a pale blue colour, dense and highly crystalline, with masses and strings of quartz, argentiferous pyrites, and other excellent indications pervading it. The trap of this formation was the most highly crystalline rock of the kind that I had yet seen, when broken, assuming a pentagonal prismatic form, each fragment having a pyramidal shape. I had on a previous occasion obtained specimens of an argentiferous rock from the hill above, and was now enabled to identify them with this lode, which rising, crosses the side of the mountain in the direction named, to terminate, I believe, in the round-topped mountain described as being on the eastern side of the smaller Lilloet Lake, a member in fact of the same argentiferous formation.

Having obtained specimens, though but outcrops, of this and of the 28-mile vein, which on blasting, fully bore out its indications, I submitted them to a hurried process of assay, and obtained a fair proportion of silver from all.

Wednesday, 26th September.—At an early hour sent on, by pack mules, all the baggage, with orders to camp at 20-mile house and wait my arrival, and retaining one hand, with pick-axe, &c. &c., one mule, and an Indian boy, I followed slowly, prospecting as I went.

Shortly after leaving camp, where I had received the greatest assistance and experienced much kindness from Lieut. Palmer, R.E., and all his party, I came upon a metalliferous vein crossing the road, rising from the river, at 26¼ miles from Douglas. It passes through the same formation as the one last described, and which I named Royal Engineers' Mine, they having in that instance, as in the present, been the means of opening it up.

Four p.m.—Passed the junction of the Amaqua River with the Lilloet; the valley through which the former flows is said to possess the very best indications of mineral wealth and rich metalliferous deposits. Rocks containing gold, silver, platina, and copper being found in abundance at its mouth, and in its bed. These I have not myself seen, but I believe my information to be reliable, although it must always be carefully borne in mind, that in this district of the Lilloet, where the transported rocks and boulders of the great northern drift are so widely spread, mistakes are very apt to occur, metalliferous, along with other rocks, being often carried many hundred miles. From its geological formation and mineralogical relations, I am inclined, however, to believe that up the valley these metalliferous rocks will be found in situ, and the whole should be carefully explored.

The whole geological formation of this day's march to the Hot Springs, where I camped at 6 p.m., is shown by the accompanying section to be trap of various characters, in reference to its crystallization and bedding; in some cases both these characteristics very perfect, in others less so. Metamorphic rock resting on the trap, altered and disturbed by its intrusion, permeating quartzose veins, in some cases metalliferous, in others not so, run through the whole formation. Near to the Hot Springs, an erupted granitic rock, having a highly crystalline trap on both flanks, occurs, which extending eastward, has relation to the granitic rock developed in the argentiferous formation of Fort Hope, if indeed it be not the same.

Trap rises in lofty precipices on the western side of the river, and continues on the east, resting on a rocky range of white-coloured stone, which on examination proved to be a siliceous rock, containing a few indications of copper.

Passing the granitic mass above alluded to, the trail runs over the northern drift, which continues to and beyond the hot springs at the 20-mile house.

The hot springs which give their name to the locality, bubble out from three openings in the rock, under a mass of concrete or conglomerate rock, and an angular block of trap which has slipped from the rock above.

The water has a temperature of about 120° Fah., and at 62° Fah. a specific gravity of 1002·5, being thus simply distilled water. Existing below and permeating fissures in the crust of the earth in the form of watery vapour or steam, it loses its caloric as it approaches the surface, and becoming condensed, issues in the form of hot distilled water.

Around the spot where the water flows from the rock, the surface of the pebbles in the stream is coated with a mass of reddish-brown confervæ, which, as the water flows and cools, becomes of a beautiful bright green colour. Where the stream crosses the road, it has cooled down to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, and forms a favourite drinking-place for all animals on the trail. Horses and mules, when free and having the opportunity, have been known to come back a couple of miles to drink of the limpid refreshing water.

Thursday, 27th September.—The weather has been and continues very fine. Endeavoured to-day to get a canoe, in which to cross the river, as excellent indications exist on the western side, which I was very anxious to examine. No canoe to be had, all down at Port Douglas. While prospecting, one did come up, and the Indians would have taken me across, but they would not wait till next day to bring me back, and I could not risk detention. From information received to-day, I am led to believe that active volcanic forces exist up the valley of the Zoalchleen River. An Indian states that at the second lake, half a day's journey from the mouth of river, a fire issues from the earth, which burns night and day; this with the hot springs in the same neighbourhood, indicates volcanic action, existing at present in a semi-quiescent state. The Indian also stated that the rocks in the neighbourhood abounded in a yellow metal, and as from this locality the auriferous quartz was brought, which, by your Excellency's order, Mr. Humphreys went to explore, the probability is, that valuable metalliferous deposits do exist, especially since the best indications exist at the mouth of the Zoalchleen River, which flows from and is fed by the two lakes at the head of the valley. This with the other valleys of the district should be fully explored at an early date.

Friday, 28th September.—After an early breakfast, struck camp and sent on tents and baggage to 10-mile house. Followed, prospecting as I went, with Mr. Lopez, Indian, and mule. At 11 a.m., having passed the junctions of the Zoalchleen River with the Lilloet, came to a metalliferous vein rising through the great bank of gravel from the bed of the river, and about 160 yards farther on, another and more promising vein rising in the same way, and running north by west across the level formed by boulder drift towards a remarkable cleft in the mountain range, which bounds the valley on its eastern

side. The formation on the western side of the river indicates that these veins pass along a ravine which dips to the river bed, under which they pass, to rise again as above described. The latter and most promising vein above mentioned, is a quartzose mass, six feet in thickness, bedded in and running along with a siliceous rock, having masses and fragments of talcose schist in the immediate vicinity. The quartz contained strings of sulphuret of silver, and is I believe the outcrop of a valuable mine. I very much regret that time did not permit me to follow it to the mountain range and explore it fully.

Passing over the flats and gravel beds on both sides of the 16-mile house, at 2 p.m. arrived at the red earth hill near the 14-mile house, and proceeded to examine the locality. Found the prevailing rock to be bedded trap, traversed by injected veins or dykes of trap containing masses of quartz, and having good indications of metal. The cause of the red earth is the presence of a great quantity of oxide of iron, which wells out from a chalybeate spring in a constant flow, at a slight dip in the hill, on the old mule trail about 500 yards above the present road. At the top of the hill there is a cutting through a mass of rounded pebbles of trappean rocks, concreted into a dense mass of solid rock by the injection of carbonate of lime. The region is one in close proximity to extinct volcanic agencies, and to these are no doubt due the presence of the ferruginous and calcareous matters which abound. Dipping the crown of the hill, a mass of dense highly crystalline trap, regularly bedded and jointed, full of iron pyrites and of argentiferous pyrites, occurs, rising in precipitous bluffs, and having resting upon it and tilted at a high angle a metamorphic clay slate, highly charged with oxide of iron.

At the foot of the hill, where the rock has been blasted and cut away to form the trail, an argentiferous vein rises at a high angle in a N.W. direction, of the same general character as the others already described, as are two other veins which about 500 yards farther on show themselves on the sides of the cliff. Circumstances prevented me from fully determining the character of these veins, but I am certain of their indications, and feel sure of their value on mining.

At 5 p.m. camped at the 10-mile house.

Saturday, September 29th.—8 a.m., struck camp and sent on baggage to Port Douglas. Passed over a level and undulating road, the only rock visible being a trap on the side of St. Helen's Lake. Ascending Sebastopol Hill, at Jerry's well, came to a metamorphic clay slate resting on trap; and at Spring Hill camp, about seven miles from Douglas, found a vein of good promise, running N.W., having a beautiful quartz vein running at right angles to it; its intrusion has converted the clay slate into a semi-crystalline, fissile blue rock, crossing about two miles of level, and at the 5-mile tree ascending a gentle rise to a bluff cut away by blasting, an argentiferous vein crosses the dense-bedded trap of which the bluff is composed. Its direction and character agrees with all the others already described.

From this point, the bluff above the 5-mile tree, a good view of the remarkable flat-topped mountain known as Mount Richards may be obtained; it is an extinct volcano, the basaltiform trap which now forms the summit is the consolidated lava of the old volcanic fires, the scoriaceous walls having crumbled down to form the now sloping sides of the mountain. This, I have no doubt, was the centre of the volcanic agencies developed in this quarter.

At 2 p.m. arrived at the 4-mile house, and was there shown by the discoverer, Mr. Hancock, a specimen of quartz, containing such indications as induced me to examine the locality whence it had been brought. Found the vein of quartz running northerly through a mass of trap, much shattered and disjointed; followed it in a southerly direction; traced it to where metamorphic rock joined the trap, but found no indications of metal, although I feel convinced that on a more extended survey it will yet be found in this formation.

Anxious to get into Port Douglas to take advantage of a fine day or two, should they offer, to enable me to complete the Harrison Lake and River, I pushed on; and passing trappean and metamorphic rocks at Gibraltar Hill, which continued on to the trappean mass above Port Douglas, at the foot having a great bed of the northern drift, I arrived at that place at 6 p.m. and camped on plain above the town.

Sunday, 30th September.—6 p.m., heavy rain set in last night, and continues; no steamer arrived, and no certainty when she may arrive. If the weather clears shall endeavour to hire canoes and go on to New Westminster.

Monday, 1st October.—Heavy rain all morning; cleared off about 2 p.m. No sign of steamer; endeavoured to hire canoes and Indians to take me down the Harrison and on to New Westminster, but could get neither the one nor the other, every Indian able to travel having gone up the Lilloet to a "blanket feast." At length, through the kind assistance of Mr. Humphreys, I obtained the promise of a canoe on the following day; and Mr. Oliver Hare most kindly placed his boat at my disposal, and offered to accompany me himself to afford me aid, an offer which I most gladly accepted. I was thus enabled to start at 6 p.m., the canoe to follow me in the morning. About 10 p.m., when off 12-mile Point, the steamer "Caledonia" hove in sight. I boarded her, and arranged that she should pick me up on her return next day, and sent orders to stop canoe. Rounding Shay Point, I camped under a red craggy hill opposite the landslips, which I was anxious to examine, as it showed good indications, but which I had not time to test on my way up.

In the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd October, proceeded to examine the formation, and found trap alternating with metamorphic rock, altered in places to a semi-crystalline structure by the intrusion of the trap; and at a place known as Smugglers' Caves, about 100 yards from the beach, discovered two metalliferous veins, each 8 feet thick, separated by about the same thickness of the above-mentioned altered rock, running N. and S., full of iron pyrites, argentiferous pyrites, and other indications of silver. The veins run from a point known as Whisky Point in a northerly direction to Shay Point, a locality already described. I blasted the rock, and found the indications improve. At 5 p.m. went on board steamer, and arrived at New Westminster at noon of the 3rd October.

On the 6th of October I arrived at Victoria, and by letter dated the 8th of that month, had the honour to report to your Excellency the return of the exploring party under my charge.

A period of 40 days was thus occupied in this exploration. I did all I could to accomplish it in the prescribed time, "of about 30 days," but broken weather and unforeseen difficulties, having reference to the hiring of canoes, &c., &c., prevented me.

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In the foregoing report the particular features of the Lilloet and Harrison Lake districts have been briefly described, and a section of the country from the 29½-mile house on the Lilloet, to near the termination of the Harrison Lake, has been prepared and accompanies this.

The section is on a scale of three inches to the mile, horizontal; the vertical section is merely approximate, or hypothetical, and the whole is intended merely as an illustration of the description given in the report. I may mention, however, that the distances in miles given on the Lilloet trail are correct, those on the Harrison Lake merely approximate.

The elevation of all these ranges is due to the action of volcanic forces, causing, in the first place, in this N.W. and S.E. line, a slow and gradual upheaval of the primary and igneous rocks composing the crust of the earth. Then, as these forces increased at intervals in intensity, upheavals and disturbances of the mountain masses occurred, both generally and locally, until the geographical features of the country assumed their present aspect, viz., great mountain chains running N.W. and S.E., having, at right angles to their axis of elevation, trappean rocks running E. and W. in transverse spurs and ridges. Resting on these spurs, tilted by them at various angles, are detached and broken masses of metamorphic rock of various kinds, such as clay slate, micaceous, hornblendic, talcose, and chlorite schists, all permeated by dykes and veins of erupted rock, which in many instances have changed the metamorphic rocks, at the points of contact, into amorphous semi-crystalline masses.

I fully believe that the whole district is metalliferous; and I am happy in having been able to prove that the greater portion of it is argentiferous.

With regard to the argentiferous veins which I have been fortunate enough to discover, I would beg your Excellency to bear in mind that limited as I was to time, it was impossible for me to work into the rock so as to determine their true and relative values; having found, examined, traced, and proved their argentiferous nature, I was obliged to leave each in succession, its value undetermined, to explore the formation and the district further. That there is abundance of silver in these formations I have not the least doubt, but it can only be reached by an outlay of capital and steady persevering mining operations. From various indications, I am led to believe that in many of the metalliferous veins described, deep mining will develop gold.

The gold in the Klatchka River on the Harrison Lake will enable any steady hard-working man, who will work it with a rocker and be content with moderate gains, to live well all the year through, and save money, as also would workings on the bars of the Lilloet at the 20-mile house; but in neither locality need any man, in mining language, expect to make "a pile."

To work these argentiferous veins, I would beg respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that encouragement should be given to a company or companies formed for the purpose of working mines.

I do not think that they can be advantageously worked by individual enterprize or exertion.

I do not think that the existing laws having reference to leases and claims on gold diggings are applicable to the working of silver mines in the district which I have explored, and would most respectfully urge that some special rules and regulations be framed and put in force at an early date.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to inform your Excellency of the great kindness and assistance I everywhere met with during my exploration, more especially from Colonel Moody, the officers and men of the Royal Engineers; from Mr. J. B. Gaggin, J.P. of Port Douglas; Messrs. Humphrey and Hare, of ditto; and from Captain Frein of the steamer "Caledonia," who finding that I was about to return in a canoe, gave a free passage to New Westminster to all the party.

Entreating your Excellency's indulgence for the imperfections of the above report,

I have, &c.

To his Excellency
James Douglas, Esq., C.B., &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FORBES, M.D.,
Surgeon, Royal Navy.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 100.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 28, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received January 31, 1861.)

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace that nothing of much importance, beyond the usual course of events, has transpired in British Columbia since the date of my last report.

2. The miners of Alexandria and Quesnel River, dreading the severity of the inland winter, have for some weeks past been arriving in great numbers from those districts, and settling themselves for the winter in the towns on the Lower Fraser, being attracted thither by the genial climate and cheaper rate of living. Their labours have, I understand, not been unrewarded, many of them having been eminently successful, while, contrary to the general experience of mining countries, few or none have been entirely disappointed. So much indeed is this the case that, as I am informed, they almost without exception propose returning to Alexandria as soon as the snow disappears in spring, and surface claims become accessible to the miner. The population of those remote districts will probably for this winter be confined to persons who have invested their means in the construction of sluices, and especially such miners as are employed in tunnelling, whose operations are little effected by the external temperature, and may be carried on during the severest weather.

3. I have lately received a communication, dated Alexandria, 17th of October, from Mr. Philip H. Nind, Magistrate and Gold Commissioner for Alexandria, from which it appears that he had, from various causes, encountered much detention on his route to Alexandria. His arrival in the district was hailed with a general feeling of satisfaction, and his services were immediately called into requisition by the complaints of the inhabitants against a few notorious evil-doers who had taken refuge there, and become the terror of the place. The most vigorous measures were at once set on foot to bring them to justice, and one of the number was soon afterwards apprehended and committed for trial; but the others could nowhere be found, and are supposed to have fled over the frontier into Oregon. Mr. Nind had temporarily established his head-quarters at William's Lake, on account of its central position, from whence diverge, as from a common focus, all the routes leading to the upper and lower country.

4. The extract from Mr. Nind's valuable report, which I here subjoin, contains some interesting statistical facts in addition to his own views of the auriferous and physical character of parts of the Alexandria district which he has lately visited.

"The rate of wages to hired labourers is five and six dollars a day, and of provisions and other necessaries about the same as at Alexandria, in some instances a little lower from the greater amount of competition.

"I have the honour to enclose a list of the prices of various articles at Alexandria.

"Ferguson's or Rich Bar when first discovered proved highly auriferous, as much as 60 dollars a day to the hand having been made; but after the pay-streak near the river became exhausted, the flat in the rear had to be pierced, and the gravel wheeled over plank roads for some hundreds of yards to be rocked out at the river; the profits, consequently, of the day's labour considerably decreased, so that when I was there the average receipts were from seven to ten dollars a day to the hand. As soon, however, as water can be brought on for sluicing there is no doubt but that high wages will be made. Unlike the bars on the Lower Fraser, the ground is here unobstructed by heavy timber or roots, and the miner finds that not only does the pay-streak yield gold, but also the sand overlying it in sufficient quantities to pay for the washing. It is the general opinion that there will be employment on this bar for more than a hundred men, and that it will not be exhausted in less than two or three years. The introduction of water is an operation requiring considerable capital and engineering skill. The ditch is cut from a lake situated between four and five miles to the north-east, and has to be brought on by means of a long tunnel; the expense of completing it is calculated at 12,000 dollars.

"Three miles below Ferguson's Bar is British Bar, where a company of six Cornishmen are bringing in a ditch about five miles in length for their own use. The bar is but of small size. I did not notice any miners between here and Alexandria, though there were signs of work done in the spring. The Fraser between Alexandria and Quesnel River is a swift but not turbulent river, averaging from 200 to 300 yards across; it has a few small ripples, but none of the dangerous whirlpools so common in its lower course; the navigation does not appear difficult; Ferguson's Bar being supplied with necessaries by boats from Alexandria, which make the trip of 60 miles in about two days and a half.

"Between Alexandria and Fort George I hear but of two impediments to steamboat navigation which it would be difficult to surmount, viz., two passes or cañons where the river narrows and rushes violently through precipitous rocks. The physical features on the Upper Fraser, that attract the attention of the miner, are three:—

"1st. Its benches, bars, and flats.

"2nd. Its earth-slides, and high banks displaying several strata of wash gravel.

"3rd. The water in its vicinity that can be made available for mining.

"The first are very extensive, and some have been worked with rockers; but rockers are really only an advanced kind of prospecting apparatus, and stand in the same relation to sluicing and the hydraulic pipe as the Chilian arastra does to the California quartz mill; in both cases the deposit of gold must be very large to yield remuneration to the employers of so limited and primitive a method of obtaining it.

"Respecting the second feature, the earth-slides and high banks yield the "colour" to prospectors, and in many cases, two or three cents to the pan; were the hydraulic pipe brought to bear upon them, ground that is now unemployed would be highly remunerative.

"Respecting water, this great essential to extensive mining operations can be procured without much difficulty, though not without labour and expense; for if streams are less frequently met with descending from these wooded hills than flow from the snow-topped mountains of the Lower Fraser, yet the great number of lakes situated within accessible

distances of either bank, would afford a supply entirely independent of rain-fall or melting snow. At present the country is struggling against the high rate of provisions and necessaries; the class of men that arrive in the spring have but enough money to purchase a few weeks provisions, they cannot afford to work for the future, but must make money immediately or return, so that a thorough testing or development of the auriferous resources of this particular section of country, till very considerable reduction takes place in the price of things, is not to be looked for. I have conversed with many men who have been prospecting from Alexandria to the furthest point hitherto reached, and I find even amongst the unsuccessful no disbelief in the richness of the mines, but a general impression to return next year and try their luck again. Amongst the geological phenomena of this portion of Fraser River there is much to attract attention, more particularly a dark brown substance which the people call coal; on Ferguson's Bar and the adjacent banks many detached pieces lie scattered about, and I was informed by a person on that bar that he had used it for blacksmithing purposes and found it to answer. Some eight or nine miles above Alexandria, where the river, from a north and south course, makes an almost rectangular bend to the east, a high bank displays a complete stratum of this singular formation. I collected some specimens of it, and found on examination that its specific gravity was much lighter than that of coal, that it did not soil the fingers, and that the grain of the wood was distinctly visible. I apprehended it to be lignite in a transition state, but whether it could be utilized for commercial purposes I am unable to judge. The banks of the river here are of considerable altitude, and are composed of a kind of indurated clay, called by the miners "soap-stone;" they have been worn by the action of the water into cylindrical forms and assume the appearance of buttresses and columns. The trail between Alexandria and Ferguson's Bar passes through some exceedingly rich open land consisting of heavy black loam with a subsoil of clay, apparently well adapted to the growth of wheat. The land that Mr. Davidson has pre-empted has produced excellent crops, a small patch of less than half an acre has returned 20 bushels of wheat, and the turnips and cabbages would be considered fine in any country. Mr. Davidson owns several head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, waggon, and other agricultural implements. Finding his experiments so succeessful, he is preparing to farm next year more extensively, and is anxious to purchase land in addition to his pre-emption claim; several white men and Indians are at present in his employ. A substantial and commodious log house has been built, and farm buildings are in process of erection. The price of vegetables on the ground has ranged from 20 cents a lb. to 12½, onions excepted, which have never been sold for less than 50 cents a lb. Several of the hills that enclose the valley of William's Lake are covered with pasture of the finest description, and in the valley and on the slopes are hundreds of acres of prairie that would repay the labor of the agriculturist. The timber on these hills principally consists of Douglas pine, larch, fir, and balsam; the larger trees make useful lumber, free from knots. Since I have resided in this district, the weather, during the early part of September was unsettled, but from the middle of the month till the present time it has been exceedingly fine; latterly the frosts have been sharp at night, but the thermometer in my tent ranges between 60° and 70° during the middle of the day. I have been enabled from the central position of this spot to transact a good deal of business with miners and traders returning from the upper country. The Indians around here seem well disposed; some work well and readily, and are very intelligent, and would be, I think, susceptible of the influences of civilization; others, on the contrary, are extremely indolent, and neglect providing against the wants of to-morrow if supplied with food for to-day. As there has been a dearth of salmon this summer, I very much fear they will suffer severely this winter; the greater number talk of wintering on the Thomson River and at Cayoosh."

5. I have received intelligence from Hope and Yale up to the 29th of November. The Gold Commissioners report that the weather had been so far most favourable for mining operations, and that nearly all the miners in those districts had built comfortable houses, where they intend to remain for the winter. Some miners from the Caribœuf country had lately arrived at Hope with very fine specimens of lump gold worth from 1*l.* to 8*l.* a piece; their object being to remain at Hope until the winter is over, when they propose returning to their distant mining claims.

6. The miners at Shimilkomeen were making fair wages, varying from 30*s.* to 60*s.* a day to the man; and there was a sufficient stock of food in that part of the country to last till spring.

7. In consequence of the number of new steamboats which have been lately built here and commenced running on Fraser River, the charge for frieghts from this place to

Hope has fallen to 20*s.* a ton, being a reduction of 300 per cent. on the former rates of transport. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The reports from British Columbia contain nothing further deserving of special notice.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Enclosure in No. 16. Encl. in No. 16.

List of Prices at Alexandria, 18th September 1860.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Flour	per lb.	0	1	2	Steel shovels	each	1	4	0
Beans	„	0	1	3	Picks	„	1	0	0
Bacon	„	0	3	1	Sluice Forks	„	1	8	0
Sugar	„	0	3	1½	Axes (Collins)	„	1	4	0
Rice	„	0	1	3	Nails	per lb.	0	2	0
Tea	„	0	6	0	Quicksilver	„	0	12	0
Coffee	„	0	3	1½	Overshirts	each	0	10	0
Lard	„	0	3	1½	Undershirts	„	0	9	0
Candles	„	0	5	0	Canvass trousers	„	0	10	0
Soap	„	0	2	0	Kentucky tweed do.	„	0	12	0
Salt	„	0	2	0	Corduroy (common)	„	1	0	0
Pepper (ground)	„	0	4	0	Boots	per pair	1 12 0 to 2	8	0
Yeast Powder	per tin	0	4	0	Shoes (common)	per pair	0	14	0
Butter	per lb.	0	6	0	Drilling	per yard	0	1	3
Rope	„	0	3	1¼	Duck	„	0	3	4
Tobacco	„	0	8	0	Oregon blankets	pair	2	0	0
Potatoes	„	0	1	0	No syrup or dried apples in the market.				

No. 17. No. 17.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 7.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, January 26, 1861.

(Received March 25, 1861.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered, No. 74, April 13, 1861, page 68.)

I have much pleasure in transmitting herewith a synopsis of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of British Columbia for the year ending on the 31st day of December 1860, which I have caused to be compiled in the Audit Office from the public accounts, for the purpose of laying approximately before your Grace at the earliest moment such information as may be desirable, in anticipation of the formal estimates which are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by the next mail. Encl. No. 1.

Although the December returns and some of the back accounts of the distant out-stations have not been received, and are merely estimated in this account, yet it exhibits very closely the actual revenue and expenditure, and may, for all practical purposes, be assumed as a true statement of the financial position of the Colony.

The principal item of revenue in that account will be found under the head of Customs, classified as follows, viz., duties on imports, 29,702*l.*; harbour and tonnage dues, head money, the roads tolls at Yale and Douglas for the month of November, and other minor receipts, collectively 5,817*l.*; making in all the sum of 35,519*l.*

The increase of revenue from duties on imports is about 70 per cent., as compared with the revenue derived from the same source in 1859; and it may be fairly assumed, considering the increase of population and the progressive state of the Colony, that the Customs returns of 1861 will be in excess of those of 1860.

The amount of land sales for the year 1860 is 10,962*l.*, which is less by 7,915*l.* than the sales of 1859; a difference explained by the large sums received for building lots at New Westminster and other towns where and was required for commercial purposes and sold at high prices. A larger quantity of country land has been sold in 1860, but from the comparatively low price did not yield a proportionate revenue.

There is no prospect of a material increase in land sales for 1861, except through the effect of emigration from Canada and Great Britain, as there is a very small farming

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

population in the Colony, the working classes being chiefly miners, accustomed to excitement, fond of adventure, and entertaining generally a thorough contempt for the quiet pursuits of life.

The minor items of revenue in the synopsis will probably not vary much in 1861 from the sums in the present return, and cannot in any case be expected greatly to affect the amount of the general revenue.

On the other side of the account is the sum of 16,736*l.* expended for "establishments." The most rigid economy having been exercised in this department, the amount is not susceptible of reduction, but might with advantage to the public service be increased by some very necessary additions to the emoluments of the principal executive officers of the Colony, their present salaries being not only inadequate to the relative importance and responsibility of the offices they hold, but literally insufficient to maintain them in a respectable position; a subject which I will take the liberty of bringing before your Grace in a separate Despatch.

The outlay on works and buildings amounts to the sum of 3,513*l.*, and in the formation of roads and bridges there has been expended the sum of 18,935*l.*; a profitable investment for the Colony, as is apparent from its increasing revenue, which will no doubt keep pace with the improvement of its internal communications and the facilities afforded to trade and commerce. A detail of those works is given in Statement No. 2, and the outlay on each is approximately shown. The other items of disbursement, being separately of small amount, need no comment. The entire expenditure, amounting to 44,124*l.*, has been defrayed out of the current revenue, and there remains a balance of 8,886*l.* in the treasury, which will be sufficient to meet the outstanding liabilities of the Colony for the unfinished contracts of the roads in progress.

Encl. No. 2.

The works we propose to execute this year are as follows:—

A cart-road from Pemberton to Cayoosh, length about	36 miles.
Ditto from Hope to Shimilkomeen	74 „
Improvement of navigation of Shimilkomeen River	60 „
Horse-road from Boston Bar to Lytton	30 „
Ditto from Lytton to Alexandria	150 „
Ditto from Cayoosh to junction with Lytton Road	30 „

In progress.

Road from New Westminster to Langley	15 „
Ditto from New Westminster to Burrard's Inlet	9 „
Ditto to boundary line at Semiahmoo Bay	14 „
Ditto from Spuzzem to Boston Bar (nearly finished)	20 „

For the execution of these highly necessary works, we may, I believe, safely estimate that the sum of 25,000*l.* can be provided out of the revenue of the Colony, without at all impairing its capacity to defray the whole civil expenses of the Government. Much more than that sum is, however, required to complete such extensive public works; and I therefore addressed your Grace on the subject of a loan of 50,000*l.* in my Despatch, No. 84, of the 28th of August last.

If that project can be carried out, we shall enter the field with larger means, and the Colony will sooner experience the impulse thereby given to trade and industry; if, on the contrary, the loan is not procurable, the extent of those undertakings will be regulated by the means actually at my disposal.

I see no probability, short of an almost absolute abandonment of all the essential public works upon which we are engaged, of our being able this year to maintain out of the Colonial Revenue the detachment of Royal Engineers stationed here; and I rely with confidence upon the mother country again affording her assistance in our difficulties, by providing for them, as heretofore, out of Imperial funds, so that I may be free to apply the whole surplus revenue of the Colony, after paying all its own Governmental expenses, to the opening of roads and other public works indispensable to its development.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

Encl. 1 in No. 17.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of BRITISH COLUMBIA for the year ending 31st December 1860.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs.									
Duties - -	29,702	8	6						
Harbour dues -	610	7	7						
Head money - -	1,054	0	0						
Tonnage dues -	3,669	5	3						
Inland Navigation licences - -	98	10	0						
Warehouse fees -	12	8	0						
Seizures - -	112	17	0						
Tolls at Yale and Douglas for Nov.	259	14	6						
				35,519	10	10			
Land sales - - - -				10,962	15	1			
Licences, spirit and trading -				2,284	12	10			
Free Miners' certificates -				1,594	6	0			
Mining receipts, general -				805	12	0			
Ferries and tolls - -				376	19	0			
Rent - - -				379	4	4			
Fines, fees, and forfeitures -				572	8	6			
Postage - - -				89	3	9			
Miscellaneous - -				274	8	5			
Assay fees - - -				140	8	0			
Interest - - -				11	12	10			
Refund - - -				0	8	6			
							53,011	10	1
							£53,011	10	1

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Establishments.									
Salaries, fixed -	5,138	18	9						
Salaries, provisional and temporary -	9,699	14	2						
Office contingencies	982	16	3						
Allowances - -	915	8	4						
				16,736	17	6			
Works and buildings - -				3,513	19	6			
Roads, streets, and bridges -				18,935	0	9			
Transport - - - -				1,413	19	0			
Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments - - -				199	16	0			
Revenue services, ditto - -				176	2	8			
Police and gaols, ditto - -				710	13	0			
General expenditure, ditto - -				360	17	6			
Surveys and explorations, ditto -				1,296	5	2			
Charitable allowances - - -				200	0	0			
Conveyance of mails - - -				57	15	0			
Miscellaneous - - - -				340	4	2			
Rent - - - - - -				48	0	0			
Refund - - - - -				135	0	0			
							44,124	10	3
Balance - - - - - - - -							8,886	19	10
							£53,011	10	1

The above account, although only approximate in consequence of the whole of the returns not having yet been received, is still not far from the actual receipts and expenditure, the principal items being compiled from the actual accounts.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Acting as Auditor.

Audit Office, 15th January 1861.

Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

Encl. 2 in No. 17.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE during 1860.

On Roads, Streets, and Bridges.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harrison Lillooet Road - -	5,237	18	9			
Yale and Spuzzem Road - -	4,426	13	7			
Chapmans Bar and Boston Bar Trail	3,446	10	10			
Hope and Shimilkameen Road -	4,304	3	0			
Langley and Sumas Trail - -	210	0	0			
Bridges at New Westminster, &c. -	376	4	2			
Clearing Streets, &c., New Westminster - - - -	692	6	8			
Sundry small works at Out-stations	241	3	9			
				18,935	0	9

On Works and Buildings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harrison River Navigation Improvement - - - -	689	19	2			
Assay Office and Officers' Quarters, New Westminster - - -	1,072	7	8			
Gaol at New Westminster - -	584	14	0			
Painting, &c Treasury, ditto -	222	2	0			
Court House, New Westminster -	232	10	0			
Replacing Bouys, Fraser River -	236	4	2			
Sundry works at Out-stations -	476	2	6			
				3,513	19	6

(Signed) WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Acting as Auditor.

Audit Office, 15th January 1861.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(Separate.)

New Westminster, February 28, 1861.
(Received May 13, 1861.)

MY LORD DUKE,

SINCE I last had the honour of reporting on the state of affairs in this Colony, I have received various communications from the district Gold Commissioners, the substance of which I will now lay before your Grace.

A report from the Gold Commissioner at Hope, dated 31st January, represents that district as being in a perfectly tranquil state; that about 300 miners were then employed in that vicinity, a large proportion of whom were Chinese; and that it was probable there would be a considerable emigration of that class towards Rock Creek and Shimilkomeen in the course of the spring. The river communication from New Westminster had been closed by ice for 11 days, but was then open, and the steamer "Hope"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Encl. No. 1.

had arrived on the preceding day with some freight, which was carried at the reasonable charge of 20*s.* a ton. Food was abundant in the district and prices moderate, as will be observed from the enclosed statement.

The miners at Shimilkomeen had not been able to do much work on their mining claims in consequence of the coldness of the weather, and the river being covered with drift ice. Bench diggings had however been discovered by several mining companies, which were expected to yield from 20*s.* to 30*s.* a day to each man employed in washing. Many new houses were being erected, and deals and other material prepared for the

Encl. No. 2.

operations of the coming season. Bread stuffs and other articles of food were not abundant, and the price of those articles much higher than at Hope. Great exertions were being made to forward supplies by the mountain road opened last summer, which is practicable even in winter notwithstanding the depth of snow. It is not therefore apprehended that the miners in that district will suffer from want of food.

Mr. Commissioner Sanders reports that the Yale district continues in a satisfactory state. Mining is carried on to an equal extent, but he is of opinion with less remunerative results than last year. The mining claims are with few exceptions in the hands of the Chinese, there being about 2,000 of this people within the district. As a rule they have been successful and many have returned to their homes the possessors of from 2,000 to 4,000 dollars. There are but few white miners, and the major part of the small number still in this district intend to leave for Rock Creek or the Caribœuf country in spring. The total number of miners wintering in the district is about 3,000. There are

Encl. No. 3.

about 2,000 Chinese in Yale and its environs alone. The cold weather had put a stop to all mining operations. The enclosed extract from Mr. Sanders' report contains some interesting information respecting the state of trade, and the public works in progress, especially the road leading from Yale to Lytton.

Encl. No. 4.

* * * * * * *

The enclosed extract from Mr. Cox's report of the 16th January to the Colonial Secretary will convey in his own words the latest information from the mines on Rock Creek.

The last report from Mr. Elwyn, the Gold Commissioner of Cayoosh district, is dated on the 16th of February. The melancholy fate of Mr. Price, a respectable tradesman, who was barbarously murdered in his own house at Cayoosh, on the evening of the 1st of February, has excited an intense sensation. The authors and object of the crime are unknown, it is supposed however to have been committed by Indians, and three of those people have been taken into custody on suspicion, and duly committed for trial at the next assizes. The weather was already warm and pleasant at Cayoosh, and the exodus had commenced of miners and mule trains with supplies for the upper country; their departure being probably hastened by the arrival of several miners from Alexandria with reports of some wonderfully rich discoveries on Bear River, a stream which discharges into the south branch of Fraser River above Fort George. These men assured the Gold Commissioner that 25*s.* worth of gold had been washed out of a single bucket of the auriferous earth; and though he freely admits that there may be some exaggeration in these statements, yet he seems to entertain no doubt of their general accuracy, nor of the fact that very valuable discoveries have actually been made during the present winter in that quarter. Mr. Elwyn also states that the bridge over Fraser River, which was in course of erection by a private company near Cayoosh, was accidentally destroyed when more than half the work was finished, and the enterprise is therefore abandoned for the present, a circumstance which I much regret, not only on account of the travelling public who will be put to much inconvenience through the want of a bridge at that point; but also of the spirited adventurers, who have sustained a heavy pecuniary loss, and whose enterprise merits a better fate.

There is no further intelligence of much importance from the mining districts.

The reduction from 10*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre in the upset price of country land, will no doubt give an impulse to the settlement of the country, but the change has been so recently made that we are not yet able to judge of its practical effects; we are however at present engaged in opening roads through the forests, into the more fertile districts around New Westminster, in order to render them accessible and to remove every serious impediment to their early settlement, which by that means will be greatly promoted.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

PRICE of PROVISIONS at HOPE, January 31, 1861.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour	per barrel	1	8	0	to	1	12	0
Bacon	per lb.	0	0	10	„	0	0	11½
Beans	„	0	0	2½	„	0	0	4
Sugar	„	0	0	5	„	0	1	0½
Coffee	„	0	1	0	„	0	1	2
Tea	„	0	2	0	„	0	4	0
Butter	„	0	1	2½	„	0	2	7
Lard	„	0	0	10	„	0	1	3
Rice	„	0	0	4	„	0	0	4½
Candles	„	0	1	8	„	0	2	1

(Signed) P. O'REILLY, J.P.

Hope, January 31, 1861.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

PRICE of PROVISIONS, SHIMILKOMEEN DISTRICT, January 1861.

		s.	d.
Flour	per lb.	1	4½
Bacon	„	1	10
Lard	„	2	0
Sugar	„	1	3
Tea	„	5	0
Coffee	„	2	0

Enclosure 3 in No. 18.

Mr. SANDERS to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Extract.)

Yale, December 27, 1860.

Trade is dull, the staples principally in demand are flour, bacon, and sugar. The ruling prices are as follows:—

		Wholesale.				Retail.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rice	per lb.	0	0	5	-	0	0	6
Flour	per 100 lb.	0	18	0	-	1	0	0
Bacon	per lb.	0	0	10	-	0	0	11½
Butter	„	0	2	6	-	0	3	0
Beans	„	0	0	3½	-	0	0	4½
Sugar	„	0	0	9	-	0	0	10
Tea	„	0	3	0	-	0	4	0
Coffee	„	0	1	8	-	0	2	0
Potatoes	„	0	0	1½	-		—	
Fresh meat	„	0	1	0	-		—	

	£	s.	d.
In 1859—Flour was per 100 lbs.	1	8	0
Butter per lb. -	0	5	0
Beans „ -	0	0	6

The rates of freight in consequence of excessive competition are remarkably low at present, being only 3*l.* a ton from Victoria to Yale; in the spring of this year as much as 10*l.* was charged.

The miner and labouring man can live comfortably on 3*s.* a day.

The charge made at the restaurants for board and lodging is 2*l.* a week.

The rates of wages is 10*l.* a month and keep.

The population of the town of Yale, according to a recent census, is 105 whites, 260 Chinese, and 200 natives, living in 110 dwelling houses.

The roads of the district have borne the severe test of the recent very heavy rains remarkably well; I went over the Yale and Spuzzem portion subsequent to the rains; with the exception of being furrowed here and there by small mountain streams seeking an outlet, it had not suffered in the least.

Messrs. M'Roberts and Power have completed the second section of their contract. The "Colonel's Retreat" has ceased to be an obstacle in the way. A mile of rough boulders beyond the "Retreat" has been reduced to the evenness of a billiard table. The bridge over the ravine before reaching Nicaragua Bluff is completed, so also that portion of the road known as the "Zig-zag."

On the Boston Bar end too, three miles of road are finished, and the timbers for the bridge over the river Anderson have been hauled from a considerable distance on to the ground; finally a party of eight men are constantly employed on the bluff, a bench of 80 yards in length being already accomplished.

The ferry at Spuzzem has been leased to Mr. Yoke at a rental of 305*l.* per annum. The rates of toll have been reduced from 6*s.* to 2*s.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For the better collection of the "roads tolls" a toll house and gate have been erected at a cost of 70*l.* I estimate the probable yield of the road toll during the ensuing year at 5,300*l.*

	£
5,000 mules, 300 lbs. each, or 1,500 tons	3,000
400 tons carried by boats	800
750 tons carried by Indians	1,500
	5,300

According to lists kept by me during the past season, 2,723 mules packed from this town, viz., in June 271, in July 603, in August 779, in September 742, in October 328.

The revenue of the district has experienced a slight reduction as compared with the revenue collected in 1859.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mining licences	267	0	0
Mining receipts (general)	201	6	2
Tolls and ferries	238	17	5
Sales of lands	272	0	0
Fines and fees	96	14	0
Spirit licences	320	0	0
Tracking licences	141	0	0
	1,536	17	7

The expenditure of 1860 amounts to 1,366*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. H. SANDERS,
Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Encl. 4 in No. 18.

Enclosure 4 in No. 18.

Mr. Cox to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Extract.)

Rock Creek, January 16, 1861.

I BEG leave to enclose for the information of his Excellency the Governor a rude sketch of the respective British and American towns, Boundary Creek.

Mining was carried on here as late as the 28th December by sluicing and rocking; 28*s.* per day to the hand being the average pay.

The weather still continues extremely mild; a continued frost, but not severe, and undisturbed by either storm or rain.

A ditch that will cost time and money is being constructed by Messrs. Curry and Co., it will take its course along the S.W. side of the creek, and terminate immediately opposite the town; its length one mile and a half; it is for the purpose of washing those benches which have been tunnelled about 20 feet into the gravel and 30 feet above the level of the creek, with fair results, viz., four colours to the pan.

A bridge is also being erected over Colville River facing the town, which will be a great improvement; although I cannot at present see where the receipts are to come from, the river being fordable during fully nine months of the year.

I purpose accompanying some miners to the gold fields reported to exist near the "Mission" on the Okanagan Lake, or rather on one of its tributary streams, as soon as I can procure a horse; and shall report to his Excellency what is to be seen there.

Active preparations for building are going on, and I, together, I may say, with all others, anxiously wait for his Excellency's instructions respecting the survey of the town, which I think should be proceeded with as soon as possible in order to meet the expected excitement.

The town now contains 23 good houses, some of which have been erected at a large outlay.

I shall feel obliged by being provided with the necessary authority for disposing of agricultural land to aliens, as at present I have nothing to guide me in the matter. I require also to know the conditions on which a saw mill privilege is to be granted.

Farms have been taken and houses built a few miles south of the line, which I dare say will be used as storehouses for spirits, &c., &c. until a favourable opportunity may present itself for smuggling such goods in here, so will require to be well watched. The creek affords every facility along both its banks for such manœuvres unfortunately.

Labour now averages 12*s.* per day without board.

PRICE of PROVISIONS.—January 1861.

		£	*s.*	*d.*			£	*s.*	*d.*
Flour	per lb.	0	0	10	Beans	per lb.	0	1	3
Bacon	„	0	2	0	Rice	„	0	1	8
Lard	„	0	2	0	Candles (scarce)	„	0	6	0
Sugar	„	0	1	8	Dried apples	„	0	1	8
Tea	„	0	5	0	Molasses	per gallon	1	0	0
Coffee	„	0	2	0					

(Signed) WILLIAM COX, J.P.

Rock Creek, January 16, 1861.

No. 19.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 33.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, May 2, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received June 17, 1861.)

In my Despatch marked Separate,* of the 28th of February last, allusion was made in Mr. Cox's letter of the 16th of January, forming enclosure No. 4, to some reported Gold Fields at Lake Okanagan, and the intention of the Gold Commissioner to accompany a body of miners to inspect that part of the country. The miners proceeded on their proposed excursion, and returned to Rock Creek in the beginning of March, when they communicated the very satisfactory intelligence that they had found grain and scale gold of fine quality, in remunerative quantities, in all the streams flowing into the western shore of Lake Okanagan, which is over 70 miles in length. This important discovery had not been made public at Rock Creek, for the reasons stated in Mr. Cox's interesting report on the subject, which I herewith transmit, unabridged, for your Grace's information.

* Page 45.

2. I have also just received a very satisfactory report from Mr. Commissioner Nind, of Alexandria district, mentioning the great discoveries which have been made during the winter at Antler Creek, a tributary of Bear River, which flows from the mountains east of Quesnelle Lake into the south branch of Fraser River.

3. On the occasion of Mr. Nind's visit to Antler Creek, the whole face of the country was still deeply covered with snow; but a great number of miners were nevertheless on the ground anxiously awaiting the advent of spring to commence operations.

4. These discoveries were alluded to in my Despatch of the 28th of February last, and are now satisfactorily confirmed by the present report from Mr. Nind, who, however, refrains from giving currency to the perhaps exaggerated statements received from miners, that as much as 70 dollars worth of gold has been extracted from a single pan full (containing about one gallon) of earth.

5. The confirmed impression, however, is, that a gold field of extraordinary richness has been now discovered, and I sincerely trust that those impressions may be fully realized.

6. It is matter of sincere congratulation that the tranquillity of the country has been in nowise disturbed by the excitements arising from those discoveries; and that, as a body, the miners are well conducted and submissive to the laws.

7. A copy of Mr. Nind's report, and sketch of the new gold field, is also transmitted for your Grace's information.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

Sir, Rock Creek, March 1, 1861.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the result of Messrs. Beam and Company's prospecting tour to the Okanagan Lake, and at the same time enclose for his Excellency's inspection some unchosen gold taken out of the river Sand Cove, "Anse de Sable."

I shall now repeat as nearly as possible what was expressed by the above party.

"We prospected nine streams, all tributaries of the lake, and found gold in each, averaging from three to 90 cents to the pan; the ground was much frozen and impeded our work. We are quite satisfied of the richness of these mines, and shall as soon as feasible dispose of our claims on Rock Creek and leave for that section of the country, where a miner can grow his potatoes and other vegetables, besides keep his cow. We hand you some gold taken from William Pion's claim; he makes $4 per day with a rocker, and we as old and practical miners could realize much more by sluicing and other methods.

"The Indians treated us most hospitably, lending us canoes and horses free of charge; the soil, especially in the valleys, is well adapted for farming and stock raising. The snow, which did not exceed one foot in depth, is fast disappearing. We only prospected the flats, the frost preventing our proceeding up the creeks, where it is naturally to be believed the principal portion of the gold is deposited."

I have been particular in quoting the above, as Mr. Beam, the discoverer of "Rock Creek" gold fields is universally acknowledged to be a good and sure prospector.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I have not made the above statement public, as it would only lead to bad results just at present. The miners in this neighbourhood would be easily coaxed off, and the mines now in a preparatory condition for being properly worked, abandoned; improvements going forward on buildings and farms would be checked; town lots would almost be unsaleable; in fact, the expected revenue receipt would be seriously interfered with.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM GEORGE COX.

The Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 2 in No. 19.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

Williams Lake, March 27, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that during the winter great excitement has prevailed respecting the discovery of rich diggings on Antler Creek. The secrecy observed by its discoverers, the large prospects they were reputed to have found, together with the subsequent announcement of the situation of the creek, tended so to inflame the minds of all, that a rush of people took place in the dead of winter to this new El Dorado.

Many claims were recorded, and in several instances the same ground was taken up by different parties. This led to contention, and almost to open violence, at one time deadly weapons being drawn, but happily with no evil result.

Shortly afterwards, an appeal having been made for my interference, I determined to proceed to the forks of Quesnelle, and if necessary to Antler Creek. Accordingly on the 27th February I left Williams Lake accompanied by a constable and two Indians carrying necessaries for the journey. In consequence of the difficulty of travelling we did not reach the forks of Quesnelle until the 3rd March: here I learnt that the majority of miners was on Keithley's and Antler Creek expecting my arrival; I resolved therefore to visit these places. The route, which was a different one to that travelled by me last autumn, led up the left bank of the north fork of Quesnelle River for about seven miles; it then crossed the river at Mitchell's Bridge, and continued on the right bank to the Lesser Caribou Lake, the entire distance from the Forks of Quesnelle being about 20 miles.

I can speak favourably of the enterprize and ingenuity displayed by Mr. Mitchell, who without assistance has built the piers of this bridge, and has made blocks and a windlass from the materials around him. I should judge that by this time the bridge must be nearly completed and fit for the passage of foot travellers and animals.

On the north fork of Quesnelle mining is carried on with much spirit by some few companies which have been engaged nearly all the winter in constructing wing dams and water-wheels for working the channel at a low-water stage. Success has attended the labour of most, and a large quantity of gold has been extracted. I visited Messrs. Keithley's and Diller's claim, which is on the hill side, about 60 feet above the level of the water; it was discovered late last autumn, and at first proved of almost unprecedented richness; a tunnel was bored into the bank, but owing to natural causes was obliged to be abandoned; subsequently the hill was pierced in two other places, but the lode seemed to have been lost, for no prospects were found. Mr. Diller has persevered in attempting to recover the lode, and has informed me that he thinks he has at length succeeded.

Good prospects have been obtained on benches 100 and 200 feet above the present river level, and it is anticipated that paying diggings exist for a numerous body of miners at a future period, when some of the preliminary difficulties attached to the development of the country are removed.

That the river has once been a much larger stream, or has occupied a different channel, is apparent from the still perceptible traces of an old channel, and the alluvial flats deposited by its action on either bank.

Above what is called the Falls, which are some five miles from Caribou Lake, scarcely any gold has been found. Crossing the Lower Caribou Lake the trail leads to two houses intended for stores, at the mouth of Keithley's Creek; it then passes up the creek to Mr. Davis' store, a distance of five or six miles.

I observed here great preparations for fluming, and many thousands of feet of lumber that had been sawn out during the winter.

The snow, which hitherto had averaged about two feet and a half, here commenced to be much deeper, and everything wore the aspect of unbroken winter. I was prevented at Keithley's Creek by stress of weather from prosecuting my journey immediately, and during my detention there I heard of many proceedings on Antler Creek that render the presence of some officer on the ground extremely desirable. The trail to Antler Creek ascends a ravine and then passes along a branch of Snow-shoe Creek for six or seven miles until the summit of the watershed is reached, which divides the streams running into the Caribou Lake, and generally in a southern direction, and those running northward and eastward into Bear and Swamp River. From the top of these mountains a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country, which northward and eastward is bounded by rugged and lofty mountains; towards the west and north-west the prospect is more level, and immediately below the peak on which I was standing, lay rolling timbered hills intersected by valleys and ravines. Where the snow had been swept off by the wind I noticed masses of quartz rock and two species of grass, said to be very common on these mountains, one a kind of red top, the other very fine and feathery in appearance. After traversing the summit for some miles the descent into the valley of Antler Creek commences. I should imagine that from Mr. Davis' store to Messrs. Rose and M'Donald's claims, which are the first that were taken possession of on Antler Creek, the distance is about 20 miles N.N.E.

The streams that I passed on the journey were numerous, and where it was possible from the falling in of the ice and snow, to observe their beds, I noticed the same characteristics of large quartz boulders,

Reduced Sketch of part of

British Columbia

by P.H Nind.

To accompany Despatch N.o 33.

2.d May 1861.

S. branch of Fraser River

Very Flat

Canon Creek

Bear River

This River flows into Fraser River

Mt Dowell Pass

Bear River Mts

Antler Creek Falls

Falls 75 feet high

Cañon

Butte Creek

Cunningham Mts

Fall 25 ft high

Swan Lake

Cunningham Creek

Longitude 122.d West

Swift River Mts

Snow Shoe R.

Snow Shoe Mountn

Harvey Peak

Trail

Davis Store

Keithley River

Falls

Harvey Creek

Swamp River

High Snowy Peaks

Cariben Lake

Landing

Lower Lake

Caribou Strait

Goose Creek

Goose Creek Mts

Little River

Little River Mt

North Fork of Quesnelle R.

1 2 3 4

Scale of English Mls

Latitude 53.° North

and a kind of slate rock covered with red gravel, said to bear a close resemblance to the rich auriferous beds of the streams of the southern mines of California. I found one log cabin on Antler Creek built by the discoverers Rose and M'Donald; the rest of the miners were living in holes dug out of the snow, which was between six and seven feet deep. I remained here fully occupied for nearly six days in settling mining disputes, and transacting other business. Matters passed off without any disturbance, and if all were not satisfied the unsuccessful parties submitted quietly on finding their claims were not supported by the law.

Although I do not wish to disparage the motives that actuated such extremely creditable and decorous conduct as was displayed on Antler Creek, yet I am of opinion that the following reasons materially tended to bring about such a desirable result. Every miner had an interest in the country, the value of which in these new gold fields no one could truly estimate; but the prospect was more dazzling than had ever been presented before: it was patent to all who were old residents that English law, if transgressed, was not to be evaded with the same impunity as California law; no one therefore cared to risk the loss of what might be a fortune to him: besides this, there was an absence of every kind of intoxicating liquor. Prospecting was done during my stay, and in some cases proved most successful; but the labour of shovelling away the snow and sinking holes at that season of the year was excessive.

The creek winds through the centre of a narrow valley, and is surmounted by hills sloping down to flats and benches of alluvial deposit; the bed rock on which the gold is found lies but a short distance under the surface, and in many places crops out: there are several tributaries of the same general appearance as the main stream which offer facilities for the introduction of water; in addition, the absence of high precipitous banks, and the abundance of good timber form some of the favourable features that will render the working of mines on this creek more easy and comparatively less expensive than has been the case on the other known creeks of the Caribou country. Setting the workable ground at a low estimate, there is room here for at least 1,000 miners. Cunningham's Creek, discovered last autumn, but not prospected until after the Antler Creek excitement, has lately obtained a high reputation, a number of claims have been taken up and recorded upon it since the middle of last month, and it bids fair to rival Antler Creek in popularity. I believe it is about the same size, and will accommodate the same number of men.

I have the honour to enclose a map drawn for me by Mr. J. Martin, an enterprizing prospector, and a most intelligent person; it embraces a section of country known to but very few, and may, I think, be relied upon. The question of a mining Board, as laid down by the Gold Fields Act, being mooted, I encouraged the idea, as I believe that such an organization would be beneficial to the miner and the Colony. A new description of mines has been discovered which promises a more lasting employment of labour than has hitherto existed, and the features of the country being different to those of any other gold country, and unknown at the passing of the Gold Fields' Act, or the subsequent rules and regulations, I respectfully submit that its peculiarities are best met and turned to account by those who are most conversant with them. It is true that amongst individuals, and mining cliques which play into one another's hands, there are frequent attempts at monopoly and overreaching; yet the mining community at large, in the discussion of a question that affects its common interest, is just and impartial in matters of fact, and clear-headed in abstract questions.

Respecting the gold resources of the Caribou country, a perfect unanimity exists; but it is probable that many of those now so sanguine, particularly the new comers, who are unacquainted with the numerous difficulties that must be overcome, will meet with reverses and disapointment: those, however, who are fortunate in placer mining will turn their attention to the discovery of hill diggings and quartz lodes; hitherto, no one has prospected on the hills, exploration having followed up the course of the streams, from the necessity of obtaining immediate returns. One statistical proof of the general sentiment lies in the number of mining certificates that have been issued, and which I can safely assert embraces nine-tenths of the population, and would exceed that proportion amongst the whites; but the Chinamen, who are daily arriving, show no disposition to avail themselves of these documents, saying, when pressed to take out mining certificates, that they have only come up to prospect, and have no money. I returned on the 23rd March to Williams Lake, having been absent 25 days, and travelled a distance of about 230 miles. I found the snow had almost entirely disappeared from this valley, and Mr. Davidson had commenced ploughing about a fortnight previously. One train of packed horses arrived at Williams Lake before the end of February, but were compelled to wait some time before being able to proceed to Beaver Lake. Since this, 30 or 40 head of cattle have been driven into the forks of Quesnelle, and many trains have got as far as Beaver Lake, from which place the loads are conveyed into the forks of Quesnelle by Indians, who received 10 dollars per 100 lbs.; and as many of them, even amongst the women, are capable of carrying from 150 to 180 lbs., they are earning at the rate of from seven to nine dollars a day. Indians have been very highly paid for their labour all though the winter, and the Antler Creek excitement has given them plenty of employment; their manufactures too, have rated proportionately high; ordinary mocassins fetching from three to 10 dollars per pair, and snow shoes from 10 dollars to 25. Provisions rose during the winter, although the supply was quite equal to the demand. Flour has been selling here at 37 cents. per lb.; beans and rice about the same; and bacon at from 65 to 90; beef, 30 to 37½.

At the forks of Quesnelle, prices have been higher. At Keithley's Creek, flour was at 75; and on Antler Creek, provisions were one dollar a lb. all round. Pack-trains are arriving daily, and afford a contrast to the proceedings of last year: the miners then came in before the provisions, but now the provisions are coming before the miners: this is reducing prices, and will, no doubt, have a good effect on this part of the country.

It will be some time before animals can travel into the forks of Quesnelle; it is with much difficulty that they make the journey from here to Beaver Lake, and they are obliged to carry provender with them. A new trail has been opened from the Little Lake into the forks of Quesnelle, it is better graded than the old one, but I think is rather longer. I found Mr. Adler's new bridge over the south fork of Quesnelle completed on my return, and can speak in terms of high commendation of its workmanlike and substantial appearance. I was informed that its cost had been above 5,000 dollars, and from the high rate of wages, and the labour expended upon it, I do not imagine that a similar structure

British Columbia.

could be raised for a less sum. Mr. Adler has shown much enterprise in endeavouring to secure the traffic of the ensuing year to the forks of Quesnelle, as it is by no means certain that travellers will adopt this route to the northern mines.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Philip Henry Nind.

The Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Separate.) Lytton, June 4, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received July 29, 1861.)

Since my departure from Victoria, on the 10th May I have visited in succession the towns of New Westminster, Hope, Yale, and Lytton, from whence I have now the honour of addressing your Grace.

2. It is not necessary to trouble your Grace with remarks on the condition of those towns, which all exhibit a satisfactory degree of progress, yet nothing more than was anticipated from the quiet and prosperous state of the Colony.

3. The most interesting feature about New Westminster is the newly formed lines of road through the densely wooded country north of that town, which has induced settlers to turn their attention that way, and will probably lead to the rapid extension of settlement in the direction of Burrards Inlet. A similar result in promoting early settlement is anticipated from another new line of road which is being formed on the left bank of the Fraser, commencing a little below New Westminster, and running in a southerly direction towards the frontier. The forests opposite the town are beginning to yield to the woodman's efforts; and one enterprising proprietor, Mr. Brown, has discovered on his ground a large tract of excellent land, which certainly cannot be surpassed in point of fertility or quality of soil.

4. Many land claims have been taken by settlers along the Fraser, yet in my progress from New Westminster to Hope there was scarcely a trace of improvement or any observable inroad on the forest. The Pre-emption Act is, however, beginning to work its effect, and will, as I confidently believe, ere long make a decided change on the face of the country.

5. Several industrious settlers, probably about eighty in number, have taken land around Hope and Yale, and are toiling assiduously in clearing and preparing the soil for crops. The carriage road from Hope towards Shimilkomeen, of which about 12 miles are now open to travel, is a great accommodation to settlers, who eagerly grasp at every improvable piece of land to which it gives access.

6. Captain Grant, with a detachment of 80 Royal Engineers under his command, and about 80 civilian labourers, is employed in the formation of that road, which we hope to complete before the return of winter, providing always that the public revenue continues in a prosperous state, and our funds do not in the meantime fall short.

7. I am especially anxious for the completion of that highly important work, so valuable as a military road, leading towards the frontier, and as an outlet for the trade of the most fertile agricultural districts of the Colony, and, from discoveries which are being continually made, probably the most auriferous. Every successive discovery indeed tends to confirm the impression that the gold fields which have been struck at Rock Creek and Quesnel River or Caribou, are but two points in a range of auriferous mountains containing incalculable wealth, which, commencing at Rock Creek 49° N. lat., 118° 30′ W. long., run almost due north between Great Okanagan Lake and the Columbia River to lat. 51°, and from thence along the North River in a north by west direction, through the Quesnel and Caribou country to the banks of Fraser River, at 54° N. lat., 123° W. long., a total distance of nearly 330 miles, a theory, which, if correct, opens a magnificent vista of future greatness for the Colony.

8. We saw very little mining between Hope and Yale, the miners having been generally driven from their claims by the high state of the river.

9. Entering the passes of the Fraser beyond Yale we pursued our route over the new road amidst scenery of the grandest description. Mountains rising to the skies on both sides of the narrow pass, and immediately beneath the Fraser frantically tearing its way

in foaming whirls convey a faint idea of the scene. Neither are softer features wanting, every spot of the earth being prolific of vegetation, and the mountains' sides covered with the most beautiful flowers.

10. Settlers, true to their instincts, have followed the new road even into the passes, and are bringing every spot of tillable land into cultivation. At the Great Falls two adventurous Frenchmen have built a kiosk and laid out a pretty little garden for the entertainment of visitors. The traveller has no reason to dread a journey through this part of British Columbia, as at every few miles is to be found a wayside inn, with refreshments of every kind.

11. The new road on Fraser River from "Spuzzem" to "Quayome" runs along the face of frightful precipices, but is, nevertheless, perfectly safe for horse and mule travel.

12. These is a great deal of good mining ground between Yale and Lytton, and the miners of the district have displayed an unusual degree of skill and enterprise in conducting water to their claims, by means of canals and viaducts, from the distant mountains.

13. One of these works, called the "Poor Man's Ditch," the property of Mr. Melodey and three other natives of Ireland, who came to this Colony in the year 1858, entirely without capital, and commenced their career as simple miners, is seven miles long, and has cost them about 15,000 dollars. These persons have another expensive work of the same kind on Van Winkle Flat, which now yields them a very handsome income. This is not a solitary instance of successful enterprise, as almost all their contemporaries who have remained in the Colony since the year 1858 are now possessed of wealth and position, and considering the advantages offered to emigrants one only regrets that a greater number of Her Majesty's subjects have not made British Columbia their home.

14. Much remains to be done for the improvement of this part of the Colony. A carriage road from Quayome to Lytton, is the work that demands our more immediate attention. Its importance is evident, and the people of Lytton have, almost to a man, come forward with a petition praying that it be made without delay, and a further tax levied on goods carried inland to defray its cost, which will probably not fall short of 10,000*l.*

15. I propose leaving this place to day for Cayoosh by the Buonaparte River, the great stock range of the Colony, where I expect to meet with many settlers.

16. I would also inform your Grace, that we are daily receiving the most extraordinary accounts of the almost fabulous wealth of the Antler Creek and Caribou diggings. Mr. Palmer, a respectable merchant, who arrived the other day from that part of the country with nearly 50 pounds weight of gold, which he kindly allowed me to examine, assured me that these accounts are by no means exaggerated. As an example of the extraordinary wealth of the country, he mentioned that four of his friends who are associated in a mining company, were making regularly from 16 ozs. to 37 ozs. of gold a day, being 4 ozs. to 9¼ ozs. each; by "fluming" another company of four men washed out with cradles, in his presence, 36 ozs. of gold in one day; and the yield of ordinary mining claims is from 20 to 50 dollars a day for each man employed.

17. The gold in Caribou is not confined to the rivers. It is found in the gulches and table land 300 and 400 yards from the rivers, and much beyond their highest levels. About a foot of gravel overlies the bed rock of light coloured shale extremely soft, or in mining phrase "rotten," where the gold is found in the rents of the shale. He says, there are mountains of quartz, and he is of opinion, that some of the richest quartz leads in the world will be found there.

18. Mr. Barnston, another respectable traveller from Caribou, corroborates Mr. Palmer's testimony, and adds that he never before saw a class of men more elated with their prospects than the miners of Quesnel; they look to a successful season, and expect to leave the country in the autumn with their fortunes made. He feels assured of the almost fabulous wealth of the country; ordinary claims pay 50 dollars a day to the hand, and he knows one company of four men working on Antler Creek, who each receive 1,000 dollars a week from their mining claim.

19. The testimony of other persons is confirmatory of these extraordinary statements; a private note dated 28th May 1861, from Mr. Nind, the Assistant Gold Commissioner for Quesnel River Districts, has the following remarks:—"The news is still good from above.* "We have the right thing at Caribou." So that all things considered, I see no reason for

* Caribou.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

doubting the correctness of the current reports, and I am sorry, indeed, that so small a portion of that wealth should at present be reaped by Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.
&c &c. &c.

No. 21.

No. 21.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(Separate.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, July 16, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received September 30, 1861.)

WHEN addressing your Grace from Lytton in my Separate Despatch of the 4th of June last,* I communicated the information and impressions of the state of the country which I had received on my previous journey; I will now in this Despatch continue the subject subsequently to my departure from Lytton.

* Page 52.

2. Leaving that place I travelled for 35 miles along the banks of Thompson's River by a good horse road lately made at a trifling cost, and successively visited the Buonaparte and Hat Rivers, and the Pavilion, where we fell upon the Fraser, and followed it downwards to Cayoosh. The district comprehended within those limits is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being composed of a succession of hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, exhibiting to the traveller accustomed to the endless forests of the coast districts, the unusual and grateful spectacle of miles of green hills, curving slopes, and level meadows, almost without a bush or tree to obstruct the view, and even to the very hill tops producing an abundant growth of grass. It is of great value as a grazing district, a circumstance which appears to be thoroughly understood and appreciated by the country packers, who are in the habit of leaving their mules and horses here when the regular work of packing goods to the mines is suspended for the winter.

The animals, even at that season, are said to improve in condition, though left to seek their own food, and to roam at large over the country, a fact which speaks volumes in favour of the climate and of the natural pastures. It has certainly never been my good fortune to visit a country more pleasing to the eye, or possessing a more healthy and agreeable climate, or a greater extent of fine pasture land; and there is no doubt that with a smaller amount of labour and outlay than in almost any other colony, the energetic settler may soon surround himself with all the elements of affluence and comfort.

3. Notwithstanding these advantages, such have hitherto been the difficulties of access, that the course of regular settlement has hardly yet commenced.

4. A good deal of running stock has been brought in for sale; but with the exception of eight or ten persons, there are no farmers in the district. One of those, Mr. McLean, a native of Scotland, and lately of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, has recently settled on a beautiful spot, near the debouch of Hat River, and is rapidly bringing his land into cultivation. He has a great number of horses and cattle of the finest American breeds; and from the appearance of the crops there is every prospect that his labour and outlay will be well rewarded. He is full of courage, and as confident as deserving of success. He entertains no doubt whatever of the capabilities of the soil, which he thinks will, under proper management, produce any kind of grain or root crops. The only evil he seriously apprehends is the want of rain and the consequent droughts of summer, which has induced him to bring a supply of water from a neighbouring stream, by which he can at pleasure irrigate the whole of his fields.

5. I received an equally favourable report from Mr. Reynolds, who commenced a farm at the Pavilion in the year 1859, and he has consequently had the advantage of two years' experience. His last crop, besides a profusion of garden vegetables, consisted of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes, and the produce was most abundant. The land under potatoes yielded 375 bushels to the acre. The turnip crop was no less prolific; one of the roots weighed 26 lbs.; and swedes of 15 lbs. and 16 lbs. were commonly met with. He could not give the yield of oats and barley, the greater part having been sold in the sheaf for the use of the mule trains passing to and from the mines; but the crop, as was

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

Reduced Copy of the Map referred to in
the Despatch of Govr Douglas;
dated 16th July, 1861

Reference

- Gold found (recently) .....
- Proposed Roads .....
- Existing Roads .....
- Proposed Route for Steam Navigation .....
- Supposed auriferous Ridge or Watershed .....

Scale of English Miles.

0 10 20 30 40 50

123 122 121 120 119 118

54 53 52 51 50 49

Fraser R. Mouth

Fraser R. Mouth of Harrison R.

Pt George

McDonell Pass

Davis' Store

Lillooet Cayoosh

La Fontaine

Anderson L.

Seaton L.

Pavilion

Fountain

Alexandria

Quesnel R.

Beaver L.

Fraser R. at Ft Alexandria

Bowers Farm

Alkali L.

Fountain R.

Trading Post

Big Bar

Watsons Bar

Express Bar

Lillooet R.

L. Loon

Thompson R.

Ft Kamloops

Ft Hope

Yale

Douglas

Harrison R.

Lillooet R.

Harrison L.

Fraser R.

New Westminster

Pacific

Langley

Boat R. Pass

Cariboo R.

Antler Cr.

Cunningham Cr.

Keithley Cr.

Lightning Cr.

Quesnel L.

Beaver L.

Bridge Cr.

Supposed auriferous Ridge

Fraser R. Mouth

Canoe R.

Boat Encampment

Columbia R.

Dalles des Morts

Dalles

Jasper Ho

Athabasca Pass or Boat Encampment

Cranberry L.

Buffalo or Low Dung L.

Henry Ho.

Supposed auriferous Ridge

Columbia River

Shuswap Lake

Eagle R.

Salmon R.

Shuswap R.

Stump L.

L. Nicola

Nicola R.

Bonaparte R.

Thompson R.

Nicola R.

Guichon's Creek

Tulameen R.

Coquahalla R.

Manson Mt

Beaver L.

Scuzzy Mt

Council's Punch Bowl

Similkameen R.

Ashnolaam R.

Rock Cr.

Mc Gillivray R.

L. du Chien

L. Vaseux

L. Outes

Murrin R.

Iron R.

Bear R.

Jacques R.

Trepanese R.

Trout R.

Beaver R.

Bich R.

Great Okanagan L.

Shuswap R.

Columbia River

Long R.

Deadman's R.

Tranquille R.

North R.

Ft Kamloops

Shuswap Lake

Supposed auriferous Ridge

Columbia River

Dalls

Mc Gillivray R.

Rock Cr.

Ashnolaam R.

Similkameen R.

Tulameen R.

Coquahalla R.

Manson Mt

Ft Hope

Yale

Harrison R.

Harrison L.

Douglas

Lillooet R.

Thompson R.

Ft Kamloops

Ft Langley

Pacific

New Westminster

Fraser R.

Ft Hope

Ft Yale

Ft Douglas

Ft Langley

Ft Kamloops

Ft Alexandria

Ft Jasper

Ft Henry

Ft Colville

Ft Vancouver

Ft Victoria

Ft Simpson

Ft Rupert

Ft Langley

Ft Hope

Ft Yale

Ft Douglas

Ft Kamloops

Ft Alexandria

Ft Jasper

Ft Henry

Ft Colville

Ft Vancouver

Ft Victoria

Ft Simpson

Ft Rupert

John Arrowsmith, Lith. 1861

manifest from the weight and length of the straw, which attained a height of fully four feet, was remarkably good. He generally allows his cattle to run at large, and they seldom require to be housed or fed in winter.

6. The cold is never severe; the greatest depth of snow in 1859 was 12 inches, and the following winter it did not exceed six inches. Ploughing commences about the middle of March. The summers are generally dry, and Mr. Reynolds is of opinion that irrigation will be found an indispensable application in the process of husbandry in this district. In the dry summer of 1859 he kept water almost constantly running through his fields; but applied it only twice during the summer of 1860, when the moisture of the atmosphere proved otherwise sufficient for the crops.

7. The numerous streams which permeate the valleys of this district afford admirable facilities for inexpensive irrigation; so bountiful indeed has nature been in this respect, that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is a watercourse or rivulet for every moderate sized farm that will be opened in the district.

8. A few successful experiments in husbandry will give confidence, and add to the number of the farming class, which continues to be in a lamentable minority in every part of the Colony, even in districts where one would suppose mining to be a less profitable pursuit than the cultivation of the soil.

9. The mining districts of Thompson's River, and of the Fraser below the Pavilion, have been almost abandoned by the white miners of the Colony, who have been generally carried away by the prevailing excitement to the Caribou and Antler Creek mines; and their claims are now occupied by Chinamen and native Indians, the latter especially exhibiting an unwonted degree of activity in mining. Their daily earnings sometimes reach the large sum of two pounds sterling, and never, as they assured me, fall short of eight shillings, so that they are becoming exceedingly valuable to the Colony, both as producers and as a tax-paying population. I, in fact, ascertained from the official returns of Yale, that 30 per cent. of the amount of roads' tolls was levied directly on the goods of Indians leaving that place; and from their numbers and habits it may be fairly assumed that 40 per cent. of the whole revenue collectively accruing from tolls and customs falls on them.

10. The mines on Tranquille River have lately attracted much attention, in consequence of quantities of coarse gold having been found in pieces weighing as much as three quarters of an ounce; and the discovery of a stratum of auriferous earth, in mining phrase "pay dirt," from three to four feet in thickness, at a much higher level than the present bed of the river, which until then was suppposed to be the exclusive depository of gold. This circumstance has given a new direction to the industry of the place, the miners having less faith in surface diggings, and being generally impressed with the advantage of deeper sinkings, which may probably reveal, as was the case in the gold fields of Victoria, greater wealth than has yet been found; and this in my opinion is simply a question of time.

11. There are extensive flats or holmes in the valley of the Thompson that give a large return of gold; but being above the river, they cannot be worked to much advantage until water from a higher level that can be applied to sluicing is brought into play. Several smooth water-worn nuggets, weighing as much as two ounces, have been found on the Thompson below Lake Kamloops; and diggings have been lately discovered on three of the affluents of North River (north branch of the Thompson). The streams flowing from the eastward into Okanagan Lake are also reported to be highly productive of gold—facts, which all tend to support the theory alluded to in my Despatch of the 4th of June last, regarding the existence of a vast auriferous ridge or watershed, extending from Rock Creek to Fort George, and dividing the Columbia from the waters of Fraser River.

12. I feel a deep interest in the exploration and development of that valuable and important division of the Colony, which is now so difficult of access as to be practically closed to the ordinary settler; and there is, moreover, no convenient place where the miner can replenish his exhausted stores. With the view of removing these drawbacks, I propose to lay out a town site, as a mining depôt and centre of trade on Thompson's River, about 10 miles below Lake Kamloops, from whence the navigation is said to be practicable for stern-wheel boats through Lake Kamloops to the distance of 100 miles up North River; and also by the south branch of the Thompson to the further extremity of Shouswap Lake. As another part of the plan I propose that steam boats of the same class should be employed on Okanagan Lake, connecting with the caravans arriving by the way of Hope and Shimilkomeen from Fraser River; and finally, a good road

British Columbia.

between the two lakes Shouswap and Okanagan, and from the latter lake continued in a southerly direction to the Columbia River, will complete a line of communication connecting the eastern districts with Fraser River, and affording facilities for transport that will render Hope the channel of trade, and prevent it from seeking an outlet by the Columbia River, and which in other respects will be of inestimable advantage to the Colony.

13. The latest accounts from Caribou confirm the former reports of its vast auriferous wealth. About 1,500 men are supposed to be congregated in those mines, and the number is continually augmented by the arrival of fresh bodies of miners. It will be a work of difficulty to keep them supplied with food, a service which now gives employment to about 1,200 transport horses and mules; and I am in hopes that the large profits made in that business will lead to its extension.

14. To facilitate the transport to those mines I authorized a grant of 400*l.* to improve the river trail from Cayoosh to Williams Lake; and 400*l.* to open a trail from Quesnel to Caribou Lake, the charge, in both cases, to be defrayed out of the district revenues.

15. The remoteness of the Caribou mines, and the large assemblage of people there, have rendered it necessary to establish a gold escort for the conveyance of treasure from Quesnel to New Westminster; and more especially with the view of strengthening the hands of the magistrates in those distant localities by the periodical exhibition of a small military force. This will put the colony to much expense, but I conceive it is an indispensable precaution that may prevent much future evil.

16. There is nothing of much importance to communicate respecting the towns of Cayoosh and Douglas, except that they are both progressively improving. I authorised the grant of allotments of land to the Bishop of British Columbia, at those places, as sites for churches, and 200*l.* at each, in aid of private contributions for the erection thereof. The latter measure was adopted at the instance of the inhabitants generally, who represented that they had no building where Divine service could be properly held; that they had contributed liberally towards the fund; and that their own means alone were not adequate to the erection of Churches. In those circumstances, and as no other denomination of Christians were in the field in that part of the colony, I most cordially responded to the wishes of the public.

17. I returned to New Westminster on the 20th of June; and in conclusion it only remains for me to add the gratifying intelligence that peace and good order prevail throughout the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

P.S.—An explanatory map is transmitted with this Despatch.

J.D.

No. 22.

No. 22.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 55.)

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, September 11, 1861.

(Received Nov. 2, 1861.)

My Lord Duke,

Adverting to my Despatch, No. 50, of the 22nd ultimo, and to previous correspondence upon the subject of returns and accounts required from this Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the return for the year 1860, as described on the other side hereof, and I trust that the same may be found satisfactory.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

ABSTRACT of the actual REVENUE and EXPENDITURE during the Year 1860, divided under the different established heads of service.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE received during the Year 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CIVIL.						
Customs	30,416	7	0			
Port and Harbour dues	5,435	18	8			
Land sales	11,075	12	1			
Land revenue	283	3	6			
Free Miners' certificates	1,436	0	0			
Mining receipts, general	807	5	4			
Licences, spirit and trading	2,174	12	10			
Rents, exclusive of land	430	0	3			
Postage	121	7	5			
Fines, forfeiture, and fees of court	562	9	4			
Fees of Assay office	226	17	6			
Interest	11	12	10			
Refund	0	8	6			
Miscellaneous receipts	274	14	5			
Special deposits	40	1	9			
Mule tax	30	0	0			
TOTAL COLONIAL REVENUE				53,326	11	5
Creation of bonds in aid of revenue				5,200	0	0
Loan to Vancouver island colony repaid				1,000	0	0
Advances to heads of departments, accounted for (Civil)				19,633	6	1
MILITARY.						
Her Majesty's Government	20,706	0	0			
Do. on regimental pay account	3,810	0	0			
				24,516	0	0
Advances to heads of departments, accounted for				5,950	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts				0	5	0
Refund (Transport)				2	0	6
Total				£109,628	3	0

ABSTRACTS of the PAYMENTS made during the Year 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CIVIL.									
Establishments.									
Salaries, fixed	5,190	7	11						
Salaries, provisional and temporary	9,179	19	2						
Office contingencies	1,043	19	9						
Allowances	1,018	9	4						
				16,432	16	2			
Revenue services, exclusive of establishments				179	1	7			
Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments				194	1	3			
Charitable allowances				200	0	0			
Police and gaols, exclusive of establishments				792	14	0			
Rent				38	0	0			
Transport				1,263	9	4			
Conveyance of mails				41	3	0			
General expenses, exclusive of establishments				359	4	7			
Miscellaneous services				317	0	10			
Surveys and explorations				1,635	15	8			
Refund				135	0	0			
Roads, streets, and bridges				21,076	16	10			
Works and buildings				3,725	19	0			
Redemption of bonds				780	0	0			
TOTAL COLONIAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE							47,171	2	3
Loan to Vancouver island colony							1,000	0	0
Advances to heads of departments (Civil)							20,133	6	1
MILITARY.									
Colonial pay				11,929	8	2			
Exchange cashing drafts on Paymaster-General				383	2	0			
Provisions and fuel				6,780	12	1			
Works and buildings				1,493	2	5			
Roads, streets, and bridges				22	7	8			
Stores and materials				160	0	10			
Transport				197	5	5			
Office contingencies				2	19	0			
TOTAL COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE							20,968	17	7
Advances to heads of departments (Military)							5,950	0	0
Colonel Moody, R.E., on regimental pay account				3,519	10	3			
Exchange on cashing drafts, on regimental pay account				56	1	7			
							3,575	11	10
Paid on account of Home Government							143	17	10
Balance in hands of treasurer, 31st December 1860							10,685	7	5
Total							£109,628	3	0

Audit Office of British Columbia,
4th September 1861.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Auditor-General.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(Separate.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, September 16, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received November 2, 1861.)

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Grace that the Colony of British Columbia continues in a tranquil and progressive state.

2. The Gold Commissioners, in their last monthly reports, represent the continued exodus of the mining population from their respective districts towards the "Cariboo" country; in speaking of which I have adopted the popular and more convenient orthography of the word, though properly it should be written "Caribœuf" or Rein Deer, the country having been so named from its being a favourite haunt of that species of the deer kind.

3. The most extraordinary accounts of the wealth of that gold field are received by every succeeding steamer from British Columbia; and those accounts are confirmed by letters from the merchants and traders of the district, and by fortunate adventurers who have realized, by a few weeks labour, their thousands of dollars. It would in fact appear that Cariboo is at least equal, in point of auriferous wealth, to the best parts of California; and, I believe, the gold deposits of British Columbia will be found to be distributed over a far more extensive space.

4. I am unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the average daily earnings of miners in the Cariboo country, but some idea may be formed of the large sums realized, from the fact that 195 ounces of gold were taken in one day out of a single mining claim; while ordinary claims yield as much as forty and fifty dollars a-day to the man; but perhaps the most telling circumstance is the high price of labour, which has attained to the extraordinary sum of ten dollars a-day; and any number of men may find employment at that rate of pay.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5. The Cariboo gold district was discovered by a fine athletic young man of the name of McDonnell, a native of the island of Cape Breton, of mixed French and Scotch descent, combining in his personal appearance and character the courage, activity, and remarkable powers of endurance of both races. His health has suffered from three years constant exposure and privation, which induced him to repair, with his well-earned wealth, to this Colony for medical assistance.

6. His verbal report to me is interesting, and conveys the idea of an almost exhaustless gold field, extending through the quartz and slate formations, in a northerly direction from Cariboo Lake.

7. The following well attested instances of successful mining at Cariboo may prove interesting, and will probably convey to Her Majesty's Government a more precise idea of the value and real character of this gold field than any mere generalizations, and with that object in view, I will lay the details, as received from the persons themselves, before your Grace.

8. John McArthur and Thomas Phillips arrived here from Cariboo on the 17th of August last, with nine thousand ($9,000) dollars worth of gold dust in their possession, being the fruits of three months residence at the mines. They arrived there on the 1st day of May, and left again on the 1st day of August, having previously sold their mining claim at a high price to other persons. Their largest earnings for one day amounted to five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525); and no single day's work yielded less than twenty-five dollars ($25). Both those persons have been mining in California, and are acquainted with its resources, yet they give it as their opinion that Cariboo, as a "generally paying" country, surpasses the best days of California.

Mr. Patterson and brother arrived at New Westminster by the steamer of the 14th instant, with ten thousand dollars worth of gold dust, the produce of five weeks work at Cariboo. I personally inspected their treasure, of which they are justly proud, being the well-earned reward of their skill and enterprise. Mr. Patterson's mining claim was on the Lowhee, a tributary of Swift River, and about 16 miles distant from Antler Creek. The ground was composed of gravel and many quartz boulders, and the depth to the bed-rock was from 4 to 6 feet, beyond which he did not attempt to penetrate, though the richest deposit of gold was immediately over the bed-rock. The largest day's return from the claim was 73 ounces of gold, worth about twelve hundred dollars ($1,200); on another occasion he received 70 ounces at the close of a day's work. The gold is in rough jagged pieces, the largest found by Mr. Patterson was over six ounces; but on the next claim to his, a piece of ten ounces was picked up by the lucky proprietor. Mr. Patterson sold his mining claim before his departure from Cariboo, and is now returning to his native country, the United States, with the wealth he has so rapidly acquired in British Columbia, this being one of the evils to which the Colony is exposed through the want of a fixed population.

10. The firm of Messrs. Levi and Boas, of New Westminster, have kindly permitted me to communicate the following extract from a letter, dated 27th August 1861, which they very lately received from Mr. Levi, the managing partner of the firm at Cariboo.

"Hamburger went to Abbott, who used to be at Langley, and borrowed $2,000. I must let you know that Abbott and Jordon have one of the richest claims in the country. The least they take out a-day, three of them, is 120 ounces. They have a flour sack of gold 14 inches high. They will make, till fall, 100,000 dollars a piece. Out of one little crevice, while Hamburger was up there, he, Abbott, took 60 ounces out of it, and gold makes your eyes water, and you will never see a greater excitement as there will be next season.

* * * * * *

"If you can send up such goods as we want, do so: as I will explain to you it is only 5 or 6 weeks more that pack trains can come in here, and then we can get any price for them; besides which, spring, when there is a lot of people rushing in, and we the only ones which have goods. You bet I would soak into them. The country is all right, there is more gold in it as there was in California; don't say nothing to nobody."

11. I will not multiply these details, having said enough to show your Grace the opinion entertained by the public of the newly discovered gold fields, and of the probable influx of population from California and other countries which may be attracted by those discoveries. I need not assure your Grace that every precaution will, in that event, be taken to maintain the peace, order, and good government of the country, and to increase its permanent population: but it is impossible to repress a feeling of profound regret that so few of Her Majesty's British subjects have yet participated in the rich harvests reaped in British Columbia, though there is certainly no country in the world that offers greater inducements to the labouring classes, or for the employment of capital. The settler enjoys the peculiar advantage in British Columbia of an unfettered choice of the public domain; and may, without expense, or official delay, select any part of the Colony he

pleases, as his future home; the ultimate price of country land being in no case over fou shillings and twopence an acre, payable by instalments, spread over several years. In fact the system of no country can offer greater inducements to the settler and miner than the land regulations and mining laws of British Columbia.

12. The miners at Cariboo have, I am glad to inform your Grace, suffered no privation whatever from the want of food. Besides the large importations of bread-stuffs and salt meat packed in from Lillooet and Lytton, large droves of cattle have been sent to Antler Creek, where the native grasses are nutritious and abundant; and fresh beef is now selling by retail at 1*s.* 8*d.* a pound. A mining town of some note has sprung into existence at Antler's Creek, and supplies of all kinds can be readily purchased.

The traveller who is prepared to encounter famine in its gauntest forms on his arrival at Cariboo, is not a little astonished to find himself in the midst of luxury, sitting down every morning to fresh milk and eggs for breakfast, and to as good a dinner as can be seen in Victoria.

13. The great commercial thoroughfares, leading into the interior of the country, from Hope, Yale and Douglas, are in rapid progress, and now exercise a most beneficial effect on the internal commerce of the Colony. I have many other productive public works, indispensable for the development of the Colony, in view, but I cannot undertake their execution until I am made acquainted with your Grace's decision about the proposed loan of money for British Columbia.

14. There is nothing in the condition of the other districts of the Colony with which I need trouble your Grace at present; though it may be necessary soon to draw your Grace's attention to a reported discovery of gold on Stickeen River, latitude 57° within Her Majesty's territories, north of British Columbia, to which some adventurers, trusting to the faith of the native Indians, who brought the tidings, have inconsiderately repaired.

15. Should the report prove correct, it will be necessary to take steps for the government of the country, and to prevent the many disorders that will naturally arise from the absence of any duly constituted authority.

16. I will not fail to exercise that power, should circumstances require it, until your Grace's instructions are received.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 24.

No. 24.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Separate.) Victoria, Vancouver's Island, October 24, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received December 9, 1861.)

In my Despatch of the 16th of September last, marked "Separate," * it was mentioned that a report had reached this place of deposits of gold having been found on the banks and flats of the Stikeen River, north latitude 57°, to the eastward of the Russian possessions, and within the limits of Her Majesty's territories on this coast; I, therefore deem it proper on this occasion to inform your Grace, that we have had no confirmation of those reports, nor any arrivals from that quarter.

* Page 57.

2. I have also to communicate to your Grace that the accounts from Cariboo are more than ever satisfactory; and the numbers of returning miners with their rapidly acquired stores of gold, and the extraordinary fact, unusual, I believe, in gold countries, that they have all been eminently successful, offer the strongest confirmation of the almost fabulous wealth of that gold-field. I have not, indeed, up to the present time, met with a single unfortunate miner from that quarter. Of those whom I had occasion to interrogate during my recent visit to British Columbia, I ascertained that none who held mining claims had less than 2,000, and that others had cleared as much as 10,000 dollars during their summer's sojourn at the mines. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that their individual earnings range at some point between those figures. I should, however, apprise your Grace, that the large strikes of the season, such as the Jourdan and Abbott claim on Lowhee Creek, and Ned Campbell's claim on Lightning Creek, the latter said to have produced 900 ounces of gold in one day, are not included in this category, as I have had no opportunity of seeing the owners of these claims, who are still in the upper country; but I will inquire into and report upon these special cases hereafter.

3. The following extracts from my travelling note book may not be considered irrelevant at this time, when everything connected with the gold-fields, or tending to illustrate the true character of the colony, possesses an absorbing interest.

"Laurent Bijou, a native of France, left Cariboo on the 1st day of August. He resided about one month at the mines, and has acquired 4,500 dollars worth of gold dust;—says, he has not been so fortunate as many others, who are making as much as 1,000 dollars a day. He has mined in California, but never saw a gold-field so rich as Cariboo."

"Joseph Patterson and brother, natives of Maine, United States of America, have been mining on Keithley's Creek, and left it about the 10th of September. They have cleared the sum of 6,000 dollars between them, or 3,000 dollars each, in gold dust, which they carry about with them on their persons. They report that as a general thing the miners are making from two to three ounces a day. They are well acquainted with Jourdan and Abbott's claim, and have often seen them weighing out, at the close of their day's work; the yield on one occasion was within a few grains of 195 ounces, the number of working hands being at the time four in all. That was their largest day's return; but 80, 90, and 100 ounces a day were ordinary returns."

"Richard Willoughby, a native of England, discovered a mining claim on Lowhee Creek, and began to work it on the 27th of July last; he continued mining with from four to seven hired men till the 8th of September, when he sold the claim to another person, and returned safely to Yale, where he now resides, with the sum of 12,000 dollars in gold dust. His largest day's return was 84 ounces, and the entire amount of gold taken, during his tenure, from the claim, amounted to 3,037 ounces, valued at 48,600 dollars, and his own share to the sum of 12,000 dollars. His last week's work netted 2,032 dollars, and for two weeks previously he cleared 1,000 dollars a week for each working hand on the claim; and what is extraordinary, is the fact that all this wealth was found immediately at or within four feet of the surface, the extreme of Mr. Willoughby's sinkings. At that depth he encountered the Bed Rock, composed of soft-blue slate yielding readily to the pick. He also mentions the discovery of a highly auriferous quartz reef; and he gave me a specimen of galena, containing, as per assay, 67 per cent. of lead, and 37 ounces of silver to the ton. He also mentioned several rich veins of silver ore, which he saw at Cariboo; but the inferior metals attract scarcely any attention in countries where gold is easily acquired."

"Mr. Hodge, an American, settled near Yale, held a mining claim on Lowhee Creek for about six weeks, and lately returned to Yale with a sum exceeding 2,100 dollars. His reports corroborate and confirm in all respects the statements of Richard Willoughby."

"Thomas Brown, an American citizen, claims the honour of having discovered and taken up the first mining claim on Williams' Creek, just one claim below the Jourdan and Abbott claim. Mr. Brown has been fortunate, and has a heavy pouch of gold, but I did not ascertain its money value. He says, that "Ned Campbell," a friend of his, with a company of ten other miners, selected and recorded a claim on a newly discovered stream, called Lightning Creek, a tributary of Swift River, which yielded about two ounces of gold to the panful of earth; and that a report had reached Quesnelle previous to his departure, that the company, almost as soon as they began to work, had realized 1,100 ounces in one day; and he places the greatest confidence in that report. Mr. Brown's statement on all other points respecting Cariboo corroborates the statements of Mr. Willoughby.

4. I am permitted to use the following letter from Major Downie, an old and successful Californian miner, several of whose reports on mining subjects I have had the honour of forwarding to your Grace; it is addressed to — Macdonald, Esquire, banker and assayer, Victoria, and is dated Antler Creek, 25th September 1861.

"I have just been talking to H. M. Steele; he says, he will do all he can for you with his boys; they are taking it out by the mule-load, so you may depend upon getting lots of dust when the boys come down.

"Your friend Mr. Norris is well, and I am writing this in his house. I am prospecting round to get claims for next season for Alex. and Jim Hood.

"California is nowhere in comparison to Williams Creek.

"Keep good courage, and order a mint for next year."

5. I will now quote a few passages from a private communication of the judge, Mr. Begbie, dated Forks of Quesnelle, 25th September 1861, to the Colonial Secretary. In allusion to the amount of gold dust in the hands of the miners at Cariboo, and the quiet, orderly state of the population, he observes:—"I have no doubt that there is little short "of a ton lying at the different Creeks. I hear that Abbott's and Steele's claims are "working better than ever—30 to 40 pounds a day each (they reckon rich claims as "often by pounds as ounces now; it must be a poor claim that is measured by dollars."

* * * * * *

"On many claims the gold is a perfect nuisance, as they have to carry it from their cabins to their claims every morning, and watch it while they work, and carry it back again (sometimes as much as two men can lift) to their cabins at night, and watch it

while they sleep. There is no mistake about the gold. Steele is here; he says, they took out 370 ounces one day.

"I was very glad to see the men so quiet and orderly; old Downie looked really almost aghast. He said, 'they told me it was like California in '49; why, you would 'have seen all these fellows roaring drunk, and pistols and bare knives in every hand. 'I never saw a mining town anything like this.' There were some hundreds in Antler, all sober and quiet. It was Sunday afternoon, only a few of the claims were worked that day. It was as quiet as Victoria."

6. I will lastly submit for your Grace's information the monthly report of Mr. Ball, assistant gold commissioner for the Lytton district, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 1st October 1861, which also bears upon the subject of gold mining, and is otherwise illustrative of the industrial condition of the country:—

"I have the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor a collectorate account of the revenue of the Lytton district for the month of September.

"The approach of the fall and the little mining going on at present has caused a stagnation of business.

"There are many, however, who are only awaiting the commencement of the proposed waggon roads to locate pre-emption claims, and to make permanent improvements on those already located, with a view of making British Columbia their future home. The rich discoveries made in the Cariboo district, and the proposed line of roads, have established a confidence in the future prospects of the property holders of the Lower Fraser; and all are well pleased with the prospect of the forthcoming season.

"It may be interesting to his Excellency to hear of the almost fabulous amount of gold which was taken out of a claim on Lightning Creek, belonging to a man named 'Ned Campbell.'

"1st day	- - -	900 ounces
2nd day	- - -	500 „
3rd day	- - -	300 „

and other days proportionally rich."

7. The Gold Commissioner for the Hope district states in his last monthly report, that there was a great deal of activity in the southern mining districts about Kamloops, and that the miners there are doing remarkably well. He also mentions the great want of mining supplies, especially flour, of which article not a single pound could, at the time, be purchased; a circumstance which he much regrets on account of its baneful effects on the country.

8. The reports of the other Gold Commissioners contain nothing of unusual interest.

9. The information which I have thus laid before your Grace leaves no room for doubt as to the vast auriferous wealth, and extraordinary productive capabilities of British Columbia; and with scarcely less probability it may be assumed as a natural consequence resulting from the marvellous discoveries at Cariboo, that there will be a rush thither and an enormous increase of population in spring.

10. To provide for the wants of that population becomes one of the paramount duties of Government. I, therefore, propose to push on rapidly with the formation of roads during the coming winter, in order to have the great thoroughfares leading to the remotest mines, now upwards of 500 miles from the sea coast, so improved as to render travel easy, and to reduce the cost of transport, thereby securing the whole trade of the colony for Fraser's River, and defeating all attempts at competition from Oregon.

11. The only insuperable difficulty which I experience is the want of funds:—The revenues of the colony will doubtless, in course of the year, furnish the means, but cannot supply the funds that are immediately wanted to carry on these works.

12. I propose, as soon as those roads are finished, and the cost of transport reduced, to impose an additional road tax as a further means of revenue, a generally popular measure and strongly recommended in the several petitions forwarded with my Despatch "Separate" of the 8th of October instant. I, indeed, acknowledge with gratitude the warm support which I have lately received from the people at large in carrying out measures of development; a significant fact, showing that their feelings and interests are becoming every day more identified with the progress of the colony.

13. I have in these circumstances come to the resolution of meeting the contingency, and raising the necessary funds, by effecting a loan of 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* in this country, which will probably be a sufficient sum to meet the demands upon the Treasury on account of these works, until I receive the loan which your Grace gave me hopes of effecting for the colony in England.

14. In taking this decided step, I feel that I am assuming an unusual degree of responsibility; but I trust the urgency of the case will justify the means, and plead my apology with Her Majesty's Government, especially as it is so clearly for the honour and advantage of Her Majesty's service; and the neglect of the measures, which by a stern

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necessity are thus forced upon me, might prove in the highest degree disastrous to the best interests of the colony.

15. Accustomed to exact obedience within my own official sphere, I know the importance of the rule; but this is one of those exceptional cases which can hardly serve as a precedent,—and as I have always paid implicit attention to instructions, and in no case involved Her Majesty's Government in any dilemma, I trust your Grace will continue to place that degree of confidence in my prudence and discretion which heretofore it has always been my good fortune to experience.

16. I beg to enclose a rough sketch of the Cariboo country, showing its relative position with reference to Arrowsmith's map of North America.*

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 25.

No. 25. Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 67.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 14, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received January 13, 1862.)

Much inconvenience and loss have, ever since the formation of these Colonies, been occasioned by the want of a circulating medium of fixed and recognized value, equal to the business demands of the country. The scarcity of coin has been so great, and gold dust not being received for duties, that importers of goods have found it difficult at all times to make their Custom House payments, and, as is well known, are frequently compelled to borrow money for that purpose at exorbitant rates of interest, varying from two per cent. per month and upwards. Almost all the business of the country is transacted in gold dust of uncertain value, and it is easy to conceive the difficulty and inconvenience of adjusting payments by such means, when the holder and receiver are both alike subject to loss, and fearful of imposition.

2. The effects of an over restricted monetary circulation are now, however, operating so fatally in both Colonies that it is indispensable to devise a remedy for an evil that is sapping the very foundations of our prosperity. To illustrate this fact, I would inform your Grace that at this moment there is an amount of gold dust in the hands of miners from Cariboo, residing at Victoria, exceeding one quarter of a million sterling; and so great is the present dearth of coin that it brings a premium of five per cent. and over when procurable, which is not generally the case, as men may be seen hawking bars of gold about the streets of Victoria, who cannot raise coin enough, even at the high rates of discount just mentioned, to defray their current expenses. The miners and other holders of gold dust are naturally incensed and refuse to submit to this depreciation on the value of their property, when they know it can be converted into coin for the moderate charge of one-half of one per cent. at the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco; making an important saving to them of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They are consequently leaving Victoria by every opportunity; and it is most painful to witness a state of things which is rapidly driving population and capital from the country.

3. It has been suggested that an issue of notes of varying values, guaranteed by the Government and payable on demand at the public Treasury would, by providing a cheap and simple medium of exchange, meet the evil; but independently of the general objections to a paper currency, its effect in banishing the precious metals, in producing unhealthy inflation and rash speculation, and the fluctuation in the value of the circulating medium, it appears to me that the ramifications of business are not extensive enough to retain the notes in circulation; they would therefore simply return to the Treasury, and soon exceed our means of payment.

4. This I conceive would be the inevitable result of an issue of paper in the present condition of the Colony, unless the notes were made a legal tender, a measure which I am not prepared to recommend.

5. As a safer remedy and one more suitable to the actual circumstances of the Colonies, I propose to take immediate steps for the manufacture of gold pieces, equal in value to the 10 and 20 dollar American coins, and to bring them into general use as a circulating medium in both Colonies.

This plan does not contemplate refining the gold, as the expense would be greatly increased by that process: it is merely proposed to bring it to a uniform standard of fineness, without separating the natural alloy of silver which to some extent exists in all the gold of British Columbia.

The pieces will be prepared at the Government Assay Office, and will bear the stamp

* The additional information contained in this sketch has been incorporated in the map at page 54.

of unquestionable character; and I am of opinion that by making the gold contained in them of the full current value of the piece, without taking the silver into account, which I propose should go as a bonus, they will not only answer as a cheap and convenient currency within the Colonies, but also have the same exchange value when exported to other countries.

6. It appears from experiments made by Mr. Davidson, a gentleman of large business experience, and agent for the Rothschilds at San Francisco, that the average fineness of Californian gold in its natural state ranges between 880 and 885, that is to say, in valuing the samples brought to him for sale, his calculations have been always based on those figures, and have never proved defective. This shows that some simple process for roughly determining the value of Fraser River gold may also be arrived at; and that knowledge will facilitate its reduction, within 10 or 20 thousandths, to a uniform degree of fineness, in order that the pieces representing the same value may not vary in weight.

7. All the machinery required for this purpose may be procured at San Francisco for the moderate sum of five hundred pounds, and without materially adding to the expense of the present Assay Establishment. Mr. Claudet thinks it will be in his power to manufacture all the pieces wanted for the circulation of the country.

8. I have submitted this plan for the consideration of the principal banking and commercial houses of Victoria, with the object of obtaining their views as to the probable effects of the proposed currency on the general business of the country, and more especially as to its exchange value when exported to pay for supplies: the single point which I think admits of any question, for in that case it would probably be treated as simple bullion.

9. It was clearly proved by the statements of those gentlemen, that the actual cost of importing coin from other countries is rather over 5 per cent., which they believe to be the actual cost of our present metallic currency. Not having had sufficient time for consideration they were not, however, prepared to give a decided opinion on the general measure, but they admitted that it would establish the value of the gold produced in British Columbia in the cheapest manner, and provide a metallic currency for the country at a cost of 4 per cent. less than is paid for imported coin, and offered no objections either to the plan or the basis of the proposed currency.

10. If the principal banking and mercantile houses agree among themselves to receive this currency as a legal tender, no difficulty will be experienced in carrying the measure into effect; and no reason exists why it should not receive their hearty support, as it will surely tend to their advantage, not only by the saving, as before shown, of 4 per cent. on the cost of importing coin, and the complete removal of the cause which is draining the country of wealth and population, but also in the numberless other ways by which the investment of capital serves to promote the general prosperity.

11. I will only further remark that considering the great importance of the object in view, and the advantages expected from the operation of this simple and inexpensive plan of providing a metallic currency of character unsuspected and intrinsically equivalent to its stamped value, and therefore not subject to depreciation nor open to the objections which may be urged against a paper currency, I can hardly doubt that Her Majesty's Government will in these circumstances withhold their approval, or object to my declaring it a legal tender, and causing it to be received at all the public offices within the Colonies in payment of duties and taxes; especially as there is no prospect of this currency being replaced by any preferable circulating medium until the produce of gold, by its abundance, renders the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in British Columbia a public necessity.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

No. 26.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 74.) Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 30, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received February 3, 1862.)

I have the honour to forward herewith the estimates of the civil expenditure of the Colony of British Columbia for the year ending 31st December 1862, framed as closely in accordance with rule as is practicable under the existing circumstances of the Colony.

2. I have so fully placed before your Grace in other Despatches the exact present condition of the Colony, the recent discoveries of immense auriferous wealth in the newly opened district of Cariboo, the almost certain large increase to the population in

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consequence, and the general confidence established in the richness and future of the country, that it is not necessary I should revert to the subject here, further than to remark that I trust these circumstances will have their weight with your Grace in leaving me free, as heretofore, to devote the whole revenue of the Colony, after deducting the ordinary expenditure, to the important object of opening up the communications with the distant gold fields, so as to cheapen the transport of provisions—a matter which just now demands all our energies, and absorbs all my attention.

3. The large tract of country embraced in these new gold fields will cause a heavy increase in the civil expenditure in providing for adequate magisterial supervision. Such, however, is indispensable to the order and good government of the country, and I have consequently made provision for the same in the estimates.

* Page 54.

4. In my Despatch of the 16th July last, "Separate," * I mentioned that I had found it necessary to establish a gold escort. In the accompanying estimates provision is consequently made for its maintenance during the year 1862; but as, from the great distance it has to travel, and the nature of the country, it has proved very costly, I propose to abandon the scheme for the present, if I can carry out one part of it, viz., that of periodically strengthening the hands of the magistrates in distant localities, in some equally efficient but less expensive manner.

5. I have also, at the earnest solicitation of some of the subordinate officers in the different departments, made a slight increase to their salaries. The additional charge upon the revenue caused thereby will be comparatively insignificant, some 600*l.* only, and in the end will, I believe, be fully repaid; for the consideration thus shown may, I trust, render the present incumbents contented with their position amidst the many instances before them of suddenly acquired wealth, and will consequently secure to the Government the continuance of their services now that they have, as it were, become remunerative by possessing a knowledge of their particular duties. With scarce an exception, none had any previous experience of public business, and all had to be carefully trained; and here we have no field to select from to fill vacancies with qualified men.

6. With the foregoing exceptions the estimates do not differ materially from those submitted for the present year, and I trust that they may meet with your Grace's concurrence and approval.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Abstract of the probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of British Columbia for the Year 1862; showing also the Revenue (Approximate) for 1861.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue from 1st January to 31st December 1862. £ s. d.	Revenue (Approximate) for the year 1861. £ s. d.
1. Customs.		
Duties	50,000 0 0	
Tonnage dues	6,000 0 0	
Harbour dues	750 0 0	
Head money	2,000 0 0	41,177 0 0
Inland navigation licences	100 0 0	
Warehouse fees, &c.	30 0 0	
Seizures	100 0 0	
Roads tolls	10,000 0 0	6,676 0 0
Excise duties	300 0 0	—
2. Land sales	7,000 0 0	6,966 0 0
3. Land Revenue	500 0 0	801 0 0
4. Free miners' certificates	5,000 0 0	2,339 0 0
5. Mining receipts, general	1,500 0 0	729 0 0
6. Licences, wine and spirit	1,800 0 0	2,748 0 0
7. Ditto, trading	1,300 0 0	
8. Postal	150 0 0	128 0 0
9. Fines, forfeitures, and fees	500 0 0	506 0 0
10. Assay fees	500 0 0	285 0 0
11. Rents, exclusive of land	1,000 0 0	748 0 0
12. Miscellaneous receipts	100 0 0	155 0 0
13. Gold escort	1,000 0 0	60 0 0
14. Registration of deeds	400 0 0	50 0 0
Creation of bonds	- - -	3,000 0 0
Balance from 1860	- - -	10,685 0 0
Probable deficit	- - -	2,316 0 0
	£90,030 0 0	£79,369 0 0

William A. G. Young,
Acting Auditor.

Audit Office of British Columbia,
28th November 1861.

Abstract of the probable Expenditure of the Colonial Government of British Columbia, for the Year 1862; showing also the Expenditure (Approximate) for 1861.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates for the year 1862. £ s. d.	Expenditure (Approximate) for the year 1861. £ s. d.
1. Establishments.		
Salaries, fixed	14,476 0 0	7,250 0 0
Salaries, unfixed	13,454 0 0	15,300 0 0
Allowances	1,000 10 0	550 0 0
Office contingencies	2,510 0 0	2,000 0 0
2. Revenue services, exclusive of establishments	200 0 0	100 0 0
3. Administration of Justice, exclusive of establishments	1,300 0 0	100 0 0
4. Charitable allowances	700 0 0	426 0 0
5. Police and gaols, exclusive of establishments	4,930 0 0	3,000 0 0
6. Rent	216 0 0	200 0 0
7. Transport	7,315 0 0	5,000 0 0
8. Conveyance of mails	1,500 0 0	
9. Works and buildings	7,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
10. Roads, streets, and bridges	31,749 19 9	34,600 0 0
11. Miscellaneous services	600 0 0	2,029 0 0
12. Redemption of bonds	1,650 0 0	3,852 0 0
13. Interest	128 10 3	112 0 0
14. Lighthouses	800 0 0	1,350 0 0
	£90,030 0 0	£79,369 0 0

James Douglas.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY of the DETAILED ESTIMATES, showing the charge by DEPARTMENTS of the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT for the Year 1862.

Departments.	ESTABLISHMENTS. Salaries. Fixed.	Salaries. Unfixed.	Allowances.	Office Contingencies.	Total of Establishments.	EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS. Revenue Services.	Administration of Justice.	Charitable Allowances.	Police and Gaols.	Rent.	Transport.	Conveyance of Mails.	Works and Buildings.	Roads, Streets, and Bridges.	Miscellaneous Services.	Redemption of Bonds.	Interest.	Lighthouses.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Governor	1,550	- -	- -	- -	1,550 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	120	1,000	- -	3,000	- -	400	- -	- -	- -	6,070 0 0
2. Colonial Secretary	1,750	150	- -	450	2,300 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	2,450 0 0
3. Treasurer	1,870	150	- -	100	2,120 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	150	- -	80	- -	- -	- -	2,450 0 0
4. Auditor General	500	150	- -	30	680 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	710 0 0
5. Assay and Refinery Office	1,650	- -	- -	420	2,070 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,170 0 0
6. Lands and Works	- -	- -	- -	200	200 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,749 19 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,949 19 9
7. Customs and Revenue.																			
Customs branch	1,534	1,492	- -	110	3,136 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,286 0 0
Revenue branch	250	626	328 10 0	- -	1,204 10 0	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,454 10 0
8. Gold Escort	- -	1,110	300 0 0	50	1,460 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,460 0 0
9. Registrar General	- -	850	- -	100	950 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,050 0 0
10. Post Office	422	- -	- -	100	522 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,022 0 0
11. Harbour Master	400	132	- -	20	552 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	75	- -	700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,327 0 0
Administration of Justice.																			
12. Supreme Court	1,100	- -	- -	50	1,150 0 0	- -	1,100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,250 0 0
13. Attorney General	700	- -	- -	50	750 0 0	- -	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	950 0 0
Police and Gaols.																			
14. At New Westminster	650	732	- -	50	1,432 0 0	- -	- -	- -	1,030	- -	- -	- -	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,762 0 0
15. Douglas	350	384	- -	40	724 0 0	- -	- -	- -	350	- -	20	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,144 0 0
16. Hope	300	432	72 0 0	40	844 0 0	- -	- -	- -	250	- -	20	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,164 0 0
17. Rock Creek	400	1,008	- -	100	1,508 0 0	- -	- -	- -	250	- -	50	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,858 0 0
18. Yale	350	634	- -	100	1,084 0 0	- -	- -	- -	350	- -	50	- -	50	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	1,554 0 0
19. Lytton	400	432	- -	150	982 0 0	- -	- -	- -	800	- -	50	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,882 0 0
20. Lillooet	400	432	- -	50	882 0 0	- -	- -	- -	550	96	20	- -	500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,048 0 0
21. Cariboo	- -	4,740	300 0 0	300	5,340 0 0	- -	- -	- -	1,300	- -	200	- -	2,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,340 0 0
22. Inspector of Steam Vessels	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,650	- -	- -	400 0 0
23. Redemption of Bonds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	128 10 3	- -	1,650 0 0
24. Interest	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	128 10 3
25. Charitable Allowances	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700 0 0
26. Lighthouses	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	800	800 0 0
	14,476	13,454	1,000 10 0	2,510	31,440 10 0	200	1,300	700	4,930	216	7,315	1,500	7,500	31,749 19 9	600	1,650	128 10 3	800	90,030 0 0

Audit Office of British Columbia, 28th November 1861.
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG, Acting Auditor.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 26.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 19, 1860.

* Page 1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24,* of the 17th of February last, on the subject of the grant of endowments in land to the clergymen of the principal Christian communities established in British Columbia.

I approve of the grants of about one acre each which you have already made to the clergy of the Church of England and the Methodist Episcopal Church as sites for a church, school, and dwelling-house, and you will also be at liberty to make similar grants in all towns in the Colony where ordained ministers of the Gospel may take up their residence, and where congregations may be established and require their assistance; but care should be taken that the land shall be appropriated to the purposes for which it was intended, and that it shall be so conveyed as to be secure against the possibility of misapplication in future years.

Your further proposal, that free grants of 100 acres of rural land should be made in aid of every cure established in British Columbia, and not otherwise supported at the public expense, I consider to be open to serious objections.

The experience afforded by other Colonies tends to show that where a clergyman in a new Colony has to depend on his land for his principal means of subsistence, he must, to make it answer, devote to it so much of his time as seriously to interfere with his usefulness; unless he does this, the endowment becomes only an apparent, not a real provision for him. He cannot let it, because land in a new settlement is never, except under very peculiar circumstances, taken on lease, and to employ hired labour would generally be beyond the means of a clergyman so situated.

For these reasons I am unable to sanction the measure which you propose. The practice of making grants of land as endowments to livings in the Colonies has been generally discontinued for many years, and I much doubt whether it is not better for a clergyman to depend entirely on the liberality of his congregation than to be provided with an endowment which, though no substantial assistance to him, may be an excuse to such of his congregation as are disposed to withhold their aid.

I am, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.
&c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 27.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 25, 1860.

† Page 2. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 25,† of the 18th of February last, enclosing copies of a correspondence between Mr. Cridge, the District Minister of Victoria, and Mr. Duncan, relative to the formation of a settlement for Indian converts to Christianity, and in order to carry this plan into effect you propose to reserve several hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of Fort Simpson.

Subject to the stipulations which you suggest, namely, that the land should be conveyed to the Governor of the Colony for the time being, in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, leaving them no power to alienate or dispose of it, I have to authorize you to take the necessary steps for the conveyance of the lands in question.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.
&c. &c.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 36.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 26, 1860.

I have received and read with interest your Despatch, No. 42,* of the 23rd of April, containing a general report on the Colony of British Columbia, and on the progress which has been made in opening up the country. * Page 4.

I do not doubt that you cannot apply your attention to an object more important to the Colony than the improvement of its internal communications.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.
&c. &c.

No. 4.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 42.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 19, 1860.

I have received, and have perused with much interest, your Despatch of the 23rd May,† reporting the result of your observations during a late visit to British Columbia. † Page 6.
There is no subject of greater importance to a new Colony than the establishment of well considered regulations for the disposal of the public lands. I trust, therefore, that with the aid of your personal examination of the country, and of the extensive correspondence in which you have been engaged with Her Majesty's Government, you will soon be enabled to communicate to me those full and matured views on this subject which your Despatch encourages me to expect.

The sketch you have sent of the municipal institutions proposed for New Westminster seem very promising, and I am glad to infer that the town is ready to accept them, which is not always the case in a young Colony.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.
&c. &c.

No. 5.

Copy of DESPATCH from C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P., to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 56.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 26, 1860.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 72,‡ of the 4th August last, respecting certain grants of land which you were desirous of making to the clergy of the four principal denominations of Christians in British Columbia, *i.e.*, of the English, Roman, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches. ‡ Page 14.

For the reasons already communicated to you, the Secretary of State cannot sanction the grants of rural land which you still apparently advocate, but he sees no objection to your affording a temporary pecuniary assistance to Ministers of Religion in British Columbia from Colonial funds, if those funds are adequate for the purpose, and if you have sufficient reason for believing that such an appropriation of public money will not be unacceptable to the colonists.

Charged as you are with the task of expending, on your own responsibility, the produce of the taxes, it is peculiarly necessary for you to avoid the appearance of individual preference or partiality. I think therefore that the public aid given to Ministers of Religion should not be confined to any specified denominations, but should, if possible, be determined by a generally intelligible rule, which, while furnishing some security against useless or improper appropriations, will not suggest any distinction between ministers of different persuasions, who may be exerting themselves with equal earnestness for the good of the community. It might be required, for example, as a condition to any grant of money, that a memorial should be presented to the Governor, signed by a certain number or proportion of persons resident within a certain district, and either offering to meet the Government grant by certain immediate or annual contributions of their own, or stating that from some source or other such contributions had been made. This, however, is merely suggested by the Secretary of State as an illustration. He is fully aware that your own knowledge of the exigencies of the Colony, of the temper and wishes of the population, and of the assistance to be derived there from religious

British Columbia.

persons or societies, will enable you to choose your own course in a matter of detail more appropriately than he can do.

But in any case you will take care to make it clearly understood that any assistance of this kind is temporary, and that if given in the form of an annual payment, all those who receive it must not calculate on retaining it after it has ceased to be sanctioned by the public opinion of the Colony, and consistent with other demands on the revenue.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 66.)

Sir, Downing Street, February 1, 1861.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, marked "Separate," of the 9th* and the 25th* of October last, giving an account of your recent journey through British Columbia. I have also received your Despatch, No. 95,† of the 9th of November, inclosing a report by Dr. Forbes, of H.M. ship "Topaze," of the proceedings of the exploring party under his charge.

*Pages 22 & 27.

† Page 32.

I have perused these reports with much satisfaction, as containing interesting information on the advance the Colony has made, and as showing, so far as can at present be ascertained, the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G , to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 74.)

Sir, Downing Street, April 13, 1861.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 7,‡ of the 26th of January, transmitting an approximate statement of the revenue and expenditure of British Columbia. I am glad to receive so favourable an account of the progress of the revenue of the Colony.

‡ Page 43.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Douglas, C.B.

(No. 77.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 9, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a Memorandum on the subject of the protection of the Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia, which has been submitted to me by Mr. Ffennell, a member of a late Fishery Commission in this country. I also enclose copies of a subsequent correspondence with that gentleman, and I have to invite your attention to a subject which will probably, ere long, become one of some importance to the Colony. I have requested the Governor of Canada to forward to you the official documents bearing upon the matter mentioned in Mr. Ffennell's letter of the 19th April, and in the meantime I enclose a report of the British Commissioners, which may probably afford you information that will be useful to you in legislating on the Fisheries of British Columbia.

I have, &c.

Governor Douglas, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

MEMORANDUM ON SALMON FISHERY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Encl. 1 in No. 8.

IT is suggested that the Salmon Fisheries should be placed under supervision as well as the land, to give security to private enterprise, and to prevent confusion of rights and waste, and that an area of water producing salmon is likely, as civilization progresses and commerce extends, to become more valuable by one hundred fold and more, than the same area of land.

That the first step towards promoting the objects referred to should be the employment of a person of practical knowledge to review the rivers to an extent sufficient to enable him to report upon their capabilities, and to point out the steps which should be taken to prevent abuses before they have set in, and to suggest the modes by which a system of healthy enterprise may be promoted in the Colony.

By adopting this course many persons from this country might soon be induced to embark in the salmon fishery of British Columbia, by receiving information which they would rely upon, if communicated on the authority of a person of practical knowledge, while at present they can only obtain fragments of information derived from persons in the Colony, whose attention has been attracted to the question by the immense quantities of fish which they see exist, and which a few have communicated, but are unable to offer any opinion upon the practicability of embarking in such an enterprise. The quantity of salmon which at present exist in British Columbia, and the extent of rivers producing them, is so far beyond anything which the waters of Great Britain and Ireland ever produced or could produce, that no idea can be formed at present of their relative value.

The salmon fisheries of that Colony appear to be one of the resources of the country, which might be most readily brought into commercial development if measures were taken to promote it.

Those fisheries are in their present state natural and unimpaired, but as population increases, abuses are certain to follow, as in Canada for instance, where the Government are now obliged to take up the question, and appoint officers to check the evil; whereas if timely measures be taken to prevent encroachments and destruction, much ultimate loss to the country may be prevented.

The Government now possess those fisheries; no real or assumed vested rights by individuals have been established, and it is suggested that now is the proper time to place them under the protection of the State, and that they may be soon profitably disposed of under judicious regulations to enterprising individuals, and thus bring a large revenue into the country, affording increased capital for further and more general operations of industry.

(By W. J. FFENNELL, Esq., Fishery Commissioner, Ireland.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Encl. 2 in No. 8.

SIR, Downing Street, March 27, 1861.

THE Duke of Newcastle desires me to thank you for the Memorandum which you have been good enough to furnish him on the subject of the protection of the salmon fisheries in the rivers of British Columbia.

His Grace is fully aware of the importance of the object which you propose, and he is prepared to instruct the Governor to take steps for the proper preservation of these fisheries, but before doing so he would be glad to be furnished with the titles of any public documents with which it might be desirable to supply him for his assistance in carrying out the object in view.

I am, &c.

W. J. Ffennell, Esq. (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

Encl. 3 in No. 8.

SIR, 2, Craven Street, Strand, London, April 19, 1861.

YOUR letter of the 27th of March addressed to me here, with reference to the Fisheries of British Columbia, was not duly forwarded, I have been back and forward to Ireland, and thus the delay in replying to it has occurred.

I would beg to refer to the following documents for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle:—

Fishery Acts, Upper and Lower Canada, printed in Quebec by Queen's Printer.
Report of Commissioners of Crown Lands of Canada for 1857.
Report of Commissioners of Crown Lands of Canada for 1858.
Report of Commissioners of Crown Lands of Canada for 1859.
[I have not yet seen Report, 1860.]

These reports contain much valuable information with respect to the laws enacted for the protection of the fisheries of Canada, the state the fisheries had fallen into, and the means now in operation for their regulation.

I believe the salmon fisheries of British Columbia far exceed in extent and capabilities those of Canada, and that it would be highly expedient to place them under a system of State regulation before abuses creep in, with the view of inducing private enterprise embarking in their commercial development, and at the same time guarding against the establishment of abuses and improvident practices, which must tend ultimately to diminish materially if not totally to destroy a great natural source of wealth.

The state of the Canadian salmon fisheries appears to furnish an example fully supporting this view of the question.

I am, &c.

C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P. (Signed) WILLIAM J. FFENNELL.
&c. &c.

British Columbia.

APPENDIX.

PROCLAMATIONS HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.

App. No. 1.

Appendix No. 1.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 23.

Proclamation by his Excellency James Douglas, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia, Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorized by proclamation under the public seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient in some respects to alter the rates of duties of customs now leviable upon goods and other articles and things imported into British Columbia, and to make further provision for the levying thereof.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows, viz.:—

1st. That so much of the proclamation dated the 2nd of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine as imposes a duty upon the several articles specified in the schedule hereto, shall as to the duty thereby imposed be repealed from the 15th day of October next.

2nd. That the duties specified in the said schedule shall be paid on the articles thereon specified from the said 15th day of October next.

3rd. This proclamation may on all occasions be cited as the "Customs Amendment Act, 1860."

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

(L.S.)

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command,
William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Schedule.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Flour	per barrel	0	3	1½	Ale and Porter in Wood	per gallon	0	0	7
Bacon, Salt and Dried Pork	per lb.	0	0	1	Wine in Wood an Bottle	per gallon	0	2	1
Beans	per 100 lb.	0	1	3	Bitters	per gallon	0	2	1
Barley	per 100 lb.	0	1	3	Blankets	per pair	0	2	1
Butter	per lb.	0	0	2½	Cheese	per lb.	0	0	2½
Candles	per lb.	0	0	2½	Opium	per lb.	0	2	1
Lard	per lb.	0	0	1	Dried Fish	per lb.	0	0	1
Rice	per 100 lb.	0	3	1½	Salt Fish	per lb.	0	0	0½
Tea	per lb.	0	0	2½	Chinese Medicated Wine	per gallon	0	3	1½
Coffee	per lb.	0	0	1½	Dried Vegetables (Chinese)	per lb.	0	0	1
Sugar	per lb.	0	0	1	Salt Vegetables (do.)	per lb.	0	0	0½
Ale and Porter in Bottle	per dozen	0	1	8					

God save the Queen.

App. No. 2.

Appendix No. 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 29.

Proclamation by his Excellency James Douglas, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a commission under the Great

Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by proclamation, under the public seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same:

And whereas the port of New Westminster is the only port of entry for goods in British Columbia—

And whereas many persons have imported goods into British Columbia across the southern boundary thereof, contrary to law:

And whereas it is expedient that all persons importing goods into British Columbia across the said boundary should be notified that such importation is contrary to law, and can be permitted only pending the completion of the communications in British Columbia:

And whereas the collection of the customs duties is rendered very expensive by the importation of goods across the southern boundary aforesaid, and it is expedient to impose a fine on such importation, to meet the additional cost of collection:

Now these are to give notice—

1. That no goods, wares, animals, or merchandize shall be imported into British Columbia which shall not have been entered at New Westminster aforesaid, unless the duties, tolls, and fines herein-after specified shall have been first paid to some duly-qualified officer of customs, and such officer shall have first granted to the importer a permit on behalf of such goods.

2. The duties and tolls aforesaid shall be as follows:—

A. The duties at present imposed by virtue of the proclamations of the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

B. For every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of such goods, wares, or merchandize (and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than fifty pounds weight of goods), one shilling; miners' packs, carried by the owners and not exceeding thirty pounds weight avoirdupois, for each man's load, being exempt from such duty as aforesaid.

C. For every ton of such goods, wares, or merchandize, twelve shillings.

3. In addition to the aforesaid duties and tolls, a fine equivalent to three per cent. on the market value of such goods, wares, animals, or merchandize shall be paid to such officer of customs—such market value to be calculated upon the market value of the goods, wares, animals, or merchandize at the place of collection.

4. Any person wilfully evading or attempting to evade the payment of any of the duties, tolls, or fines, aforesaid, shall be fined treble the amount of the duties, tolls, or fines, or any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, at the discretion of the magistrate.

5. Any penalty under this Act may be recovered and enforced before any magistrate in British Columbia in a summary way.

6. This proclamation may be cited as the "Southern Boundary Act, 1860."

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

(L.S.)

By his Excellency's command, JAMES DOUGLAS.

William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

Appendix No. 3.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 30.

Proclamation.—No. 2, A.D. 1861. By his Excellency James Douglas, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An "Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the public seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same.

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the public seal of the said Colony, on the 4th day of January 1860, the price of unsurveyed land acquired by purchase or pre-emption under the provisions of the said Proclamation, was stated to be at such rate as might for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings per acre.

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the public seal of the said Colony, on the 20th day of January 1860, the price of agricultural land, surveyed by the Government surveyor, which may or shall have been offered for sale at public auction and remain unsold, was fixed at ten shillings per acre, payable one-half in cash at the time of sale, and the other half at the expiration of two years from the time of sale.

And whereas I have been empowered by Her Majesty's Government to lower the price of country lands in British Columbia, in all cases, to the sum of four shillings and twopence (4*s.* 2*d.*) per acre.

Repeal of so much of the Proclamation of the 20th January, 1860, as fixes the price of land in B. C. at 10s. per acre.

Price of unsurveyed lands to be 4s. 2d. per acre.

Upset price of surveyed lands 4s. 2d. per acre.

Short Title.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:—

I. So much of the said Proclamation of the 20th day of January 1860, as fixed the price of surveyed agricultural land at ten shillings per acre is hereby repealed.

II. The price of all unsurveyed country land in British Columbia, whether acquired by pre-emption or purchase under the Proclamation dated the 4th day of January 1860, shall be four shillings and twopence (4*s.* 2*d.*) per acre.

III. The upset price of all country lands in British Columbia exposed for sale at public auction, shall be four shillings and twopence (4*s.* 2*d.*) per acre.

IV. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the "Country Land Act, 1861."

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of his Excellency,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

App. No. 4.

APPENDIX No. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 31.

No. 31.—"The Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861."

[Repealed by subsequent Proclamation, No. 38, page 77.]

App. No. 5.

APPENDIX No. 5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 32.

PROCLAMATION.—No. 3, A.D. 1861. By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation issued under the public seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same:

And whereas it is expedient to afford remissions in the purchase money of country lands purchased for actual settlement to certain officers of Her Majesty's Royal Army and Navy in certain cases:

Now, therefore, I, James Douglas, Governor of British Columbia, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do proclaim, order, and enact as follows, viz.:—

That from and after the date hereof Military and Naval officers in Her Majesty's service, of the rank herein-after specified, who shall purchase country land in British Columbia, shall, subject as herein-after mentioned, and upon production of the certificate herein-after also mentioned, be entitled in paying for such country lands to the remissions following:—

Field officers, of 25 years' service, in the whole	£600
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	500
Field officers of 15 or less years in the service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200

Regimental staff officers and Medical officers of the Army and Navy shall be entitled, but Military chaplains, Commissariat officers, officers of any of the civil departments of the Army, pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments of the Navy, shall not be entitled to the remissions aforesaid.

Every person desiring to take advantage of the remissions aforesaid, shall, before obtaining the same, produce to and leave with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia, a certificate from the office of the General Commanding-in-Chief in England, or from the office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty showing that the setlement of the said person in a British Colony has been duly sanctioned, and showing also the rank, and length of service of such person, but nothing herein contained shall entitle any person to any of the remissions aforesaid, except such person shall at the time of purchasing, be either on half-pay or full-pay, unless the person purchasing shall have quitted the service for the purpose of settling in a British Colony, as herein-after mentioned.

Every person who shall have so quitted the service for the purpose of settling as aforesaid, shall, before obtaining such remission as aforesaid, obtain a statement by the proper authority, to be made in one of the offices aforesaid, upon his certificate aforesaid, of the date of his retirement from the army or navy, for the purpose aforesaid.

The person so having retired as aforesaid, who shall have conformed to the regulations aforesaid, shall present his certificate aforesaid, to the Governor for the time being aforesaid, within one year from the date of his retirement aforesaid, and in default thereof, shall cease to be entitled to any remission.

Provided always that every person obtaining a remission as aforesaid, shall not be entitled to a grant of the land in respect whereof such remission shall have been allowed, until he shall have obtained from the Governor for the time being of British Columbia, a certificate that he has been a *bonâ fide* settler in British Columbia for the space of two years.

Provided, that until such person shall have obtained a grant as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a location ticket to be issued to him by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

Provided, that unless the person holding such location ticket shall obtain a grant of the land in respect of which such location ticket shall have been granted within twelve months from the expiration of the said term of two years, the land in respect of which such location ticket shall have been granted, shall absolutely revert to the Crown, and be capable of being sold, pre-empted or granted *de novo*.

Provided, that no location ticket shall be granted, and no remission claimed unless such remission shall be claimed in respect of some specific land within two years from the date of such certificate from the offices aforesaid.

Provided, that the land in respect of which such remission shall have been claimed, shall not be transferable until a grant thereof as aforesaid shall have been made thereof.

Provided, that the Governor for the time being of British Columbia may, in case of the death of the person entitled to the remission aforesaid, before a grant of the land aforesaid, by any writing under his hand, confer the benefit of the remission aforesaid to such child or children or other relative of the person entitled to such remission as he may think proper.

Provided, that such child, children, or other relative shall enjoy the right to such remission to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions as the person so dying would have done had he lived.

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this
(L.S.) eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

APPENDIX No. 6.

App. No. 6.

No. 35.—"The Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861."
[Repealed by subsequent Proclamation, No. 38, page 77.]

APPENDIX No. 7.

App. No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 37.

PROCLAMATION.—No. 8, A.D. 1861. By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the public seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same.

And whereas, for the more effectually securing the title to and facilitating the transfer of real property in the Colony of British Columbia, it is expedient to provide the means of registering matters affecting the same.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

I. There shall be established in New Westminster and in such other districts in British Columbia as may from time to time be nominated by the Governor by proclamation under his hand and the public seal of the Colony, offices for the registration of instruments, in writing, affecting real estate in the Colony, and the office at New Westminster shall be styled "The Land Registry Office," and the other offices shall be styled the "District Land Registry Offices," with the addition of the names of the districts wherein the same are established.

Offices in New Westminster and other districts in British Columbia.

2. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor to appoint by Commission under the public seal of the Colony, proper persons to perform the duties of the said offices, who shall be styled the "registrars," and also upon any vacancy in the said offices to appoint from time to time in like manner other proper persons to be the registrars.

Appointment of Registrar General and Registrars for Districts.

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The registrar appointed at New Westminster shall be styled "Registrar General of British Columbia," and shall have the superintendence of all the said offices.

Magistrates may be appointed District Registrars.

3. The magistrates in British Columbia may be appointed registrars pro tempore.

Places of business. Seals of Office to be kept and impressions thereof to be taken judicial notice of.

4. There shall be provided at the public expense, houses or other places convenient for carrying on the business of the said offices, with all proper means for making and preserving the records and registers herein-after directed to be made and kept, and also seals of offices with suitable devices, whereon shall be inscribed "Land Registry Office," with the addition of the name of the district wherein the same is situate; the said seals shall be in the custody of the registrars for the time being, to be used in their official capacity only, and they shall be responsible for the safety and the use thereof, and judicial notice shall be taken in all courts of the impressions thereof without any evidence of such seal having been impressed, or any other evidence in relation thereto.

Deputy Registrar.

5. The "registrar general" shall from time to time by writing under his hand and official seal appoint a deputy who may perform the duties of the office, but all the official acts of the said deputy shall be in the name of the registrar-general, who shall be responsible for the same. The instrument under which such deputy shall be appointed shall be deposited among the records of the office for public reference. And in case of a vacancy in the office of registrar-general, the deputy shall during such vacancy perform the duties of the office as the registrar-general and until a successor be appointed.

Registrar's bonds and oaths.

6. Before entering upon the duties of their offices, the registrars and deputy-registrar shall find good and sufficient bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties before entering thereon.

Salaries.

7. There shall be paid to the "registrar general" an annual salary not to exceed the sum of 500*l.*, to the deputy and registrars an annual salary not to exceed 300*l.*, and an adequate remuneration to each of the magistrates appointed registrars.

Date of opening office at New Westminster and in the other districts.

8. The office at New Westminster shall be opened on the 1st day of November 1861, and the other offices shall be opened on the 28th day next after the proclamations of nomination respectively, and until the opening of the district offices, the registration of all instruments affecting real estate in British Columbia shall be effected at the Land Registry Office at New Westminster.

All instruments affecting real estate in a district are to be registered in the district office when nominated.

9. From and after the nomination of a district and the opening of an office therein as aforesaid, all instruments affecting any real estate in the said district, shall be registered in the office of such district, and in none other.

Office hours.

10. The place of business of the said offices shall be kept open every day in the year, except Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and such other public holidays and fast days as are or may by law or proclamation from time to time be declared in the Colony, from the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning to the hour of 4 o'clock p.m.

Registration of instruments affecting real estate.

11. It shall be the duty of the registrars, when requested, and upon the payment of the proper fees, to register or cause to be registered all instruments in any manner affecting real estate situate within their respective districts or the title thereto which shall be certified as hereinafter required by correctly transcribing or copying the same with the certificates endorsed thereon or attached thereto, word for word, letter for letter, figure for figure, sign for sign, and erasure for erasure, in books appropriate to the titles respectively endorsed on such instruments.

Upon the opening of a district office a transcript of registrations in that district to be sent to the district Registrar.

12. Upon the opening of a district office, a transcript of the registrations affecting real estate in such district prior to such opening shall be sent to the registrar of such district from the registrar general's office, and shall be kept in such district office as part of the records of such office.

Custody and preservation of records.

13. The registrars shall have the custody of and shall safely keep and preserve all the records, the furniture and seal of their offices, but shall not be responsible if the same are lost, or destroyed by fire or other inevitable accident.

To entitle instruments to be registered.

14. Before any instrument other than a decree, judgment, or order of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, is registered, and to entitle the same to be registered in the said office, the execution thereof shall first have been acknowledged or proved in the manner hereinafter provided, such fact of acknowledgment or proof shall appear by a certificate under the hand and seal of the proper officer or other person authorized to take such acknowledgments endorsed upon or attached to such conveyance, deed, or other instrument.

Acknowledgments of proofs of execution to whom to be made within the Colony, and within the British dominions. If acknowledged without the British dominions.

15. The acknowledgment or proof of execution of all instruments hereby authorized to be registered, if acknowledged or proved within the Colony, may be made to any registrar or to any person commissioned in that behalf by the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, and if acknowledged or proved without the Colony and within the British dominions, may be made to any judge of a court, or clerk or registrar of any court having a seal, or to any notary public, or to any magistrate of any town or district within the said dominions, and if acknowledged or proved without the British dominions may be made to any British ambassador, chargé d'affaires, or minister, consul, or consular agent appointed to reside in the country where such acknowledgment or proof is made, or to any judge of any Court of Record having a seal, or to any notary public practising in such country.

Judge of Supreme Court to appoint officers to take acknowledgments.

16. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice for the time being may appoint by commission such and as many competent persons other than the persons before mentioned as may be necessary for the accommodation of the public, to take the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of all instruments in writing within the Colony which may by law be registered.

Party acknowledging must either be known to officer taking acknowledg-

17. No acknowledgment of the execution of any instrument affecting any real estate within this Colony shall be taken unless the party offering to make such acknowledgment shall appear before the officer taking the same, and unless such party shall either be personally known to the officer, or his identity be proven by the oath or affirmation of a competent witness, and no certificate of acknow-

ledgment shall be valid unless it recites in substance and legal effect the facts required by this section. ment or identity proven.

18. Acknowledgments and proofs of the execution of instruments entitled to be registered may for the purposes of this Act be made by— Who may make acknowledgments, what facts to be acknowledged, and forms and contents of certificates.

1. The party executing in person such instrument.
2. The attorney in fact when such instrument is executed by an attorney in fact.
3. The secretary of any corporation when such instrument is executed by such secretary.
4. A subscribing witness to such instrument.

Provided always, that no acknowledgment of any party executing in person such conveyance, deed, or other instrument shall be taken, unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 of this Act, such party acknowledge that he is the person mentioned in such instrument as the maker thereof, and whose name is subscribed thereto as a party, that he knows the contents thereof, and that he executed the same voluntarily, and no certificate of acknowledgment shall be valid unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 to be recited, it recites in substance and legal effect the facts required by this proviso. And provided also, that no acknowledgment by an attorney in fact shall be taken unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 of this Act, such attorney in fact shall acknowledge that he is the person who subscribed the name of (naming the maker) to the instrument, that said (naming the maker) is the same person mentioned in the instrument as the maker thereof, that (naming the attorney in fact) knows the contents of the instrument and subscribed the name of (naming the maker) thereto voluntarily as the free act and deed of the said (naming the maker), and no certificate of such acknowledgment shall be valid unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 to be recited, it shall recite in substance and legal effect the facts required by this proviso.

And provided also, that no acknowledgment by the secretary of any corporation shall be taken unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 of this Act, such secretary acknowledge that he is the person who subscribed his name and affixed the seal of such corporation as the secretary to such instrument, and that he was first duly authorized to subscribe and to affix the said seal to the same, and no certificate of such acknowledgment shall be valid unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 to be recited, it recites in substance and legal effect the facts required by this proviso. And provided also, that no acknowledgment by a married woman shall be taken unless in addition to what is required by Section 17, such married woman shall be first made acquainted with the contents of the instrument and the nature and effect thereof, and shall acknowledge on examination apart from and out of hearing of her husband that she knows the contents of the instrument and understands the nature and effect thereof, that she executed the same voluntarily without fear or compulsion or undue influence of her husband, that she is of full age and competent understanding, and does not wish to retract the execution of the same, and no certificate of such acknowledgment shall be valid unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 to be recited, it recites in substance and legal effect the facts required by this proviso. And provided also, that no acknowledgment or proof by a subscribing witness shall be taken unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 of this Act, such subscribing witness shall acknowledge that he is the person whose name is subscribed to the instrument as a witness, and shall prove that (naming the maker) whose name is subscribed thereto as the maker did execute the same, and no certificate of such acknowledgment or proof shall be valid unless in addition to what is required by Section 17 to be recited, it recites in substance and legal effect the facts required by this proviso.

19. That upon the application of any person taking any grant, lease, mortgage or charge, under or by virtue of any instrument entitled under this Act to be registered, or of any person claiming under such last mentioned person, verified under the oath of the applicant, that any party or witness to such instrument residing or being within twenty miles of any office refuses to appear and acknowledge or testify touching the execution thereof, and that such instrument cannot be registered without such acknowledgment or testimony, the registrar may issue a notice in writing requiring such party or witness to appear before him, and to acknowledge or testify. Registrar-General may subpœna party or witness to testify.

20. That every person who, after having been served with such notice as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to appear without reasonable cause assigned, or appearing shall refuse to acknowledge or answer upon oath or affirmation touching the matter aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* sterling, which may be recovered before any justice of the peace in a summary way, and for such damages as may be sustained by such party on account of such neglect or refusal; but no person shall be required to attend unless his reasonable expenses shall have been first tendered to him, together with a reasonable sum for his loss of time. Penalty for refusing to obey subpœna or to acknowledge or testify. When not bound to obey subpœna.

21. That it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of Civil Justice aforesaid to issue a commission for taking the deposition of any subscribing witness to any instrument entitled under this Act to be registered, in the same manner as for taking the testimony of any witness in a cause pending before it; and that all the costs of such commission, and all directions for executing the same, shall be at the discretion of the said Court, regard being had to the general provisions of this Act. Commission may issue to take deposition.

22. When any instrument authorized by law to be registered shall be deposited in the registrar's office for registration, the registrar, or in the case of the Registrar General, the Registrar General or his deputy shall endorse upon the same the exact time when it was so deposited, noting the year, month, day, hour and minute of its reception, which shall be considered the date of registration, and when the same shall have been registered, shall also note at the foot of the register or record thereof, the year, month, day, hour, and minute when it was deposited for registration, and shall sign the record thereof, and shall also note under his signature and seal upon each instrument registered the book and pages of the book in which, and the time when, it is registered, before it is returned to the party entitled to the same. Registrar's duty on receipt of instruments.

23. From the time any instrument affecting real estate, acknowledged and certified as required by Registration to impart notice.

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this Act, shall be delivered to a registrar, or in case of the registrar-general to him or his deputy registrar for registration, all persons shall be deemed to have notice of the contents and legal effect of such instrument.

Unregistered conveyance, &c not to impart notice to third parties.

24. No person, other than the actual parties thereto, shall be deemed to have notice of any instrument affecting real estate in the said Colony executed after the said 1st day of November 1861, unless the same be acknowledged or proved and certified, and registered pursuant to this Act, and every instrument hereafter made which shall not be acknowledged or proved, certified and registered pursuant to this Act, shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or incumbrance of the same real estate who shall have registered the instrument under which his title as purchaser or incumbrance arises previously, provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the Court of Chancery to grant relief upon bill filed charging actual fraud or conspiracy.

Lien, &c., when released to be satisfied of record.

25. Whenever any lien or incumbrance registered as aforesaid affecting any real estate shall be released, satisfied, or discharged, it shall be the duty of the person from whom such release, satisfaction, or discharge moves, to give to the person in whose favour the same is made an instrument in writing acknowledging the same to have been made, and such instrument shall be acknowledged or proved and certified as herein-before required.

And if any person whose duty it is to give such release, satisfaction, or discharge, refuses or neglects for the space of ten days after being thereto requested by the party entitled to the same to execute and acknowledge such instrument, he shall be liable to a like penalty of £20 as aforesaid to be levied in manner aforesaid, and also for all actual damages occasioned by such neglect or refusal.

Power not to be revoked until revocation is registered.

26. No power of attorney when registered as required by this Act, shall be deemed to be revoked by any Act of the grantor thereof until the instrument containing such revocation acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner required by this Act shall be delivered for registration.

Revocation by death, insanity, &c., not to revoke until registration of an affidavit.

27. The death, insanity, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any maker of a power of attorney, or the marriage of any female maker of a power of attorney, shall not be deemed to revoke such power of attorney as far as any real estate in any district in British Columbia is concerned until an affidavit of such death, insanity, bankruptcy, or marriage shall have been served upon the Registrar-General or his deputy, and the Registrar of each district in which such real estate is situate.

Registrar to register affidavit accordingly.

28. It shall be the duty of every registrar or deputy registrar served with such affidavit, as last aforesaid, immediately to register the same in an affidavit book to be kept for that purpose, and to write on the pages of the register on which such power of attorney is registered, a note to the effect following "alleged to be revoked by" (death, insanity, &c., &c.), see registered affidavit (page affidavit book volume)

Original deed duly acknowledged may be read in evidence.

29. Every instrument which shall be acknowledged or proved and certified as in this Act prescribed may, together with the certificate of acknowledgment or proof, be read in evidence in all courts of law and equity without further proof of execution.

Certified copies of deeds to have the force of originals in certain cases.

30. Copies of all instruments duly deposited for registration or registered in a registrar's office certified by the registrar, or in case of the Registrar-General's office by him or the Registrar-General's deputy to be full, true, and correct copies, may, in the absence of the original, and if produced by a party not having the control of the original, be read in evidence in all courts of law and equity without further proof.

Certificate of acknowledgment to be primâ facie evidence.

31. The certificate of any officer authorized to take acknowledgments pursuant to this Act shall be primâ facie evidence of the facts therein recited, but shall not be conclusive.

Indices to be kept.

32. Each registrar shall form and keep indices in separate volumes, in such manner as to afford correct and easy reference to the several records of his office.

Registrar to make searches and to furnish certificates thereof.

33. It shall be the duty of registrars, upon the application of any person set forth in distinct and specific terms in writing, to make searches for all instruments deposited and registered in his office, touching or affecting the real estate specified in such application, and to furnish a certificate of every such search, stating the names of the parties to such instruments, the dates thereof, the year, month, day, hour, and minute they were deposited or registered, and the book and page where they are registered.

Fees of office.

34. For the official services rendered by the registrars they are hereby authorized and empowered to charge the following fees, viz.:—

For taking the acknowledgment or proof of any instrument which may by law be registered, for each signature of a party if more than one, four shillings, if only one signature eight shillings, including a certificate of acknowledgment of execution in both cases; for administering an oath, four shillings; for endorsing the time of depositing any instrument, and for noting the same in the record, and for endorsing the registration thereof upon every such instrument, two shillings; for registering any instrument, for every folio of one hundred words and figures therein, each and every figure to count as a word, three shillings, fractions of a folio to count as a folio; for making in the indices the several entries of instruments registered, required by law to be indiced, for every such instrument, two shillings and sixpence; for the use of the records for inspection and examination by persons desiring to inspect the same, for every such inspection and examination at one time, one shilling; for making certified copies of all instruments, matters, and things deposited, and of record in the office, the same fees as for registering instruments; for every subpœna, four shillings; for every official certificate, four shillings; for registering plans, maps, charts, surveys, diagrams, schedules, drawings, and other writings, matters, and things not herein enumerated and mentioned, and for making certified copies of any such, and for making searches, and for all other services not herein specified to be rendered by the registrars, such fees to be charged as may be agreed upon between them and the party requiring the performance of the same, and in case of difference the fees to be determined under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final; for persons not connected with the office making for themselves transcripts or extracts from the records, no charge, but

the making of such transcripts and extracts to be allowed only subject to such rules as shall be established by the Registrar General as aforesaid, and which shall be suspended in the office for the information of the public.

Authority to alter fees under certain conditions.

35. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General from time to time as he shall see fit, with the sanction of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, to change the amount of any of the aforesaid fees, and to establish such other and reduced or additional fees as may be deemed expedient, provided that a list of all such changes and additions shall, when made and sanctioned, be laid before the Governor within a fortnight; and provided also that a similar list shall be suspended in a conspicuous place in the Registrar-General's office for one calendar month at least before the same shall come into operation, after which period it shall be lawful for the registrars to charge and recover such altered fees.

Fees to be pre-paid.

36. The registrars shall not be bound to receive or register any instrument or furnish any copies, or make any search, or render any service connected with their offices until the fees for the same, as prescribed by law, are first paid or tendered.

The registrars shall keep a strict account of all fees received in their offices, and shall quarterly pay over all such fees to the colonial treasurer, whose receipt in writing will be a sufficient discharge for the same.

And such fees when so received by the said treasurer shall form part of the public monies belonging to the Colony.

Meaning of certain words, expressions, and terms in this Act.

37. In the construction of this Act the following words used therein shall have the following meanings, unless there be something repugnant or contradictory in the context, viz.: "real estate" shall include lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal. "Instrument" shall include every deed or agreement in writing, and every judgment, decree, or order of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction in British Columbia.

Exceptions as to conveyances made.

38. Nothing herein-before contained shall be deemed to apply to any instrument of whatever nature made before the said 1st day of November 1861, but any instrument made prior to the said 1st of November 1861, although not acknowledged or proved and certified as provided in this Act, may be registered in the offices of the said registrars, and all such last-mentioned records shall be made and kept in a manner as nearly as may be the same as herein appointed for instruments of a like nature dated subsequently to the said first day of November 1861.

And indices shall also be kept thereof as nearly as may be similar to those herein appointed for instruments dated subsequently to the said 1st day of November 1861, but all such records and indices shall be kept separate and distinct from the records and indices relating to instruments made subsequently to the said first day of November 1861.

And all persons shall be deemed to have notice of any instrument executed prior to the said 1st day of November 1861, which shall be registered pursuant to this section, from the time the same shall be delivered to the Registrar-General for registration.

Short title.

39. This Act may be cited as the "British Columbia Land Registry Act, 1861."

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

(L.S.)

By his Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG. JAMES DOUGLAS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

APPENDIX No. 8.

App. No. 8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 38.

PROCLAMATION.—No. 9, A.D., 1861. By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by proclamation under the public seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same:

And whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the settlement of unsurveyed crown lands in British Columbia:

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Repeal of former Proclamations.

I. The proclamation issued by me, under the public seal of the said Colony, dated the 4th day of January 1860, and the Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861, and the Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

Purchasers since the 20th June to hold on the ordinary terms of pre-emption.

II. All purchasers of unsurveyed land in British Columbia, who shall have made their purchases subsequently to the 20th day of June 1861, and previously to the 27th day of August 1861, shall hold the land purchased under precisely the same terms and conditions of occupation and improvement

as are mentioned in the said proclamation of the 4th day of January 1860, with regard to lands pre-empted without purchase.

British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, may acquire the right to hold land, and to purchase the same when surveyed, on certain conditions.

III. That from and after the date hereof, British subjects and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and her successors, may acquire the right to hold and purchase in fee simple, unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved crown lands in British Columbia, not being the site of an existent or proposed town, or auriferous land available for mining purposes, or an Indian reserve or settlement, under the following conditions.

The settler shall enter into possession and record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres.

IV. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid, shall enter into possession thereof, and shall record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres thereof, with the magistrate residing nearest thereto; paying to the said magistrate the sum of eight shillings for recording such claim.

A holder of land may acquire additional land contiguous to the 160 acres, by paying an instalment of the purchase money.

V. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid may acquire the right to hold and purchase any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land aforesaid, over and above the quantity of 160 acres aforesaid, and contiguous thereto, upon payment to the nearest magistrate of the sum of 2*s.* 1*d.* per acre for the same, as and by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government upon the survey of the same land.

Proposing purchaser shall hold and record.

VI. Any person so paying such deposit shall enter into possession and record his claim to such last-mentioned tract of land, in manner herein-before prescribed.

Description of the land, how to be stated.

VII. The claimant shall in all cases give the best possible description of the land to the magistrate with whom his claim is recorded, together with a rough plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by placing at the corners of the land four posts, and by stating in his description any other land marks of a noticeable character.

Rectangular shape or as nearly as possible proportion of the lines.

VIII. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this proclamation, shall, save as herein-after mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.

IX. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this proclamation.

Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.

X. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by a claim, the line of such claim may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent claim.

Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.

XI. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length of any of the sides.

Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.

XII. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

Purchase on survey.

XIII. When the Government survey shall extend to the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim as aforesaid, or his heirs or devisees, or in the case of the grant of a certificate of improvement herein-after mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10*s.* per acre.

XIV. When the claimant, his heirs or devisees, shall prove to the nearest magistrate by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10*s.* per acre, the said magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisees, a certificate of improvement in the form marked A., in the Schedule hereto.

When certificate of improvement has been issued, the holder may sell or deal with the land.

XV. Upon the grant of the cetificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalments, sell, mortgage, or lease the land in respect of which such certificate has been issued, but no interest in any plot of land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

Conveyance on payment of the purchase money.

XVI. Upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favour of the purchaser, reserving the precious minerals, with a right to enter and work the same in favour of the Crown, its assignees, and licensees.

Compensation to owner whose land may be taken or injured in certain cases.

XVII. In the event of the Crown, its assignees, or licensees availing itself or themselves of the privileges (other than the taking of land required for roads) mentioned in clauses 25 and 26, a reasonable compensation for the land taken, wasted, or damaged shall be paid to the person whose land shall be taken, wasted, or damaged as aforesaid, and in case of dispute the same shall be settled by a jury of six men, to be summoned by the nearest magistrate.

Priority of title.

XVIII. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first record his claim in manner aforesaid

XIX. Whenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the magistrate resident nearest to the land in question may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisition aforesaid. Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.

XX. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings, and erections thereon, shall, (subject to the appeal herein-after mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, building and erections shall, subject to the appeal herein-after mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person. Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.

XXI. The decision of the magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia. Appeal.

XXII. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid may be required, before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be hereafter pointed out by the rules or orders hereinafter directed to be published. Security on appeal.

XXIII. The procedure before the magistrate and judge respectively shall be according to such rules and orders as shall be published by such judge, with the appropriation of the Governor for the time being of British Columbia. Procedure.

XXIV. Whenever a person in occupation at the time of record aforesaid shall have recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs, or (in the case of a certificate of improvement) his assigns shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, he or they may, save as herein-before mentioned, bring ejectment, or trespass, against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if he or they were seised of the legal estate in possession in the same land. Ejectment or trespass by holder.

XXV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals or working the same, upon the conditions aforesaid. Saving of right to search and get gold in favour of free miners.

XXVI. The Government shall notwithstanding any claim, record, or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads or other public purposes. Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.

XXVII. Water privileges, and the right of carrying water for mining purposes, may, notwithstanding any claim recorded, be claimed and taken upon, under, or over the said land, so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by free miners requiring the same, and obtaining a grant or licence from the Gold Commissioner, and paying a compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water, to be ascertained in case of dispute in manner aforesaid. Water for mining purposes may be taken.

XXVIII. If any person, being already registered as a claimant, register a claim to any other land not being contiguous thereto, the land so previously claimed shall, *ipso facto*, be forfeited, and shall, with all improvements made thereon, be open to settlement by any other person. If new claim taken up the old claim is lost.

XXIX. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the nearest magistrate, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit. Arbitrament of Magistrate.

XXX. This proclamation may be cited as the "Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861." Short title.

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this
(L.S.) 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE A.

I hereby certify that has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing any other evidence upon which the magistrate has come to his judgment) that of has made improvements to the extent of 10*s.* an acre on acres of land, situated at

Signed,
this day of

Appendix No. 9.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No. 40.

Proclamation.—No. 11, A.D. 1861. By his Excellency James Douglas, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An "Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by proclamation under the public seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to increase the limits of the municipality, and the number of councillors of New Westminster, and to extend the operation of the New Westminster Municipal Council Act, 1860, accordingly:

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:—

From and after the date of this proclamation,

Adds block 36 to No. I. ward.

1. All that tract of land, which includes the piece of land described on the official maps of the said city as Block XXXVI. shall be included in the second part of the schedule of the said Act, and be deemed and taken for all the purposes of this Act as an integral portion of number One Ward.

Adds block 35 to No. III. ward.

2. All that tract of land, which includes the piece of land described on the official maps of the said city as Block XXXV. shall be included in the second part of the schedule of the said Act, and be deemed and taken for all the purposes of this Act as an integral portion of number Three Ward.

Adds block 34 to No. IV. ward.

3. All that tract of land which includes the piece of land described on the official maps of the said city as Block XXXIV. shall be included in the fifth part of the schedule to the said Act, and be deemed and be taken for all the purposes of this Act as an integral portion of number Four Ward.

Creates two additional councillors, one for No. I. and one, No. IV. ward.

4. In addition to the councillors already provided by the said Act, there shall be elected, in the same manner and with the same qualifications as at present, one additional councillor for number One Ward, and one additional councillor for number Four Ward.

Extends the provisions of the "New Westminster Municipal Act, 1860," to the additional limits and councillors.

5. The "New Westminster Municipal Council Act, 1860," shall be deemed and taken, and is hereby declared to extend and apply in all respects to the additional limits and councillors hereby created for the said city, as if the same had been originally included in the said Act.

Short title.

6. This Act shall be cited as the "New Westminster Municipal Council Extension Act, 1861."

Issued under the public seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

(L.S.)

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command,

William A. G. Young.

God save the Queen.

LONDON:

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CANADA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 June 1861;—*for,*

"COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the War Department and the Canadian Government, respecting the Transfer and Sale of LAND at *Sarnia,* for the Use of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of *Canada.*"

N. B.—No direct correspondence between the War Department and the Canadian Government on this subject can be traced. The enclosed Correspondence, however, bears on the subject.

War Office, 25 June 1861.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 26 *June* 1861.

COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the War Department and the Canadian Government, respecting the Transfer and Sale of LAND at *Sarnia*, for the use of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of *Canada*.

— No. 1. —

(Ordnance, No. 110.)

Office of Ordnance, Montreal,
11 July 1853.

Sir,

WE have the honour to forward herewith for the consideration of the Master General and Board, applications that have been preferred on behalf of the contractors for the construction of the Toronto and Sarnia Railway, with the view of acquiring by purchase those portions of the Ordnance Reserve at Point Edward in Sarnia, which are not required for military purposes, and of renting the land which is reserved.

The quantity of land required by the Railway Company is stated by the Commanding Royal Engineer, in his Minute of 18th May, to be 331 acres, of which 170 are swamp, and we would respectfully invite the Master General and Board's attention to that officer's opinion as to the value of the property, and to the Honourable J. A. Macdonald's communication of the 9th ultimo, in which the reasons for so large a space of ground being required at the terminus of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway on Lake Huron are explained, and as it is doubtless of much importance to the Company that they should receive as early a notification as possible of the ultimate decision of the Master General and Board upon their enlarged requirements, we forward the present report without awaiting the receipt of the instructions which the Commissioner Royal Engineer, in his Minute of the 8th instant, states he is expecting, in reference to his report to the Inspector General of Fortifications of the 18th May.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Bell*,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Artillery.
M. C. Dixon,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Engineer.
M. W. Blenkarne, D. O. S.
J. S. Elliott,
O. S., Head Quarters.

G. Butler, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures to the foregoing.

Gentlemen,

Toronto, 5 January 1853.

I AM directed by the directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company to ask if you will consent to lease them any portion of the Ordnance property at Port Sarnia. They are especially desirous of obtaining possession (as tenants) of the point of land projecting into the river above the village.

It is the intention of the company to extend their road to Sarnia, and they are anxious to obtain the right of occupying the land referred to, as presenting the most eligible point of connecting with the navigation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Shanley*,
Chief Engineer, Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

The Respective Officers,
Her Majesty's Ordnance, Montreal.

Gentlemen, Kingston, 6 June 1853.

THE contractors for the construction of the Toronto and Sarnia Railway find it necessary for their purposes to obtain the control of the marsh and shoal at Point Edward in Sarnia; they are aware that this shoal, as well as the point, belong to the military Government, and have therefore instructed me to apply for the right of occupancy. It is of importance that a title should be given them for as much of the point and bay as is not absolutely required for military purposes; and for whatever may be reserved for those purposes, they desire to obtain a license of occupation on the usual terms. As the place applied for is of little value, and as the dredging and filling up of the marsh will increase the salubrity of the vicinity, and thus preserve the health of any garrison that may be stationed there, they trust there will be no difficulty in obtaining their object.

The contractors are desirous of pressing their works with all speed, and will therefore be much obliged by your taking their application into your favourable consideration as early as conveniently may be.

I have, &c.

The Respective Officers, &c. &c. &c. Montreal. (signed) *John A. Macdonald*, Solicitor.

Gentlemen, Daneganas Hotel, Montreal, 9 June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of the land required for the terminus, at Port Sarnia, of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Since Mr. Shanley applied for the occupancy of the Ordnance property there, the character and requirements of the road have materially altered; instead of being a local railway depending principally on the way traffic between Toronto and Sarnia, it has become a portion of the great provincial line which is to connect Lake Huron with the Atlantic.

It is confidently anticipated that the advantages offered by this line of railway, will secure for it a large share of the traffic and travel of the north-western section of the United States.

In order to compete successfully for this trade with the American lines, it will be necessary to make very extensive arrangements for the reception, stowage, and transmission of the products of the west, and the land now applied for will not be more than sufficient for the purpose.

The drainage and filling up of the swamp will be a very expensive affair, and cannot be satisfactorily done unless the whole of the wet land is thoroughly reclaimed.

If the land in its present state is considered of any value, the contractors will be prepared to pay for it, and will take every precaution that may be suggested by the military authorities to avoid interference with the military works and position.

The railway companies in the United States have suffered great inconvenience from the limited size of the lands originally purchased by them for depôts, and have in many instances been obliged to expend large sums of money in extending their grounds, an expense which might in a great measure have been saved, had their purchases been sufficiently extensive in the first place, and before the construction of the railways had increased the value of the surrounding property.

This error has been avoided by the railway lately constructed; for instance, the Ogdensburgh Railway Company have acquired for their terminus on the St. Lawrence, as I am informed, considerably more than 100 acres, and its requirements cannot be at all equal to those of the Grand Trunk Railways.

The contractors are bound to furnish to the Company valid and indefeasible titles to the lands required for the railways, as the Company could not safely erect the necessary buildings on land not belonging to them.

It is therefore hoped that their application for the purchase of the Ordnance property not required for military purposes will be favourably received. They would also desire to lease the reserved lands, or to get a license of occupation for it so long as it is not required by Her Majesty's Ordnance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John A. Macdonald.*

— No. 2. —

(No. 132.)

Royal Engineer Head Quarters Office, Montreal,

Sir, 18 May 1853.

WITH reference to the enclosed application from the directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, requesting a lease of a portion of the military Reserve, near Port Sarnia, I forward copies of two plans obtained from the chief engineer, showing the extent of land which the Company are desirous of obtaining.

A simlar concession having been granted to several railway companies, where the occupation of the ground did not interfere with proposed defensive works, I see no objection to the accommodation now asked for, being afforded to the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company for a continuation of their line to Port Sarnia; but the demand of 331 acres appears exorbitant, and as 100 feet in width is sufficient for a double track, I recommend the Company be only allowed to occupy such quantity, in addition thereto, as may be necessary for a terminus, if one should be required on the bank of the River St. Clair.

The land the Company desire to lease contains, as above stated, about 331 acres, whereof 170 acres are swamp.

* See *P. S.* The value of the land is 10 *s.* per acre for the dry land, and * £.... per acre for the marsh.

No revenue is derived from the property.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in forwarding to me his opinion on the present application, has been pleased to favour me with the copy of a note made by the late Lieutenant General Sir B. D'Urban, Commander of the Forces, respecting the importance of occupying Port Sarnia Reserve, by a tower and battery, but it will be seen by the enclosed plans that the railway works will not interfere with either of those projected works.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. C. Dixon*,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Engineer, Canada.

Lieutenant General
Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—With respect to the foregoing valuation of the Reserve, the land for agricultural purposes would not realise more than the sum stated, namely, 10 *s.* per acre, whilst, perhaps, in the hands of a speculator, 100 *l.* per acre might not be thought too much for the whole property.

(signed) *M. C. D.*

P. S.—In obedience to your Minute, No. 4908, I forward a copy of a sketch, which was attached to the note of the late Lieutenant General Sir B. D'Urban, referred to by the Lieutenant General Commanding in the Military Secretary's letter of the 6th May last, and have marked on the plans returned with this letter, the ground necessary to be retained for the towers and batteries at Point Edward. The Ordnance own no property opposite to the Black River, whereas the second tower and battery referred to by Sir B. D'Urban would be erected, such site being on an Indian reserve, which is in course of sale for settlement by the provincial Government.

(signed) *M. C. Dixon*,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Engineer, Canada.

12 September 1853.

Enclosures to the foregoing,

(R. 7259.)

Gentlemen, Toronto, 5 January 1853.

I AM instructed by the directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, to ask if you will consent to lease them any portion of the Ordnance property at Port Sarnia. They are especially desirous of obtaining possession (as tenants) of the point of land projecting into the river above the village.

It is the intention of the Company to extend their road to Sarnia, and they are anxious to obtain the right of occupying the land referred to, as presenting the most eligible point for connecting with the navigation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Shanley*,
Chief Engineer,
Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

The Respective Officers
H. M. Hon. Board of Ordnance,
Montreal.

(R. 7,259.)

Military Secretary's Office, Montreal,
6 May 1853.

Sir,

Having duly submitted to the Lieutenant General Commanding your letter, dated Montreal, 5th May 1853, relating to an application from the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, to occupy a part of the Military Reserve at Point Edward, near Port Sarnia, I have the honour, by order, to state in reply, that while the Lieutenant General is not aware of immediate objections to the proposal contained in your letter, he considers it right to transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a note by the late Lieutenant General, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, on the importance of Point Edward as a military position.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Rowan,*
Military Secretary.

Colonel Dixon,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
Canada.

(Extract.)

Port Sarnia.

"A tower, with a heavy traversing gun, at Point Edward, would give us the command of "the entrance of Lake Huron, and if this should cause the Americans to resort to the "Black River, and a canal to enter Lake Huron, another battery must be placed near "Sarnia, to command the entrance of the Black River. These works would have nothing "to fear from the United States Fort Gratiot. As it is, the Americans can prevent our "intercourse with Lake Huron, while we have no control over theirs."

(No. 277.)

Gentlemen,

21 December 1853. (T. 724.)

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having authorized the sale to the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, at a fair and reasonable price, of the portion of the Military Reserve at Point Edward and Port Sarnia, which is necessary for the extension of the line of railway across the reserve,

I have received the Board's commands to notify the same to you, in reply to your letter of the 11th July last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Butler.*

The Respective Officers,
Montreal.

— No. 3. —

(Ordnance, No 89.)

Office of Ordnance, Montreal,
30 July 1855.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit for consideration, with reference to the order of 21st December 1853 (T. 724), authorising the sale to the "Toronto and Guelph" Railway Company, since incorporated into the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at a fair and reasonable price, of the portion of the Sarnia Reserve required for the purposes of that work, the correspondence shown in the margin,* from which it will be observed that in consideration of the sum of 10*s.* currency per acre, which is held to be the actual present value of the Reserve, it is proposed to dispose of the whole block described on the plan, with the exception of that part comprised within the radius of 300 yards round the projected work of defence; which is to be resumable whenever required for purposes of defence or military occupation, and is to be subject to the payment

* Letter of Messrs. Gzowski & Co., 17th February 1855. Report thereon of Commander Royal Engineer, 26th February 1855.
Letter of respective officers to Provincial Secretary, 22d March 1855. Reply of Provincial Secretary, 23d June 1855.
Mr. Elliott's report of 10th July, with letter to Messrs. Gzowski & Co. of 14th, and their reply of 20th July 1855.

payment of an annual rent of 10*l.* currency for a term of 30 years renewable, as well as to the stipulation, that no stone buildings be erected within the radius on the north side of the line of railroad.

With this arrangement the contractors, Messrs. Gzowski & Co., have expressed themselves satisfied, and the provincial Government have given their assent to the disposal of the land in the manner above explained, upon the understanding that the purchase money shall be held available for payment into the military or provincial chest according to the result of the negotiations now pending in reference to the transfer of Ordnance lands to the Canadian Government.

We accordingly request that authority may be granted for a deed and lease to be prepared in favour of Messrs. Gyowski & Co., upon the terms specified in our letter to them of the 14th instant.

We have &c.
(signed) *William Bell*,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Artillery.
W. R. Ord,
Colonel Commanding, Royal Engineer.
M. W. Blenkarne, D. O. S.

J. Wood, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

P. S.—The plan will accompany the Commanding Royal Engineer's report to the Inspector General of Fortifications.

(Enclosures.)

Gentlemen, Toronto, 17 February 1855.

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 1st instant, and return the plan therein contained; we beg also to enclose a duplicate of that plan, with the railway buildings planned thereon, as shown in a plan sent in our report of the 9th August; we will manage to retire those intruding upon the proposed Reserve.

We take leave to state respectfully, but distinctly, that the quantity of land proposed to be assigned by you is entirely inadequate in quantity, and objectionable in shape, especially when its condition is considered, to meet the requirements of the Grand Trunk Company.

The entire Reserve at Sarnia is very low, and no portion of it can be used for our purposes, without being materially raised, while not less than three-fourths is marsh or swamp, requiring to be actually made before it will be serviceable for any purpose; and we presume we need not inform you that the most expensive mode of acquiring land is to create it, by filling a swamp or water lot. It is only the positive absence of any other suitable terminal point for the Grand Trunk Railway that forces us upon the Reserve. We received the impression from your letter, especially from that of the 18th August last, that the representation made by our agent, the Honourable J. A. Macdonald, the present Attorney General, dated 9th June 1853, and the communications which we ourselves had the honour to address to you subsequently, had satisfied you that in asking for a title for such portion of the Reserve as was not deemed indispensable for military purposes, and the license of occupation of the latter if so required, we ask for no more than would be essential for the reasonable accommodation at its chief terminus of the gigantic railway enterprise with which we are connected, and for which it is our province to provide the right of way, &c.

We do not know that we can better demonstrate the utter insufficiency of the quantity of land you propose to grant, than by calling your attention to the fact that the frontage on the river is only about 900 feet wide, affording only berths for two steamers, after allowing for a slip for the ferry boat, while the Great Western Company have a water frontage exceeding one and a half miles in length, at Windsor, and which they find it necessary to extend.

The railways terminating at Chicago and Milwankie have enormous depôt grounds, and all complain of not having enough to permit the more advantageous distribution of their machine shops, passenger and merchandise sheds, wood sheds, &c. The Great Western Company, that require so much room at Windsor, is only 230 miles in length, while that of the Grand Trunk will exceed 1,100 miles, and the American railroads named by us, possessing very large though insufficient depôt grounds, will be mere feeders of the Grand Trunk.

Sarnia is the principal and only safe port on Lake Huron, and the natural eastern harbour of Lakes Superior and Michigan, and Huron; when the railway is finished, vessels will be deterred from going further down, exposing themselves to the expense and risk of passing over the shoals between Sarnia and Windsor, known as "St. Clair Flats."

We

We do not think we are over sanguine in anticipating that the business of the Grand Trunk Railway will require, before any distant day, that the depôt accommodation at Sarnia be extended beyond what will be afforded by so much of the Ordnance Reserve as can be made available, notwithstanding the very great expense of reclaiming it.

Upon the portion reserved for military purposes, and which we desire to lease, no permanent buildings will be erected.

Having assented to all the modifications in our plans, desired in your letter of the 18th August, we hope you will now complete the arrangements with as little delay as possible.

We have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Gzowski & Co.*

The Respective Officers
H. M. Ordnance, Montreal.

Sir, Office of Ordnance, Montreal, 22 March 1855.

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a communication from the Board of Ordnance, authorizing the disposal, for purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway, of those portions of the Sarnia Reserve which are required for the terminus of the work in that locality, and to state that all the necessary preliminaries have been arranged as to the parts to be sold, and the quantity of the Reserve to be leased, and that it only remains to be ascertained, with reference to the contemplated transfer of the Ordnance lands of the province, whether any objection exists on the part of the Provincial Government, to the ratification of the sale, with the understanding that the purchase money shall be held available for payment into the military or provincial chest, according to the result of the arrangements now pending.

We accordingly request you will favour us by communicating the decision of his Excellency in Council upon this point as early as may be convenient.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Bell*,
Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.
J. S. Elliott, O. S.
W. R. Ord,
Colonel Commanding Royal Engineer.
W. H. Blenkarne, D. O. S.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Secretary's Office, Quebec,
23 June 1855.

Gentlemen,

I AM commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that his Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, your letter of the 22d March last, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Board of Ordnance, authorizing the disposal to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of such portions of the Sarnia Reserve, as may be required for the terminus of the railroad in that locality.

In reference thereto, I am to inform you, in reply to your inquiry upon that head, that no objection exists on the part of the Provincial Government to the ratification of the sale or lease of the lands in question, upon the proposed understanding that the purchase money shall be held available for payment into the military or provincial chest, according to the result of the arrangements now pending, in reference to the transfer of Ordnance lands, to the Provincial Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. A. Meredith*,
Assistant Secretary.

The Respective Officers
of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Montreal.

Office of Ordnance, Montreal,
14 July 1855.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your letter of 17th February last, on the subject of the quantity of the Sarnia Reserve, which you require for the purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway.

I am instructed by the respective officers to acquaint you that there is no military objection to the disposal of the tracts designated swamp, water, and rushes, and brush, on the enclosed plan; and 10 *s.* currency per acre is proposed as the price to be charged for the whole block, with the exception of the portion comprised within the radius of 300 yards round the projected work of defence, for which an annual rent of 10 *l.* currency per annum will be required for a term of 30 years, renewable, but resumable whenever the land may be required for purposes of defence, or military occupation.

The conditions upon which the lands referred to will be sold and leased, are, that the Government or Ordnance should, at all times, have a right of way through the property sold,

sold, that no stone buildings be erected within the radius on the north side of the line of railroad, that should any claims for improvements be urged by squatters or other occupants, they must be arranged by the company.

You will be pleased to communicate your assent to the foregoing terms, and when the arrangements, which are pending, with respect to the Ordnance lands in Canada, are finally completed; you will receive an intimation as to the mode in which you will be required to pay the rent and purchase money.

I have, &c.

Messrs. Gzowski & Co., (signed) *W. H. Blenkarne*, D. O. S.
Toronto.

Sir, Toronto, 20 July 1855.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, setting forth the terms and conditions on which your department is willing to dispose of the Sarnia Reserve to us.

We beg to assent to all of them, and will be glad to receive the deed and lease at your early convenience.

We have, &c.

To Captain Blenkarne, (signed) *C. J. Gzowski & Co.*
Ordnance Storekeeper, Montreal.

Letter to Secretary to the Ordnance from the Respective Officers, Montreal, dated 30 July 1855.

Subject.

Proposed appropriation of the Sarnia Reserve to the purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway, excepting the portion reserved for defensive objects.

Board's Order thereon, dated 14 September 1855.

Acquaint the respective officers at Montreal, that the several steps reported in their letter have been approved, and direct them to put the contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway (Messrs Gzowski & Co.) into possession of the Sarnia Reserve on the conditions therein detailed.

The Respective Officers, Montreal. (signed) *C. Poignand*,
Pro. Secretary.

— No. 4. —

(No. 55.)

Royal Engineer Head Quarter Office,

Sir, Montreal, 13 August 1855.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the correspondence * relating to the sale of part of the Military Reserve at Port Sarnia, Canada West, to the Toronto and Guelph section of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. The sanction for this transfer is contained in Master General's and Board's Order, 21st December 1853 (T. 724), which authorized the sale of so much of the land as the Company might require for the extension of their line through the Reserve, at a fair and reasonable price. Enclosed is a plan of the Reserve, showing the portion which in consequence of application having been made, the respective officers consider may be sold to the Company, and have informed the Secretary for Ordnance accordingly.

The demand for so large a tract by the Company, is owing to this point being the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, and its being the intention of the Company to erect a large establishment in connexion with the terminus, as well as extensive wharfage and storehouses on the left bank of the River St. Clare.

The content of the land thus proposed to be sold is about 644 acres, large portions of which being in swamp and marsh.

Its

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* *See* Letter marked "Ordnance, No. 89."

Its value for agricultural purposes, 10 *s.* per acre, from which no income is derived at present. I would, therefore, recommend its sale to the Company at the above rate, as well as the lease to it of the ground reserved for a tower and battery, on the usual terms of military resumption; also with the condition, that no building of stone or brick be erected thereon, at 10 *l.* per annum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Ord*,
Colonel Commanding Royal Engineer, Canada.

Lieutenant General
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

(No. 66.)

War Department, Montreal,
27 January 1856.

Sir,

With reference to our letter of the 25th instant, No. 65, reporting the passage of the Ordnance Lands Transfer Bill, we have the honour to transmit herewith for approval and completion, the deed (in duplicate), which has been prepared by the acting solicitor of the Department at Toronto, in favour of Messrs. Gzowski & Co., for the portion of the Sarnia Reserve which is authorized by the Order of 14th September 1855 (S. 7656) to be granted to those parties for the purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

We also enclose the blank form of lease (in duplicate) heretofore in use in this command, with plan endorsed thereon, showing the portion of the same Reserve, which is retained for defence, and which is to be leased under the order quoted, for a term of 30 years, renewable to the same parties, subject to payment of an annual rental of 10 *l.* currency, and to summary resumption, as well as restrictions against building with stone; and we beg to recommend that the document may be so amended as to meet the requirements of the new Act, and be then returned to us, after execution, for delivery to Messrs. Gzowski & Co., and record in this office.

We beg at the same time respectfully to suggest, with reference to the decision communicated in your letter of the 18th February last, 166–7, that no officer would hereafter be appointed for the execution of deeds and leases in Canada, that we may be favoured with instructions for our guidance, in regard to the course to be adopted, with respect to the issue of leases which are, from time to time ordered to be granted for lands or premises now vested in the Secretary of State for War.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Bell*,
Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.
W. R. Ord,
Colonel Commanding Royal Engineer.
W. H. Blenkarne, D. O. S.

H. R. Drewry, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the War Department and the Canadian Government respecting the Transfer and Sale of LAND at *Sarnia*, for the use of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of *Canada*.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *June* 1861.

379.

Under 2 *oz.*

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

353

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CONVICT DISCIPLINE

AND

TRANSPORTATION.

(*In continuation of Papers presented* 1860.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
March 1861.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1861.

1788.
2796

SCHEDULE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Despatches from Governor Kennedy.

No. 1.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 26.) Government House, Perth, March 16, 1860.
(Received May 8, 1860.)
(Answered No. 33, June 20, 1860, page 27.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, Convicts, No. 33*, dated 17th November, 1859, enclosing Copy of a Letter from the War Office, with an Extract of one from Dr. Rennie, late Principal Medical Officer at Fremantle, pointing out the objections to the system of associating soldiers sentenced to confinement with convicts in the establishment at Fremantle, and in replying thereto I transmit copies of communications I have had with Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, commanding the Troops, and the Comptroller-General, on the subject.

* Vide Papers presented 1860, Page 98.

I think it needless to offer any remarks in addition to the information and explanation which these papers afford, beyond observing that, if the evil which Dr. Rennie has alleged really did exist, it could have been more promptly remedied had Dr. Rennie pointed it out to the Officer commanding the Troops, before troubling the Secretary-for-War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Western Australia,
Comptroller General's Office, Fremantle, 21st February 1860.

Encl. 1. in No. 1

MEMORANDUM for the consideration of his Excellency the GOVERNOR in reference to the DESPATCH of the SECRETARY OF STATE, No. 33 of 17th November 1859.

DR. RENNIE, in his report, states that "This mode of confining military prisoners has only "been the case within the last year, in consequence of the Colonial Jail having been abolished (in "which court martial sentences were formerly carried out) and the custody of the colonial prisoners "handed over to the convict authorities as a measure of economy," and which mode, he states, "is "wrong in principle and injurious in practice."

This statement is altogether incorrect.

Military prisoners were, up to the 30th June 1858, confined in the Colonial Jail at Perth and associated with the colonial prisoners therein confined, and since the custody of the colonial prisoners has been transferred to the convict department, military prisoners have been confined with colonial prisoners precisely as before. There has been no change in this respect and they have been carefully

South Australia.

separated from the rest of the convicts whether imperial, colonial, or re-convicted; and all complaints as to their treatment have been promptly attended to, to avoid as far as possible any evil from their confinement in the establishment. They are kept in separate cells and worked by themselves.

Under the rigid discipline enforced in the convict establishment at Fremantle, I believe that whatever may be "wrong in principle" or "injurious in practice" has been rather decreased than otherwise by the removal of the colonial and military prisoners to Fremantle.

I enclose copy of a letter addressed to me by the officer commanding the troops, dated 1st September 1858, and my reply thereto, to which I have nothing to add.

It is quite clear that if the expense is justifiable, the complete isolation of the military prisoners (generally only one or two) is very desirable. The cost of isolating them will not exceed 25*l.*, together with the employment of an additional warder, which would have to be defrayed from military funds.

(Signed) E. Y. W. Henderson,
Comptroller General.

The Private Secretary,
&c. &c.

Western Australia,
Commandant's Office, Perth, 1st September 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your perusal a letter addressed to me by Captain the Honourable J. J. Bury, R.E., with respect to the manner in which sentences of hard labour awarded by courts martial are carried out in the Fremantle prison, also suggesting that a certain number of cells with a small yard attached, in which sentences of hard labour might be performed, should be set apart for military prisoners.

With respect to the manner in which sentences of hard labour are enforced I have nothing to remark, as the existing system appears from the Superintendent's letter to have been approved by the law officers of the Crown. But I quite concur with Captain Bury in the desirability of making, if possible, the separate provision for military prisoners suggested by that officer, and I feel assured such an arrangement would give satisfaction to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, as well as to the commanding officers of the corps to which the offenders may belong.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Bruce, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding the Troops.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

Western Australia,
Comptroller General's Office, Fremantle, 3rd September 1858.

Sir,

In returning the correspondence forwarded with your letter of 1st instant, No. 389/136, I have the honour to state that a small yard, as requested, could be set apart for the military convicts, with a shed, which would be requisite for shelter, for about 25*l.* (twenty-five pounds). Their employment at shot or other hard labour in a separate yard would involve additional supervision, which might be provided by the employment of an acting warder from the pensioner force at a rate of pay to be fixed by the commandant.

If you will sanction these expenses being defrayed from military funds, I will submit them for his Excellency's consideration.

I quite concur in thinking them most desirable in a military point of view, but I would remark that the military prisoners are as perfectly distinct and separate from the convicts as they were in the Perth jail. They are only employed at labour with the colonial prisoners, and lodged in separate cells.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Y. W. Henderson,
Comptroller General.

The Honourable the Commandant,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Observations by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bruce, commanding the Troops, upon the Extract from Staff-Surgeon Rennie's Report, dated 31st March 1859; copy of which accompanied the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch to Governor Kennedy of the 17th November 1859.

Commandant's Office,
Perth, 27th February 1860.

As an abstract question there can be no doubt of the desirability of imprisoning soldiers in places specially set apart for that purpose rather than in common jails.

There being, however, no separate military prison established in this colony, sentences of imprisonment by courts martial were carried out up to 30th June 1858, in the colonial jail, where the soldier was of necessity—unless when actually in solitary confinement—associated with every description of character undergoing similar punishment.

After the abolition of the separate colonial prison, and the consequent removal of the inmates, on the 1st July, 1858, to the Fremantle establishment, where the colonial prisoners are kept entirely distinct from the convicts, the association of soldiers, under sentence of courts martial, with colonial prisoners became in a very great degree lessened.

There is no longer, as in the common jail, an association ward, each man occupies his own cell, and only comes into contact with the colonial prisoners whilst at hard labour under the charge and supervision of a warder.

Consequently, so far as association with other classes is concerned, the soldier is infinitely less likely to be contaminated within the walls of the Fremantle establishment than he was in the old colonial jail.

Soon after the change took place some complaints reached me as regards the mode of carrying out imprisonment. On inquiry I found that the late Superintendent, Mr. Dixon, had been applying to military prisoners a system which his Excellency the Governor had only sanctioned in respect to civil offenders. As the system referred to gave a character of solitary confinement to cases in which such punishment was not awarded, I requested the practice might cease, and is was accordingly discontinued. But even the stringent practice alluded to had a tendency the very opposite of placing soldiers in contact with civil prisoners. The only really tangible objection, as regards the soldier being brought into proximity to any of the convict class, came before me in the shape of a complaint from some of the soldier-prisoners themselves. It was this; that a soldier wishing to see the surgeon was accompanied to the Prison Hospital by the prison constable on duty. I have strongly urged that the practice should be discontinued, though I was informed that even on such occasions the soldier and constable need not exchange one word.

I should indeed consider myself to have been seriously remiss as Officer commanding the Troops, had I silently allowed evils to arise such as Staff Surgeon Rennie erroneously represents as having existence.

But after pressing for years, with a warmth bordering upon importunity, for the construction of suitable barracks for the well behaved, I certainly felt some reluctance, just when I had gained the desired object through Governor Kennedy, to urge upon his Excellency a yearly outlay of nearly 100*l.* for the maintenance of a separate warder for the few military prisoners, and although I was quite satisfied that the removal of the military prisoners from the Perth jail to the Fremantle establishment materially lessened their intercourse with the colonial offenders, yet, so far back as 1st September 1858, I proposed to the Comptroller-General, in order to avoid even the appearance of an objectionable arrangement, that a portion of the prison should be walled off and exclusively set apart for soldiers under sentence of courts martial.

The Comptroller-General acquiesced in my views provided I would sanction the expenses being defrayed from military funds, which I had no authority to do, and I did not anticipate, under all the circumstances of the case, that the Secretary of State for War would, on any representation I could make, sanction the annual cost of separate supervision for military prisoners — exactly 40 of whom have undergone imprisonment, amounting in all to 3,980 days, within the five years ending 31st December 1859, which give eight cases of imprisonment per year, and the average number daily in prison a small fraction over two men.

(Signed) J. BRUCE,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding the Troops.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 46.) Government House, Perth, June 16, 1860.
(Received August 10, 1860.)
(Answered No. 48, September 1, 1860, page 27.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Memorial from certain inhabitants of this Colony complaining of the injury resulting from the diminished number of convicts introduced during the last eighteen months.

Having on several occasions during the present year brought this subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, I need not further advert to it beyond recommending the Memorial which is influentially and respectably signed to your Grace's favourable consideration.

The number of probation prisoners in the Chief Establishment, Fremantle, is reduced to 440, and those in the Out Stations to 264.

Many urgently necessary public works are at a stand still for want of labour and the internal communications of the Colony threaten to be interrupted from the same cause.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

SIR,

Perth, June 14, 1860.

I HAVE been requested to forward to his Excellency the Governor the enclosed memorial of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the colony.

The short time given for the signatures to be attached has prevented many from signing who would have been glad to have done so. And also the receipt of the lists from the Vasse and Toodyay, but I trust that his Excellency will be quite satisfied from the signatures now forwarded with the memorial, that the Colonists are most anxious for the continuance of the Convict Establishment, and they trust his Excellency will forward their views as much as possible in addition to what he has already done.

I have, &c.

The Honourable F. P. Barlee, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) G. SHENTON.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

To his Excellency A. E. Kennedy, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Memorial of the undersigned Magistrates, Landowners, Merchants, and others, Inhabitants of the said Colony.

SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists, being deeply interested in the progress of the government plan for the introduction of convicts into Western Australia, beg respectfully to call your Excellency's attention to several points by which, they believe, that the ultimate result of the great experiment that has been here under trial, and which has been hitherto attended with such marked success, is, and will be, very materially affected.

That your Memorialists, and indeed the colonists generally, relying on the assurances of Her Majesty's Government that the number of convicts to be sent here would be limited only by the power of the colony to absorb them, have, for years past, sought greatly to extend their operations, and have entered upon works of various kinds with the view, particularly, of opening up additional means of employment, in the confident expectation that value would be given to their efforts through the new labour and capital consequent on the introduction of convicts.

That for some time these expectations were, to a great extent, realised, but more recently and notably within the last 18 months the number of convicts sent out has so sensibly diminished as to remove all hope of any real benefit accruing to the colonists from their labour.

That at the present moment the public works of the colony are, and for some time past have been, almost at a stand-still for want of men to put upon them; and that many even of the main lines of road have become nearly impassable from the same cause, and this too at a time when—owing to the efforts that have been made to bring into play the various resources of the colony, especially in timber and minerals—the means of speedy and easy transport are more than ever required.

That this forced cessation of useful and much required works, combined with the continued demand for labour for general purposes, proves that the colony's power of absorption is not yet exhausted, but on the contrary that we have the means of affording profitable employment to very many more convicts than have hitherto been sent.

That the fact of the number of convicts having been thus limited is the more to be regretted inasmuch as the system has been found to work most beneficially for the convicts themselves, who, on obtaining their tickets-of-leave, establish themselves without difficulty in various employments. Many of these are men who are carrying on business on a large scale, and who not only have acquired considerable property, but who, so far as is practicable in such cases, have thoroughly recovered their social position. Very many more are at least in the position of small proprietors or respectable labourers; while all possess here that opportunity for reformation which the existing condition of the mother-country closes against them.

That the opportunities for reformation afforded by the position and peculiar circumstances of this colony are such as, in our opinion, to preclude the necessity for the convicts undergoing any term of probation in England; whilst their presence here, under probation, would supply to the colony some portion of that labour for public works of which it is so deficient.

That the benefits of the convict system are not confined to the convicts themselves, but are shared in by the colonists, and even by the mother-country itself. By the colonists, through the creation of a greatly increased home market for all kinds of produce, as well as in the promotion of useful public works. By the mother-country, in the removal of a dangerous and very costly class who are not only removed, but who are also restored, as far as possible, to their social status.

That the good conduct of the men is evidenced by the criminal statistics of the colony, and that this good conduct is purely the result of treating the men fairly though strictly, and of their knowledge that they may indulge the reasonable hope of obtaining a better position.

That large expenses have been now incurred in the building of prisons, and establishing the system, which will be utterly thrown away if transportation is discontinued.

That the presence of convicts here is by no means a well-grounded source of alarm to the other colonies, for it would be difficult to show that any of our Expirees, or C.P.'s, have been guilty *there* of grave offences, while, on the other hand, these colonies are infested with the "residuum" of the old system.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the wishes and representations of the settlers upon this subject; and if your Excellency should agree with the views thus disclosed, that you will be pleased to urge upon the Secretary of State the desirability of a large and early increase of the number of convicts.

(Signed) DANIEL SCOTT and by 157 others.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 58.)

Government House, Perth, July 24, 1860.
(Received September 19, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual Return of the number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders, and the amount of Prison Accommodation on the 30th June 1860.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

CONVICT DEPARTMENT, Western Australia.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle, July 16, 1860.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-leave Holders in the Colony, and of the Amount of available Accommodation on the 30th June 1860.

Prison Accommodation.

Fremantle	1,040
Perth	320
Guildford	200
York	120
Toodyay	120
Bunbury	80
Champion Bay	80
Albany	60
Total accommodation	2,020

Number of Prisoners.

Probation	467
Re-convicted by superior courts	9
Ticket-of-leave men under magisterial sentence	176
Colonial	32
Ticket-of-leave men on the hands of Government, exclusive of those under magisterial sentence	5
Ticket-of-leave men in hospital	2
Conditional pardon men returned as invalids	
Total on the hands of Government	774
Permanent vacancies	1,246
Total ticket-of-leave men in private service	1,658

E. Y. W. Henderson,
Comptroller General.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 60.)

Government House, Perth,
July 24, 1860.
(Received, September 19, 1860.)
(Answered, No. 51, October 4, 1860, p. 29.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on the subject of certain conditionally pardoned men who landed in that Colony on the 5th March, 1860, together with my reply thereto.

As it appears from the Despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor that he has communicated with Her Majesty's Government on the subject, it is unnecessary for me to transmit copies of the Evidence and Enclosures which accompanied it.

The facts are shortly as follow. About the month of January last, a fine ship, with good accommodation, proceeded from this Colony direct to the Cape of Good Hope, offering unusual inducements to passengers proceeding thither.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A number of conditionally pardoned men (28 I believe) took passage in this vessel, and in the same ship a number of invalid Sappers proceeded to England. Several of these Sappers had been indicted before the Quarter Sessions in this Colony for dishonest practices, on the evidence of probation and other prisoners, and acquitted owing to a failure of justice; hence an ill feeling existed between them and the whole convict class. On arrival at the Cape they availed themselves of the prejudice which existed in the colony against convicts, and with the aid of credulous newspaper editors disseminated exaggerated and mischievous falsehoods in regard to the conditionally pardoned men who were their fellow passengers, and created a panic which has resulted in this correspondence.

Many conditionally pardoned men have hitherto proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, but in smaller parties, and no exception was taken to their landing.

The papers comprising this correspondence are so explanatory, that it is unnecessary for me to discuss a question which is only within the province of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Cape of Good Hope to decide.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
March 1860.

SIR,

The arrival and landing in Table Bay of several conditional-pardon men who had been brought from Western Australia in the ship "Lord Raglan," which arrived here on the 5th instant, has caused great excitement among the inhabitants of Cape Town, which is rapidly spreading into the rural districts.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware of what took place in this Colony upon the occasion of the arrival of the "Neptune" from England in 1849, bringing a number of ticket of leave men whom Earl Grey, then Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed to introduce and settle in this colony. I need not remind Your Excellency of the determination then shown by the colonists to resist the admission of a Convict population into the Cape, of their successful opposition to the landing of the men on board the "Neptune," and of the concession made to their wishes by Her Majesty's Government in abandoning all attempts to force the introduction of this class upon the colony.

The appearance of a number of men of the same class from Western Australia, the distinction between conditional pardon and ticket-of-leave men being considered insignificant, has revived the same feeling; and a determination has been shown to adopt every legitimate means to prevent the stay of the men who have already arrived, and the landing of any more of the same class.

When the "Lord Raglan" arrived, very extravagant rumours gained belief as to the character and conduct of the men whom she disembarked here. The Municipal Commissioners, having taken up the subject, and these reports having been published in the newspapers, I requested the captain of the "Lord Raglan" and two of the cabin passengers bound for England, Messrs. Roe and Burges, both of them holding office under Your Excellency's government, to furnish me with an accurate statement of the real circumstances of the men. These gentlemen kindly acceded to my request, and I send Your Excellency a copy of their statements made before the Executive Council, which happened to be then assembled for other business.

I also send copies of a correspondence which I have had with the Municipal Commissioners, and of two articles from newspapers indicative of the feeling existing in Cape Town, which, as I have before said, is already finding an echo in the country districts.

I have now to inform Your Excellency as to the course, which, under these circumstances, the Government of this colony has felt it its duty to adopt. It has decided upon introducing in the approaching session of the Colonial Parliament, which meets on the 27th of next month, a bill for the exclusion of all ticket-of-leave or conditional-pardon men coming from Western Australia, similar in principle to the Acts which have been passed in the colonies adjoining that settlement.

In fact, if the Government were less satisfied than it is of the necessity for keeping out as far as possible a convict population, the policy of South Australia and Victoria in excluding that class coming from Western Australia has forced a similar measure upon this Colony, as to it will otherwise resort all of this class who leave Western Australia, seeking either a permanent home, or coming here en route to those colonies to which, while they offer the greatest attractions, they cannot proceed direct.

There is a further reason, arising out of the circumstance that this Government is introducing a large number of free immigrants from Europe, and the admixture of even a small number of convicts or conditional-pardon men with them would be a fatal impediment to their obtaining employment in the country districts of the Colony. Every stranger will be suspected of being of the convict class. One of the country papers has already urged its readers to act upon this suspicion and to refuse to receive any European stranger seeking for employment.

If the Government had for any reason, hesitated to introduce a measure of this nature, there is no doubt that it would have been the first measure proposed by individual members, and it is certain that it will receive general assent in both Houses. It is probable, therefore, that any men of this class, arriving here after the expiration of a few weeks, will find a law prohibiting their landing, and exposing the captain of the vessel bringing them to a severe penalty; and if any should arrive at an earlier date they will find the population most hostile to their landing, and prepared to adopt every measure (short I trust of illegal proceedings) to prevent their doing so.

It is for the interest, therefore, of these men, whose unfortunate position I sincerely commiserate, that I seek to prevent their embarking for the Cape, even before any law shall have been passed to prohibit their landing; and I request your Excellency to make known the contents of this Despatch in such a manner as will effectually deter any of them from embarking, and prevent captains of vessels from receiving them as passengers to any part of this colony.

I shall not fail to acquaint your Excellency by the first opportunity, with the result of the consideration of the subject by the Colonial Parliament.

I have already informed Her Majesty's Government of the events which have led me to address your Excellency, and of the course which this Government intends to adopt.

I am, &c.

His Excellency A. E. Kennedy, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. H. WYNYARD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Western Australia, Government House,
Perth, July 24, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch dated March 1860, with its enclosures, having reference to the landing of certain conditionally-pardoned men conveyed from this Colony to the Cape of Good Hope in the ship "Lord Raglan."

It would be alike needless and improper for me to discuss the policy or expediency of the measures proposed to be introduced into the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope for the exclusion of this class of Her Majesty's subjects; but it is desirable that I should offer such explanation as may be necessary, to prevent any misunderstanding between two neighbouring Governments.

I am happy to feel that the subject has been treated in a spirit so fair and truthful by the Honourable Colonial Secretary, in his letter addressed to the Secretary to the Municipality of Cape Town dated March 10th, 1860, and in the article of "The Cape Argus," March 13th, 1860., as to render it unnecessary for me to make that explanation a lengthened one.

You are fully aware that conditional pardons are granted on the Queen's authority only, and issued by the Governor after a long course of good conduct and industry on the part of those who receive them,—these pardons, once issued, the men are free to go where they please, on the sole condition that they do not return to Her Majesty's United Kingdom during the unexpired term of their sentences of transportation.

The men who are the subject of your Despatch, in the exercise of this right proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope without any encouragement or interference on the part of this Government.

The evidence adduced before your Executive Council establishes the facts that a fair proportion of the men landed were married, with families—many had been in respectable service in this Colony, bore good characters and had realized a sum of eight hundred sovereigns by their industry while resident in Western Australia. I think it is unnecessary for me to assure you, that this Government have no desire to encourage, much less force the export of men of this description, who would in my opinion be an acquisition to any country requiring labour.

The groundless panic which appears to have resulted from the landing of a few men whose earnings and excusable desire to change their sphere of action are primâ facie evidence of their good conduct, was obviously caused by the wilful and malicious misrepresentations of some unworthy members of the military invalids who accompanied them to the Cape, several of whom had recently, through a failure of justice, escaped being convicts themselves.

I feel assured that had these individuals been identified, and their unworthy conduct brought under the notice of the military authorities, the truth would have been made apparent and the excitement of the Colonists allayed.

I have only, in conclusion, to express my regret at the proposal to exclude a class of men, the majority of whom are more to be commiserated than condemned, and whose general conduct will bear a fair comparison with the "free emigrants" to any Colony.

Whatever decision the Government of the Cape of Good Hope may arrive at in regard to this class of men, you may rely upon my giving it every publicity, and to the extent of my power causing it to be respected.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency
The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Perth.
(No. 92. Separate.) August 24, 1860.
(Received, October 22, 1860)
(Answered, No. 61, Nov. 27, 1860, p. 30.)

* Page 24.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 32,* June 4, 1860, covering a memorial signed by certain gentlemen interested in the progress and welfare of the Colony of Western Australia.

I felt it my duty to submit your Grace's Despatch and the accompanying Memorial for the information and consideration of my Executive Council, at whose unanimous request I gave publicity to both, as the most effectual means of informing the Colonists of the measures recommended for your Grace's adoption without their consent or approval; and to enable them to state their own wants and opinions through a more authentic channel.

The public works being so intimately connected with the convict department, I thought it a measure of justice to Major Henderson, and desirable for your Grace's information, to submit the memorial for his observations, which are now transmitted in his letter dated August 21, 1860.

Major Henderson has nearly exhausted the subject, and left me little to add to what he has stated.

I feel assured that your Grace will not expect me to defend myself from the imputation of untruthfulness in the "official records" of the working of the convict system in in this Colony, no specific instance having been adduced by the writer of the memorial.

The writer of the memorial would lead your Grace to believe that the labour of "six thousand convicts has been almost exclusively devoted to the erection of buildings for the convicts themselves and of very handsome residences for the officers connected with the convict department."

I have only to refer your Grace to Major Henderson's letter (herewith) for a reply to this statement, which you will observe is an exaggeration and incorrect in fact.

It does not seem necessary for me to offer your Grace any opinion on the theory of Indian invalids being induced to visit this colony by the construction of better roads, or the "element of progress and prosperity" the visits of a few sick officers would create.

The writer's statements and theories on the subject of the timber trade, and the requisite labour to encourage or develop it are equally fallacious. Capital and enterprise alone are wanting to make this a profitable branch of industry, and both are, I am happy to say, likely to be forthcoming.

The subjects of assigning convicts (under the existing circumstances of this Colony), and the introduction of Coolie labour may interest theoretical minds, but scarcely deserve discussion as practical measures.

The statement that the want of cheap and efficient labour is much felt by the agricultural community is wholly erroneous and at variance with the fact. Assuming that there was an insufficient supply of ticket-of-leave labourers, the liberality of Her Majesty's Government in sending out free emigrants whenever they have been asked for or required is sufficient to guard against any such imaginary want.

The advantage of connecting the mines by tram or other roads with the ports of shipment are obvious, and a liberal expenditure has been incurred with this object. Some of the memorialists, however, who are connected with the Geraldine mine ought to have informed your Grace that a liberal grant was made to improve the road to the port, that the money was squandered, the works stopped, mining shares to a large amount, which turn out to be worthless, sold in the English market within the last year, the captain and engineer of the mine (sent out expressly from England) left unpaid, the plant, &c., sold under order of the court, and all mining operations discontinued.

The memorialists advert to the amount of "surplus revenue" almost in the tone of complaint, and allege that the public expenditure is illiberal and insufficient. This is certainly a novel statement and charge both as regards the finances and government of Western Australia.

They also inform your Grace that the "prosperous condition of the colonial finances at the present time has arisen out of the rapidly increasing land sales," and that "considerable sums thus supplied accumulate from time to time in the treasury of the

"Colony, while the settlers complain that no works of any real benefit are undertaken, "and that there is no desire on the part of the Government to advance the material "prosperity of the Colony."

That the colonial finances are in a prosperous condition, and that there is a respectable balance in the Treasurer's hands is quite true, but that this state of things has arisen from "the rapidly-increasing land sales" is wholly erroneous. The new land regulations to which the "rapidly increasing sales" are mainly attributable, only came into operation on April 16, 1860, and for a year previous to that date, while the measure was under consideration and discussion, the sales were naturally prejudiced by intending purchasers holding back in the anticipation of the reduction in price from 1*l.* to 10*s.* per acre. I have heard no "complaints," such as those alleged from the "settlers," and I am content to leave "my desire to advance the material prosperity of the Colony" to your Grace's judgment, to be measured by the results admitted by the memorialists.

It is alleged by the gentlemen signing the memorial (in reference to a formidable debt with which I found the Colony burthened when I assumed the Government), "Governor Kennedy has paid off this debt, and has now, it is stated, a very considerable sum in the colonial chest; but he has made no outlay of any importance for any public purpose however emergent or essential."

It is difficult to deal gravely with an assertion such as this. The annual estimates and the quarterly returns of expenditure need only be referred to for the purpose of satisfying your Grace of the inexcusable ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, which this paragraph conveys. I may state generally, that in the year 1859, the sum of 2,825*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* was expended on "Public Works," and 4,120*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* expended on "Roads and Bridges," making a total for the year 1859 of 6,946*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

From the 1st January to the 31st July, 1860, the sum of 2,691*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been expended on "Public Works," and 3,246*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* on "Roads and Bridges," making a total of 5,938*l.* 0*s* 2*d.* expended in the first seven months of 1860.

I do not observe that the memorialists charge the Government with any misapplication of the colonial funds, and I apprehend that your Grace will consider this a liberal expenditure with reference to the revenue of this Colony.

The sum expended and due upon contracts for the repair of the Albany Road alone, upon which so much stress is laid, amounts to 473*l.* during the last twelve months.

The memorialists inform your Grace that "the speed in liquidation of the debt and the accumulation of surplus funds, demonstrate the strength and buoyancy of the resources of this young but rising Colony."

I can only say, that as the individual mainly responsible for restoring the equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure of this Colony, I have found it the reverse of a "speedy" process,—it has been a long, weary, and often thankless struggle with details over a period of five years.

The memorialists allege that the labour of ticket-of-leave holders and conditionally pardoned men, is insufficient for the requirements of the timber trade; that it "is not only positively expensive, but is most capricious and inefficient;" that they are "idle, devoid of energy, and capricious;" that the "stimulus of wages is found to be insufficient to rouse them," &c. It is difficult to designate these statements as they deserve. I can of my own knowledge assure your Grace that the memorialists do even the Convicts injustice.

To put the matter beyond doubt, I beg to refer your Grace to the questions I addressed to Messrs. Yelverton & Co., and their answers herewith. This firm are by "ten fold" the largest exporters in the Colony. They have been "engaged in the timber trade 11 years." They employ 170 men, (18 only of whom are free men). They are employed "both by time and piece work." They earn from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* per day, which is "more" than free labourers receive in the Colony, They work "very well." Their conduct is "very good." The "conduct" and efficiency of the men "would bear comparison with any establishment in England." Such is the testimony of Messrs. Yelverton & Co., the largest timber dealers in the Colony, and I can from personal observation confirm it.

Many of the statements in the memorial are so satisfactorily disposed of by Major Henderson, that I leave them to your Grace's consideration without comment.

A perusal of Major Henderson's letter with the accompanying returns, together with the remarks I have offered, will, I trust, assure your Grace that the affairs of the Colony are not mismanaged to the extent the memorialists "are informed," and that the confidence which your Grace has been good enough to express in my anxiety for its welfare is not misplaced.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Comptroller General's Office, Fremantle
August 21, 1860.

Encl. 1 No. 5.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatch, dated June 4, 1860, No. 32, addressed by the Secretary of State to your Excellency, covering a memorial addressed to his Grace by certain persons in England relative to the Convict system in this Colony.

No one regrets more than myself the circumstances which led to the dismissal of the late Superintendent of the Convict establishment; and although they have no particular reference to the subjects mooted in this memorial, I trust your Excellency is satisfied that I spared no pains, not only to put an immediate end to these irregularities, but to prevent their recurrence for the future.

I have never, however, before heard the abilities of the late Superintendent as a prison officer, or the correctness of his returns and reports called in question, except in one instance, by Dr. Rennie the late principal Medical Officer, in reference to certain medical statistics, which that officer stated, it was his intention to question, an intention which was never carried into effect, and had it been, I believe the returns would have been found substantially correct.

The good order, strict discipline, and cleanliness of the Convict establishment at Fremantle, and the outstations generally, need, I think, no vindication from me; as they are, and always have been, patent, not only to your Excellency, but to the Colonists generally, they are under the immediate supervision of magistrates appointed from Colonists of long standing and high character. The monthly reports of the visiting Justices of the Convict establishment are always submitted to the Governor; the reports sent to the Secretary of State as published in the "Blue Books" have been republished and commented on in the local papers, and I scarcely think the memorialists justified in their sweeping assertion that no reliance was to be placed in the reports made by the Convict authorities.

The total number of Convicts from all sources in Western Australia from 1st June 1850 to 1st June 1860, is 5,564, of whom 1,247 were entitled to their tickets of leave on landing, and who were consequently only available in a very limited degree in 1854–55 for the public works, leaving only 4,253 at the disposal of the local authorities.

If from these are deducted the invalids and men under punishment, as well as the indispensable prison staff of cooks, bakers, constables, tailors, shoemakers, washers and cleaners, and the proportion of men attending school, it will readily appear that the number of men at the disposal of the authorities for the public works has been at all times very limited.

I subjoin a return showing the actual available numbers for the public works at the close of each half year since 31st December 1855.

The only quarters erected by Convict labour since June 1855 have been some warders' and water police quarters, and the completion of the quarters of the surgeon and chaplain; these as well as other Convict buildings are certainly as plain and simple as could be desired.

I do not know of any buildings partially or not at all occupied, beyond the fact reported every half year to the Secretary of State of the vacancies in accommodation for prisoners.

The completion of the prison buildings erected solely by prison labour, has of course absorbed much of the labour of the Convicts, but I have requested the Commanding Royal Engineer to furnish a short return of the public works executed since 1855, as the best answer to the allegation of the absence of all improvement in the internal communications and public buildings of the Colony, the idleness of the Convicts, and their concentration on residences for themselves and their officers.

It seems to be forgotten that although Western Australia had been in existence 21 years in 1850, there were not five miles of cleared road in the Colony, and I believe only one bridge and a causeway.

The amount of roads cleared by Convict labour alone would, at the ordinary contract rates, represent a sum of nearly 10,000*l.*, but I think the return itself, which might be amplified by detailed works which absorb much time and labour, renders further comment unnecessary.

Without wishing to assert that the difficult problem of making Penal labour willing and cheerful has been solved in this Colony, I believe the Convicts do a very share of labour as compared with convicts elsewhere; and among the working parties on the roads, and at the outstations, much very good work has been done, to which several of the settlers have borne willing testimony.

I enclose a letter addressed to me by an influential settler in the Murray district, which bears somewhat on this point.

The intimation of the melancholy annual sacrifice of life consequent on the want of safe communication contained in the memorial is the first which I have heard on the subject.

As regards the two principal works recommended by the memorialists as urgently required, viz., a road from Perth to Fremantle, and another from Perth to King George's Sound, by which the distance (256 miles) could easily be traversed in 36 hours, I have only to say as regards the first, that after a very careful survey and examination made by Captain Wray, R.E., it appeared that on the south side of the river there was little material, and that of an indifferent quality; on the north side a tolerably fair supply of material existed, and the distance was one mile and a half ess.

It was shown that the road on the north side might be made at one third the expense of a road of indifferent material on the south side; and that even if an expensive bridge were built over the river, the cost on the north side would still be less than on the south, though, for all purposes of ordinary traffic, a ferry would answer here as in so many other parts of the world.

Seven miles of the road on the north side have been made and macadamized in the usual manner,

want of men has alone prevented its completion; and, until it has been consolidated by wheel traffic, horsemen naturally use the bush tracks, which are better both far man and horse than any macadamized road.

This road has never been considered in the Colony as a matter of primary importance; it would be useful, no doubt, but the internal roads have always received a preference, inasmuch as for all purposes of traffic the steamers and cargoboats on the river afford ample accommodation, unlikely to be superseded by any road, however good.

As regards the road from Perth to King George's Sound, I can only say that it is my opinion that any expenditure thereon, except so far as is absolutely necessary for the passage of the mail cart, is a waste of public money.

The road traverses a line of country utterly useless and uninhabitable; it opens up nothing, and is scarcely used by any one but the mail-man.

To make a road through 256 miles of sand, swamp, hill, and bog, which could be traversed in 36 hours, would involve an expenditure of men and money far beyond the means of the Colony.

The statement made that the timber trade cannot be carried on, because the Ticket-of-leave and Conditional Pardon Men are lazy and worthless as workmen, is altogether opposed to what I have ever heard on the subject; it is a matter on which your Excellency is fully informed, and therefore needs no comment from me, nor is it necessary that I should do more than remind your Excellency of a visit paid to the timber station of Messrs. Yelverton & Co. at the Vasse (the only firm that have embarked at all largely in the business), in May last, when we found 120 Ticket-of-leave and Conditional Pardon Men working under one man, from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night; and so far from making any complaints, Mr. Yelverton spoke of them in high terms, and recommended several to the special consideration of his Excellency.

Even were it desirable to return to the Assignment system, it is not stated by what means the public works, which it is stated ought to be done by Convict labour, are to be carried out.

With the limited means at the disposal of the Convict department, and the vast extent of the demands made upon it in this widely scattered community, it is not likely that every one will be satisfied, while the great distances and comparative isolation of the various districts, tend to produce great ignorance of the amount of work really done.

I think the returns I have furnished are the best answer.

I believe the system as at present in force has worked well for the Colony; the good behaviour of the Convict class, especially after their liberation from prison, cannot be gainsaid, and I believe, as a whole, the system is satisfactory to the colonists.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Governor Kenedy, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. Y. W. HENDERSON,
Comptroller General.

RETURN of Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Invalids on the Hands of the Convict Department for the Half Years commencing 31st December 1855 to 30th June 1860.

Date.	Probation and re-convicted Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave men.		Total.	Deduct Constables, Cooks, Cleaners, Bakers, Washers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Men at School, Sick, Under Punishment, and those in separate Confinement, Lunatics, and Invalid Depot.		Total Deductions.	Remainder at Disposal for Public Works.
	Fremantle.	Out Stations and Road Parties.		Fremantle.	Out Stations and Road Parties.		
31st December 1855 -	656	68	724	255	17	272	452
30th June 1856 -	722	171	893	296	42	338	555
31st December 1856 -	762	276	1,038	326	68	394	644
30th June 1857 -	589	286	875	254	71	325	550
31st December 1857 -	593	384	977	272	95	367	610
30th June 1858 -	822	535	1,357	435	127	562	795
31st December 1858 -	763	607	1,370	427	146	593	777
30th June 1859 -	545	473	1,018	345	118	463	555
31st December 1859 -	525	482	1,007	331	120	451	556
30th June 1860 -	465	229	694	250	57	307	387

E. Y. W. HENDERSON,
Comptroller General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of Roads executed and Bridges built by the Convict Department, from 1st June 1850 to 30th June 1854.

Roads.	Cleared.	Levelled and Graded.	Macadamized.	Repaired.	Bridges.
Perth to Albany	200	100 cleared by colonial prisoners.			
Mandurah to Bunbury	54	5	-	-	Guildford, 480 ft. long, 30 ft. high.
York to Toodyay	40	-	-	-	Ludlow.
Toodyay Valley	-	4	-	-	Capel.
Guildford to Bindoon	11	-	-	-	Meredith Brook.
,, to York	6	1	-	20	Janes Brook.
,, to Toodyay	21	6	-	20	13 on York and Toodyay Road.
Fremantle to Perth	12	-	-	-	4 on Bindoon Road.
,, to ,,	7¼	6¼	3	-	5 on Guildford and Toodyay Road.
,, to Canning	13	-	-	-	1 on York Road.
,, to Clarence	-	5	2	-	1 on Perth and Albany Road.
Bunbury to Vasse	8	-	-	-	
Total	372	27¼	5	40	Jetties, North and South Bays, Fremantle; draining lakes at Perth; filling swamps at Fremantle.

E. Y. W. HENDERSON,
Comptroller General.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

RETURN of Ticket-of-Leave Men in the Colony on the Hands of the Convict Department for the Half Year, commencing 31st December 1855 to 31st December 1859.

Dates.	Ticket-of-Leave Men on the Hands of Government.	Deduct Staff of Cooks, Orderlies, Sick, and under Punishment.			Total.	Remainder available for the public Works.
		Staff.	Sick.	Cells.		
31st December 1855	297	69	19	8	96	201
30th June 1856	265	54	10	,,	64	201
31st December 1856	158	43	9	,,	52	106
30th June 1857	92	21	11	1	33	59
31st December 1857	65	9	6	,,	15	50
30th June 1858	25	8	1	,,	9	16
31st December 1858	31	7	14	,,	21	10
30th June 1859	28	5	9	,,	14	14
31st December 1859	27	4	11	,,	15	12

E. Y. W. Henderson,
Comptroller-General.

McBRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

Encl. 3 in No. 5.

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Royal Engineer Office, Fremantle, 23d August 1860.

CONVICT LABOUR.—Memorandum of buildings erected in Western Australia, between the years 1854 and 1859 inclusive, under the direction of the Royal Engineer Department, on convict account.

One half of New Prison.—A four storied building, about 500 feet long, by 45 feet wide; subdivided into cells for separate confinement; fitted with tables, water, &c.

Chapel.—75 feet by 44 feet with offices underneath.

Cookhouse, Bakehouse, and Washhouse.—A building 128 feet by 60 feet, fitted for the several purposes.

Hospital.—A building of 130 feet by 70 feet, containing General Ward for 30 patients; Fever and Opthalmic Ward for ten patients each; four Observation Wards, single; two Cutaneous Wards for three patients each; also containing kitchen, scullery, bathroom, store, medical store, surgery, and dead-house; also five distinct water closets.

Workshops.—Carpenter and smith, with yards for material and enclosure wall.

Baths.—A building of 90 feet by 17 feet, fitted for 25 baths, with boiler for hot water, warder's room, and a deep well with pump for raising water by capstan.

Punishment Cells.—A building of 71 feet by 44 feet, divided into six dark and twelve light cells, with lobbies and double doors, surrounded by boundary wall.

Steward's Stores.—A building of about 140 feet by 25 feet, fitted for the various purposes required.

Guard Room for Warders, &c.—A building of about 30 feet by 25 feet, with guard bed, &c; an engine house 20 feet by 12 feet, and privies for officers.

Front Entrance.—This building contains 12 rooms, with offices and enclosure yards, and is occupied by the Deputy Superintendent and Gatekeeper.

House for Superintendent.—About 40 feet by 40 feet, two stories high, with cellar underneath, and contains eight rooms, dressing room, stores, scullery, &c.

Surgeon and Chaplain's Quarters.—These buildings are the same externally as the last, but do not contain so much accommodation; they have each six rooms, with enclosed yard and shed.

Offices.—A building similar to the Superintendent's, but with three additional rooms.

Chief Warder.—A building 34 feet by 26 feet, containing four rooms and kitchen, in an enclosed yard.

Military Guard Room.—A building 57 feet by 19 feet, and fitted with guard bed for 19 men, with arm racks, &c.

Stabling.—A slab stable, 82 feet by 14 feet, on stone foundation. Forage room and two rooms for Warder, with forage shed, loose box, out-houses, &c., all fitted for their respective purposes.

Royal Engineer Officers' Quarters.—An addition of one room and store.

Warder's Quarters.—A building similar to the Chief Warder's as above. A range of six houses, two stories high, for the accommodation of 12 warders, each to have three rooms; also out-houses, well, &c.

Pensioners' Barracks.—Addition to former barracks of 35 rooms and a single men's room, 70 feet by 27 feet, with boundary wall, wash-house, store, &c.

Water Police.—Superintendent's quarters, consisting of seven rooms, store and out-houses completed. Coxswain's quarters, four rooms. Barrack and sleeping rooms for 12 men, with cook-house, privies, and enclosed yard.

A slip for hauling up boats, and davits for life boat, and a large amount of repairs to boats.

Commissariat Stores.—Wing completed; centre building about two thirds done. Guard room for six men. Extra store, 70 feet by 16 feet, enclosed by boundary wall, and palisade fence in front.

Jetties.—South Bay, 455 feet by 22 feet, on piles driven into soft rock, guarded by post and rail, and furnished with two hoisting cranes.

North Jetty completed and crane erected.

On the South Bay a sea wall, extending 780 feet, has been erected, and the ground made up which was previously reclaimed from the sea.

On the North Beach, about seven acres have been filled up, and protected by a rough stone wall, to prevent its being carried out to sea.

Various swamps have been filled up, and streets levelled and metalled.

A powder magazine, of two separate compartments, enclosed by a boundary wall, and a guard-room for the same has been erected.

Mount Eliza.—A permanent depôt has been erected for 130 men; a guard room and cells have been erected, and the various quarters very much improved.

Rivers.—The river Swan has been deepened and improved for navigation by the removal of shoals, and piling to protect the channel.

A large flat has been constructed for the ferry at Fremantle, and causeways of approach constructed.

Perth.—Police quarters and lock up have been erected in connexion; also the stable has been floored.

A water-tank with lead pipes, &c. constructed, and a well with pump erected.

A stable for six horses, with forage room, coach house, harness room, and servants' room for Government house.

A new Government house has been commenced, for which 336,500 bricks have been made and burned. 87,600 cubic feet of timber have been cut into boards and scantling, and a very large amount of stone quarried and conveyed from Mount Eliza.

This work has consumed a very large amount of Convict labour. The main portion of the building is up, and the floor joists for chamber story are on. 5,835 bushels of lime have also been produced for this work.

Drainage.—A vast amount of labour has been absorbed in draining several lakes at the back of Perth, and the land has been brought into cultivation as gardens. This drain is 14 to 16 feet below the surface for a long distance.

Perth Causeway.—The two sides have been piled the whole distance, about half a mile on each side, and the roadway made up; also a bridge of sawn timber erected in this causeway, 20 feet span.

Streets.—A heavy cutting has been made in the main street, by which many thousand cubic yards of sand have been removed, and a portion of the roadway formed and metalled.

The channel from the jetty has been deepened for a distance of about half a mile towards Mount Eliza.

Guildford.—A new depôt has been erected, 70 feet by 25 feet, of brick. Four cottages for pensioners, each with two rooms, have been erected, for which bricks have been made and burned, and timber cut; also a block of land for 20 such cottages fenced with post and rail fencing.

A police stable and loft have been erected, and the quarters and lock-up improved.

The bridge over the Swan river has been completed, and the approaches made.

Toodyay and York.—13 cottages for pensioners have been built.

Albany.—Lighthouses have been erected at Breaksea and Point King, and quarters for light keeper.

The Commissariat buildings have been completed.

Champion Bay.—Stone, lime, and timber have been produced for police station, consisting of quarters, stablings, cells, enclosed yard, and privies.

A jetty has been constructed, 300 feet long, into nine feet of water at low water.

Cottages for pensioners have also been erected.

Port Gregory.—A depôt for 60 men, with cells, quarters, stores, hospitals, workshops, and commissariat store and quarters have been erected.

Rottnest.—A boat slip has been constructed; additions have been made to lighthouse; a well constructed; pilots' quarters prepared; barn, stabling, and sheds built; also a Government house is in course of construction, consisting of 12 rooms and outhouses; the work is about two thirds done.

A screw hay press has been reconstructed, and various repairs executed.

In all the foregoing stations a large amount of incidental repairs have been executed; likewise furniture made and repaired, which, although they may not appear extensive in detail, absorb a large and continuous amount of Convict labour.

These services are in addition to the tabular statement of "Roads and Bridges" accompanying this memorandum.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MANNING,
Clerk of Works.

Edwd. M. Grain, Captain,
Commanding R. E.

Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

RETURN of Roads and Bridges made and repaired in the Royal Engineer Department in Western Australia, between the year 1854 and 1859 inclusive, by Convict Labour only.

LOCALITY.	ROADS.					DRAINS.		STONE.				Sidings Removed.	Embankments made.	Retaining Wall built.	Tramway made.	GRAVEL.		BRIDGES.		CULVERTS.		Approaches.	TREES.		Rocks removed.	Well sunk and steined.	Wells repaired.	Fencing made.	Gullies paved.
	Made.	Cleared.	Metalled or Repaired.	Rut or Bog Holes filled up.	Rolled.	Cut or Made.	Cleared.	Collected or Quarried.	Wheeled and Stacked.	Broken and Spread.	Conveyed by Flat.					Dug.	Spread.	Made.	Repaired.	Made.	Repaired.		Removed.	Felled.					
Perth and Fremantle Road	12,232	7,040	1,685	—	—	—	—	20,096	5,703	6,290	—	27,618	—	—	—	594	1,143	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth Streets	—	—	215	—	—	335	326	3,689	—	—	1,561	11,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth Causeway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	61	—	448	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth and Guildford Road	995	—	26,435	34,172	2,030	2,586	3,260	2,887	1,060	1,975	1,665	21,537	—	88	1,127	1,736	1,520	2	1	2	8	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Guildford Road	900	—	—	612	—	798	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Guildford and York Road	165	50	263	4,399	—	45	—	211	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guildford and Toodyay Road	1,302	2,073	33,761	7,388	—	10,585	11,305	21,917	15	3,526	—	3,657	—	73	—	2,767	2,671	3	6	4	18	850	97	125	9	1	—	—	—
Helena Causeway	—	—	483	240	—	—	—	134	194	—	—	127	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Swan Road	1,263	3,525	1,967	336	—	3,820	186	169	117	—	—	444	—	—	—	—	20	7	3	1	28	4,026	63	1	—	—	—	880	—
Canning Road	40	383	—	463	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	—	500	2	—	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bindoon Road	900	—	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toodyay Valley Road	15,114	30,556	22,619	646	—	18,361	4,343	1,315	464	2,347	—	2,959	—	—	—	2,704	2,546	—	1	2	—	1,783	106	401	12	—	—	—	—
Toodyay Road	2,735	12,757	20,446	13,552	—	17,482	17,347	4,057	150	2,212	—	6,552	—	—	—	2,025	3,238	16	6	61	11	820	36	60	3	—	—	1,377	—
York Road	7,582	22,904	93,292	195,094	—	27,132	13,126	12,051	2,867	12,622	—	12,892	468	—	—	12,897	6,203	—	16	101	34	230	90	598	—	—	—	—	—
York and Toodyay Road	105	—	5,480	2,672	—	471	—	55	123	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Streets	—	—	191	725	—	372	349	10	111	837	—	102	—	—	—	377	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley Road	594	19,802	3,776	13,547	—	7,583	104	1,310	121	928	—	995	—	—	—	991	595	6	4	17	1	943	238	425	—	—	—	—	—
Northam Road	25,750	31,541	8,682	22,778	—	35,242	160	3,433	182	2,536	—	10,888	—	86½	—	3,297	3,273	15	38	41	4	2,751	362	124	—	6	7	—	—
Bunbury Road	5,662	5,649	2,386	—	—	—	970	1,182	—	527	—	29,766	40	26	—	—	—	2	10	5	1	320	24	21	—	—	—	—	—
Bunbury and Suburbs	178	—	237	—	—	—	260	30	—	30	—	3,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vasse Road	—	1,028	738	1,760	—	230	250	—	—	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—
Australind Road	—	1,398	—	884	—	78	123	—	—	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—
Champion Bay Roads	2,119	23,944	11,187	2,632	—	1,933	—	14,267	9,513	5,887	—	4,453	—	—	377	—	—	19	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	8
Albany Road	2,073	60,241	1,412	584	—	19,385	3,560	1,249	12	738	—	2,253	—	—	—	6,540	6,851	4	1	50	2	308	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total	79,709	223,891	235,256	302,484	2,030	147,338	55,669	88,295	20,693	40,737	3,674	141,203	1,138	273½	1,504	33,993	28,883	81	89	299	119	12,032	1,255	2,042	24	19	9	2,257	8
Total miles	45⅓	127⅕	133⅔	115⅔																									

Edwd. M. Grain,
Captain Commanding Royal Engineers.

JAMES MANNING,
Clerk of Works.

23d August 1860.

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. 5 in No. 5.

Fremantle, W. A., 21st August, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in being able to report the progress made by the Murray River Road Party.

They labour well together as a body, and not only do as much work as could reasonably be expected from prisoners, but as much as a similar number of day labourers would.

Some little murmuring occasionally arises relative to their rations, but as the contractor as well as men are out of the way of ordinary conveniences, it cannot be much wondered at; and as it has not affected their utility, it is not of material consequence.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. CORNISH.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

Encl. 6 in No. 5.

QUESTIONS put to Messrs. Yelverton and Company, with their Answers.

1. State shortly the nature of the timber trade in which you are engaged?—Cutting Jarrah and Tuart Timber in the bush, and converting it for use, part in the Colony and chiefly for exportation.
2. How long have you been so engaged?—Eleven years.
3. Have your operations in that branch of trade been far more extensive than those of others in the Colony?—Yes; at least tenfold.
4. What is the greatest number of men you have employed at one time?—One hundred and seventy.
5. What is the number you at present employ?—Our average working force at the close of the summer operations was 150 men; the number at present is, in consequence of winter, reduced to 73.
6. How may of those men are ticket-of-leave holders?—Forty four, (usually about ninety.)
7. How many conditionally pardoned men?—Eleven, (usually about thirty.)
8. How many expirees?—Our information does not enable us to separate these from conditionally pardoned men.
9. How many free?—Eighteen.
10. How do you pay your men, by time or by piece work?—Both by time and piece work, according to the nature of the employment and the opportunity of supervision it admits of.
11. What wages do the men earn on an average?—Mechanics, 5*s.* to 6*s.* per pay; teamsters and superior labourers, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per day; ordinary labourers, about 3*s.* 8*d.* per day. These latter are mostly paid by the month, the lowest rate being 2*l.* per month, with the addition of rations. The amount here estimated as daily earnings is taking the value of the rations we allow in addition to the actual pay.
12. Is the average more or less than that of labourers paid by the month in the Colony?—More.
13. Do the men work well, or otherwise?—Very well.
14. What has been their conduct as a body?—Very good.

(Signed) HENRY WAKEFORD,
Private Secretary.

August 16, 1860.

In respect to questions 13 and 14, the men would bear comparison with any establishment in England.

(Signed) H. YELVERTON & Co.,
Timber Station.

Vasse, 20th August, 1860.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 70.)

Government House, Perth, September 24, 1860.
(Received November 19, 1860.)
(Answered No. 7, February 4, 1861, p. 31.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the convict estimates for the year 1861-2.

The comparative Statement does not convey the full information required by Sir E. B. Lytton's Despatch, Convicts, No. 44*, 27th December 1858, inasmuch as the *approved* Estimates for the year ending 31st March 1861, have not been yet received from England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

* Vide Papers presented August 1859, Page 175.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Estimates of Convict Expenditure for the Years 1860–61, and 1861–62.

Vote.	Service.	Year ending 31st March 1861.	Year ending 31st March 1862.	Increase in 1861–62 on 1860–61.	Decrease in 1861–62 on 1860–61.	Remarks as to causes of Increase or Decrease of 1861–62 on 1860–61.
		£	£	£	£	
1	Salaries and allowances for superintendence.	9,863	10,446	583	- -	No of clerks increased to 1859–60 estimate.
2	Do. Religious instruction -	2,386	2,598	212	- -	2 additional chaplains.
3	Do. Medical treatment -	1,267	1,346	79	- -	1 additional surgeon and clerk to P.M.O.
4	Provisions - - - - -	16,492	13,917	- -	2,575	Less number of convicts.
5	Medicines - - - -	100	100	—	—	
6	Fuel and light - - - -	1,290	502	- -	788	Not issued to officers, they receiving pecuniary allowance in lieu.
7	Clothing, bedding, &c. - -	3,000	916	- -	2,084	Quantity in store, and demanded last year from home included in last years estimate.
8	Transport - - - -	1,569	1,469	- -	100	Less transport required to out-stations.
9	Works and buildings - -	4,160	3,709	- -	451	Decrease in incidental and out-stations services.
10	Miscellaneous services - -	1,552	1,552	- -	- -	
11	Magistracy and police - -	10,621	10,726	105	- -	Annual increase to police.
12	Gratuities to prisoners - -	1,740	1,250	- -	490	Less number of convicts.
	Total - - - -	54,040	48,531	979	6,488	
	Deductions as per statement A. -	1,300	1,800	- -	500	
	Net Total - - -	52,740	46,731		6,988	Mem.—The amount submitted to Parliament for the year ending the 31st of March 1861 has not been notified.
	Deduct Increase - - - -				979	
	Total decrease 1861–62 on 1860–61 - -				6,009	

FRED. P. BARLEE, Chairman of Convict Finance Board.

ESTIMATES of CONVICT EXPENDITURE for the Year 1861–62.

SCHEDULE.

Vote.	Service.	£	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1	General superintendence :						
	Comptroller General's department -	2,240	0	0			
	Prison and its branches, and ticket-of-leave stations - - -	7,438	2	6			
	Royal Engineer department - -	768	0	10			
					10,446	3	4
2	Religious instruction - - - -				2,597	10	0
3	Medical department - - - -				1,345	10	0
4	Provisions - - - - -				13,916	13	4
5	Medicines - - - - -				100	0	0
6	Fuel and light - - - - -				502	8	0
7	Clothing, bedding, &c. - - -				916	1	4
8	Land and water transport - - -				1,469	2	6
9	Works and buildings - - - -				3,708	17	0
10	Miscellaneous services - - -				1,552	10	0
11	Magistracy and Police :—Magistracy - -	1,000	0	0			
	Police, land -	8,286	6	8			
	„ water -	1,439	15	0			
					10,726	1	8
12	Gratuities to prisoners - - - -				1,250	0	0
					48,530	17	2
	Deductions as per statement A. - -				1,800	0	0
	Total - - -				46,730	17	2

Amounting to forty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds seventeen shillings and twopence.

FRED. P. BARLEE, Chairman of Convict Finance Board.

No. 7.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 94.)

Government House, Perth,
September 24, 1860.
(Received, November 19, 1860.)

My Lord Duke,

Referring to my Despatch, No. 92,* dated August 24th, 1860, I have the honour to transmit letters published in a local newspaper by Mr. M. W. Clifton, on the subject of the memorial lately presented to your Grace by certain gentlemen interested in the welfare of Western Australia.

*Page 8.

Mr. Clifton is an old settler intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the Colony, and, having been for many years a Member of the Legislative Council, I think his views and opinions are entitled to respect.

Your Grace is fully aware that Mr. Clifton has not hesitated to express his disapproval of my public measures on various occasions when he conceived he had reason to do so, and cannot therefore be considered an over friendly advocate of myself or my government.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

Dear Sir,

When you informed me that you had been good enough to put my name down as a Member of the Western Australian Association, I expressed (in conveying my thanks to you for acting for me towards the promotion of an object which you thought conducive to the interests of the Colony) my very great doubt whether such an Association could do any good, and my opinion rather that the two branches of it here and in London would only "circumvent," or, in a plainer term, "humbug" each other.

I have seen nothing since in the proceedings of either branch of the Association to alter materially my opinion, till I read in the Perth papers last evening the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of the 4th June, conveying to his Excellency the Governor the memorial of certain persons, whom I suppose to be the leading members of the Association in London, which memorial convinces me that it is most dangerous to the best interests and progress of the Colony and obstructive to the Executive Government, that any set of people should be delegated to act for us in England, where it it impossible that they should be sufficiently informed of the facts, circumstances, and wants of Western Australia, to form a correct judgment in what manner to act beneficially for us, and when, as in the present instance, they may be misled by false and incorrect statements, made to them by men (perhaps having no stake in the Colony) actuated by disappointed, prejudiced, or malevolent feelings.

Entertaining these views regarding the London branch of the Association, and considering that the branch here, if it does no harm, is altogether powerless for good, I request you will cause my name to be removed from the list of members of the Association, and I earnestly hope that all other members, who have the best interests of the Colony at heart, will withdraw from the Association also.

I feel so strongly that the parties who signed the memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies have asserted as facts matters which have no foundation in truth, and have made allegations and propositions which are in direct opposition to the sense and wishes of the colonists, and would be of the utmost detriment to the Colony at large, if not immediately contradicted, that I shall, if no one should step forward on this occasion of more influence than myself, take instant measures for ascertaining the sense of the community on the subject, and for preparing an address to the Duke of Newcastle, having for its object the removal of any impression from his Grace's mind which may have been produced by a memorial of such an incorrect, injudicious, and injurious character as the one presented to him.

I would venture to add my request, that if there should be any requisition for a public meeting in Perth, to consider this important subject, you would do me the favour to affix my name to it.

I remain, &c.,

F. Lochée, Esq.

(Signed) M. Waller Clifton.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

To the Editor of the "Independent Journal."

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for inserting in your last issue the letter I addressed to Mr. Lochée, withdrawing from the W. A. Association for the reasons therein assigned, and advising others to do the same. Reflection satisfies me that in adopting that course I took the right one, for I can

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conceive nothing so dangerous to the general welfare of the colony as that self-constituted and irresponsible bodies, such as the Committees, acting here and in London, should express to the Secretary of State their own opinions—may be vagaries—as the opinions and wishes of the colonists at large. But my present object is to offer the following remarks:—

When the formation of the W. A. Association was announced some months since, your contemporary very properly alluded to the necessity for caution on the part of the friends of the Colony at home, in moving in any matter connected with the general interests of the Colony, without first obtaining the concurrence and co-operation of the Committee here. Such advice was evidently too late or unattended to, as otherwise it might have prevented the presentation to the Duke of Newcastle of the mischievous memorial which has excited so strong a feeling of disgust in all classes of the colonists of Western Australia.

That such a document, emanating from gentlemen supposed to represent the interests of the colony, should have been presented to the Secretary of State can never be sufficiently deplored. Characterize it in the mildest terms, and one can only say that an absence of truth pervades in every part of the memorial. Allowing every credit to the gentlemen who signed it for a sincere desire to exert themselves for the benefit of the Colony, it can only be regretted that they should have been misled and deceived by some designing vindictive individuals by whom it has been drawn up. It may not be surprising that men not personally cognizant of the state of the Colony, should have been thus misled; but that one who had been resident here before and from the time of the first introduction of Convicts, and so lately returned to England, should have affixed his name to the memorial in question, and been a member of the deputation which presented it to the Duke is as unaccountable as it is reprehensible and inexcusable.

I will not now trespass on your space by refuting seriatim, as might easily be done, the false statements, erroneous ideas, and misguided suggestions which pervade this document. My present object is merely to call attention to the injurious consequences likely to result therefrom, and to suggest that some public efforts should be made to counteract them.

Whatever difference of opinion may originally have existed as to the expediency of Western Australia being made a receptacle for Convicts, no one who is conversant with the present state of the Colony can hesitate to say that a continuance of transportation is essential to its progress. On it alone can we depend for the formation of our roads through this extended province, and for our supply of labour for the cultivation of its soil, and the development of its resources; and the Imperial expenditure consequent on the maintenance of the system must long continue to be an important element in our prosperity.

At the present time, where there exists in the mother country and in the colonies so strong an opposition to the continuance of transportation, such mis-statements as the memorial contains as to the past and present working of the system—the useless nature of Convict labour, the advocacy of the hideous system of Assignment which the memorialists represent as capable of "stimulating the men to strenuous exertions"—if unrefuted, must add such weight to the arguments of the opponents of transportation that assuredly this Colony will soon cease to be a Penal settlement. I think therefore that it is incumbent on all who have a stake in the Colony and are able to form an opinion on the effects of the Convict system which has been truly stated "to have worked well with benefit alike to the Convict, the Colony, and the Parent State" to adopt some course by which the Secretary of State may be advised of the true sentiments of the colonists; and that they utterly repudiate the statements and the suggestions promulgated in the obnoxious memorial above alluded to.

I am, &c.,

Australind, Sept. 1, 1860. M. WALLER CLIFTON.

Encl. 3 in No. 7.

Enclosure 3 in No 7.

To the Editor of the "Independent Journal."

SIR,

The notice inserted in your last issue of the proceeding of the general meeting of the Western Australian Association held at the London Tavern on the 16th July, leads to the inference that Mr. Ross D. Mangles was authorized to address a letter to the Home Authorities, not only submitting that Convicts with a long servitude before them would be most welcomed by the colonists; but also that the (reputed) 20,000*l.* in our chest should be applied to the assistance of emigration. If this reading of the proceedings of the meeting be correct, it will be admitted by all that the Association have in this suggestion for assistance to emigration out of Colonial funds made a far worse "mistake" than in the unwise and injurious memorial which the deputation (such as it was!) presented to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

It seems hardly possible to conceive that the gentlemen constituting the Association in London, with Sir James Stirling at its head, who profess to be so well acquainted with the requirements of the Colony, as to justify their assuming to themselves the duty of representing to the Secretary of State all the wants and wishes of the colonists, should be so profoundly ignorant of the conditions precedent to our receiving Convicts as to hint even at, much more to propose, the appropriation of our present surplus revenue (arising in a great degree from temporary causes) towards emigration, which the Home Government were bound by a solemn contract to carry out to all the extent desired, at the expense of the Imperial Government. Did these gentlemen, constituting themselves a little Parliament for Western Australia in England, not remember that it was one article of the treaty for the reception of Great Britain's criminals in our heretofore pure and respectable Colony, that in

proportion as the Home Government availed itself of this boon (as it was at that time) to them, so they should send us emigrants at the nation's expense, to act as a counterpoise to the Convict element in our small community? And could they be ignorant that in faithful fulfilment of that engagement Her Majesty's Government has sent out, at one time, even more emigrants than we could for a time absorb, and always in fair proportion to the number of prisoners sent? Could they not, with common inquiry, have learnt that at the moment they passed these resolutions, a Convict ship had been ordered to be taken up, and simultaneously a ship for the conveyance of emigrants to our shores, which to my certain knowledge from a letter I received from the Secretary of the Emigration Board dated in April last, had then been determined to be despatched "about July?" But if this had not been the case, why should not the Association have confined their labours (altogether of supererogation in my humble judgment) to pressing for the transmission of Convicts, knowing as they ought to have done before they acted for the Colony at all, that if Convicts were sent emigrants must and would follow as a matter of necessity?

With respect to the specific request of Mr. R. D. Mangles, in pursuance of the Association's resolution, that long servitude men would be most acceptable to the colonists, I very much doubt myself the wisdom of such desire, and also whether the colonists generally would not prefer short service men.

The Association forgot that the Colony is not only suffering from want of good roads which long service men might perform, but that it is languishing in every district, at every farm, from a most distressing want of labour which such men would not supply, and which short service men would.

Besides, men with short sentences are generally youthful, and not hardened in crime, whereas the long service men are not only most frequently men of a less useful character, but re-convictions, and criminals of a deeper die.

On the whole, then, I come to the conclusion that the Association in London have exhibited such ignorance of our wants and wishes, and have on the two occasions in which their proceedings have been made public, acted with so much want of judgment, and taken measures so detrimental to the general interests of this Colony, that every man in the Colony ought to repudiate the idea of the self constituted body in London, as acting for us, and unite in a request to the Governor that his Excellency will state to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that any representations from the self styled Association should be deemed as coming only from the parties who may make them, and that those parties are not in every degree accredited agents of the inhabitants of Western Australia.

Before I conclude I wish to make one more remark. The allusion to the supposed 20,000*l.* in our chest can only have been made by the Association on the faith of certain articles most injudiciously written in our local papers, the tendency of which invariably has been in the eyes of the unprejudiced settlers to do us a great deal of harm. That surplus, as every one knows, has arisen from various unanticipated sources, and been increased by the large sales of land, since the reduction of its price, which cannot be expected to continue in the same ratio. But can any one deny that this surplus in the Exchequer has not been of the utmost benefit to every district in the Colony? Has not the Executive Government given it away with the most liberal hands to the eastern, the northern, and the southern districts? Could all the repairs of the roads which have been contracted for in York, to the Sound, to the Blackwood, and in the North have been effected—could all the bridges have been constructed out of the small sum annually voted for roads and bridges? No, it is only when the Executive has a balance in hand sufficient for contingent diminution of revenue, from causes such as cessation of timber trade or others affecting our prosperity, that it can expend largely on objects of public utility, not provided for in the estimates; and could it not have been foreseen that if the prayer for Convicts in large numbers were acceded to, we should require all the surplus funds we could command to pay for materials expended by the Convicts in the construction of public works, the Imperial Government only finding men, and we the wood, iron, &c., and all else?

In conclusion, I will only from my heart apply to the Association the old adage, "May God preserve us from our 'friends,' and Devil take the rest of our enemies."

Yours sincerely,

M. WALLER CLIFTON.

Australind, Sept. 17, 1860.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 99.)

Government House, Perth,
September 24, 1860.
(Received, November 19, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 92,* dated August 24th, 1860, I have the honour to transmit a Return, furnished by the Royal Engineer Department of Public Works, executed by contract between the years 1854 and 1859 inclusive.

*Page 8.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

RETURN of all Public Works, Civil Roads, Canals, Bridges, Buildings, &c., not of a Military nature, which have been executed by Contract between the Years 1854 and 1859 inclusive, assisted by Convict Labour and principally under the direction of the Royal Engineer Department.

Station and nature of Service.		Amount. £	s.	d.
	Fremantle.			
New	Boys School	439	10	0
„	Warehouse (Custom House)	132	0	6
„	Gauging Shed (ditto)	188	6	3
Repairs	Bonded Warehouses and Custom House	129	11	9
„	Boys School	57	9	3
„	Court House (Old)	60	0	0
„	Gaol	2	10	0
„	Government House	80	16	10
„	Harbour Masters' Quarters, &c.	52	4	11½
„	Lighthouse, Fremantle and Rottnest	137	1	3½
„	Lightning Conductors, Arthur's Head	3	8	8½
„	Lunatic Asylum	38	9	11½
„	Police Station, &c.	30	1	4½
	Perth.			
New	Blacksmith's Forge	26	2	3
„	Boy's School	761	0	1
„	Cottage in Public Garden	20	0	2
„	Closets, Boys' School	20	17	4
„	Dead House	98	4	2
„	Enclosure, Boys' School	50	19	7
„	„ Government Domain	316	17	1
„	Hospital	2,249	7	6
„	Government House	2,857	7	6
„	Police Station and Stables	646	19	5½
„	Prison	3,221	6	0
„	Surgeon's House	41	3	9
Repaired	Abbatoir	4	16	10
„	Boys' School	7	12	7
„	Colonial Store (Kingsford Mill	46	5	1
„	Cottage ditto	47	16	3
„	Court House	99	9	8
„	Government House	798	2	8
„	Hospital	102	9	11
„	Infant School	6	15	7
„	Immigration Depôt	69	4	2
„	Jetty Toll House	108	17	0
„	Lock Up	96	6	0
„	Police Stables	94	19	3
„	Poor House	177	5	6
„	Prison	129	4	9
„	Public Offices	199	18	0
„	Revely's Mill	33	11	3¼
„	Servants' Home	132	2	6
	Albany.			
New	Pilot Station	146	9	0
	Bunbury.			
New	Bonded Store, addition to	7	18	2
„	Gaol	344	11	10
„	Gates and Boundary Wall to Gaol	71	13	11¾
Repairs	Police Station	16	12	0½
	Bussleton.			
New	Lock Up	261	13	0
	Carnac.			
Repairs	Pilot Station	33	0	0
	Champion Bay.			
New	Police Buildings	1,357	3	11
Repaired	Well	3	16	10
	Guildford.			
New	Police Quarters and Stables	88	14	8¼
Repaired	Court House and Gaol	20	17	9
„	Emptying Privies	1	15	0
	Mandurah.			
New	Police Station	73	11	6
	Rottnest.			
New	Buildings	118	3	9
Repaired	Farm Buildings, Prison, Pilot House, &c.	878	17	7
	Sundries.			
	Furniture, Government House	68	11	6
	„ Offices	202	7	6
	Incidental or Miscellaneous Expenses	365	5	1
	Materials	180	14	11¾
	Public Garden	46	18	2
	Sundry Buildings	712	18	9
	Table Hill.			
New	Police Station	118	9	11
	Toodyay.			
New	Verandah Police Quarters	34	0	0
	York.			
Repaired	Court House	74	13	10
„	Police Station	27	19	6
	Roads.			
	Albany	351	9	0
	Bindoon	169	16	6
	Fremantle and Vasse	117	13	4
	Canning	20	13	0
	Champion Bay	937	17	8
	Guildford	237	16	7
	„ eastward	762	18	11
	Murray	10	0	0
	Perth and Fremantle	476	7	3
	Pinjarrah and Canning	20	0	0
	Upper Swan	173	8	7
	Bridges.			
	Canning	60	16	0
	Dandalup	16	10	0
	Dirks Brook	10	0	0
	Guildford	458	10	5
	Northam	180	2	11
	Kalagan	200	0	0
	King River	314	2	0
	Perth West Causeway	266	2	9
	Pingarrah	281	2	2
	Serpentine and removing fence	102	0	0

Station and nature of Service.	Amount.			Station and nature of Service.	Amount.		
Jetties.					£	s.	d.
Champion Bay (and Tramways - -	£	s.	d.	Filling up front of Government House -	132	18	0
Fremantle, North and South - -	556	5	9	Horses, Forage, Shoeing, &c. - -	372	8	0
Perth (Jetty) -	1,797	5	5½	Improvement, Swan River - - -	791	2	6¾
Sundries.	0	7	4	Mandurah Ferry -	179	1	6
Boats and Flats -	102	11	0	Roads and Bridges generally - -	5,464	10	4¾
Coxswain - -	29	10	4	Superintendence of Colonial Prisoners -	195	6	0
Draining at back of Perth - -	534	5	11	Tools, &c. - -	136	9	9
Enclosing Government Reserve, Fremantle -	15	0	0	Tramways, Fremantle -	214	5	0
Ferry at Guildford -	22	2	6	Travelling Expences, &c.	14	14	5
					£34,799	2	0½

Edward M. Grain, Captain Commanding R.E.
Royal Engineer Office, Fremantle,
Sept. 20, 1860.

JAMES MANNING,
Clerk of Works.

No. 9.

No 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 100.)

Government House, Perth,
September 24, 1860.
(Received, November 19, 1860.)
(Answered No. 65, December 24, 1860, page 31.)

MY LORD DUKE,

REFERRING to your Grace's Despatch, No. 32,* dated 4th June, 1860, enclosing a memorial from certain gentlemen interested in Western Australia, and my reply thereto, No. 92,† dated August 24th, 1860, I have now the honour to forward a memorial presented to me by a deputation for transmission to your Grace.

* Page 24.

† Page 8.

The Deputation was headed by a Member of the Legislative Council, accompanied by others of high respectability and large stake in the Colony.

The memorial itself is signed by many of the most influential and respectable persons in the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

To his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WE, the undersigned free Inhabitants of the Colony of Western Australia beg to approach your Grace with an expression of our regret that statements should have been made to Her Majesty's Government tending to induce the belief that the transportation of Convicts to this Colony has failed to benefit either the community at large or the Convicts themselves.

We cannot but remember the state of utter depression at which from various causes the Colony had arrived in 1850, the absence of capital, labour, and enterprise, and the hopeless prospect before the Colonists in their efforts to develope the natural resources of their adopted country.

Since the arrival of the Convicts in that year the face of affairs has been almost entirely changed. The finances and general interests of the Colony are now in a sound and prosperous condition, our imports and exports have very considerably increased, and although above 5,000 Convicts have in the interval been set at large among a comparatively small free community, the absence of crime is such that your memorialists feel every confidence in stating that life and property are as safe here as in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

After an experience then of ten years your memorialists beg respectfully but emphatically to represent to your Grace that to the introduction of Convicts into this Colony the present improved position of its affairs is due. The expenditure has given an impetus to all branches of trade and commerce, means have been afforded by the labour of prisoners for the execution of much that would

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otherwise have been utterly impracticable, and the liberation of the Convicts on "tickets-of-leave" has placed at the disposal of employers a good supply of labour while a large proportion of these liberated Convicts have become useful, industrious, and respectable members of the Community.

But notwithstanding the favourable results alluded to above, the well being of the Colony has been materially disturbed for some time past by the uncertainty which has prevailed respecting the continuance of transportation to it and the limited number of Convicts sent here in recent years has also been a material drawback to our prosperity.

We, therefore, beg to assure your Grace that we earnestly desire a continuance of transportation to these shores, and we would respectfully point out that owing to the completion of all the necessary prison buildings, and the many newly-opened natural resources of the country, the Colony is now in a position to receive and absorb a large number of Convicts yearly.

Freemantle, 1st September 1860.

(Then follow 159 Signatures.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 129. Separate.)

Government House, Perth,
December 24, 1860.

(Received February 18, 1861.)

(Answered No. 13, March 18, 1861, page 32.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of Resolutions on the subject of transportation to this Colony, which have been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council, and, as far as I can learn, express the wishes and meet with the concurrence of all classes of the colonists.

I have so frequently submitted my opinions on this subject that it is unnecessary for me to restate them on the present occasion.

I will only add that the uncertain supply of Convicts, as well as the very small number latterly received, has been very detrimental to the prospects and progress of the Colony, and unnecessarily expensive to the mother country.

When I am informed as to the number of Convicts which may be expected here annually, and the term of probation they may probably have to serve, I will be prepared to submit measures for approval, which will materially decrease the Convict expenditure and cost of maintenance.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

Encl. in No. 10.

Enclosure in No. 10.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council, December 5, 1860.

Mr. Samson moved the following resolutions:—

That this Council, believing the continuance of transportation to Western Australia to be beneficial alike to the mother country and to the Colony, consider it expedient, under existing circumstances, to express their convictions in the following resolutions:—

1. That the maintenance of a regular supply of Convicts to serve a certain probation on the public works in the Colony, and to supply the labour market as they may be discharged from time to time, is of great importance to the progress of the Colony, and is that which the Colonists, having agreed to receive Convicts, have a right to expect.

2. That the practice of sending out Convicts to be immediately discharged on ticket-of-leave, is of doubtful benefit to the Convicts themselves, and is certainly detrimental to colonial interests, as tending to glut a limited labour market, while it deprives the Colonists of any advantage in their employment on public works.

3. That, on the other hand, the advantages accruing to Convicts from serving a term of probation in a land which is to become their future home, are many and obvious. And it is therefore desirable, not only that Convicts should undergo a certain term of probation in this Colony, but that such terms should not be less than four years.

4. That it is not equitable, either to Convicts or colonists, to send out men who have undergone a long probation on public works in England or elsewhere, to receive their tickets-of-leave immediately on landing; and who subsequently may become chargeable to Colonial funds as paupers or re-convicted criminals, without having contributed in any way to the public benefit.

5. That beneficial results may be expected from a system of probation in this Colony may be tested, not alone by the general conduct of the men remaining here, but by the assertion that, when Convicts, whether holders of conditional pardons, or on the expiration of their term of sentence, have migrated to other colonies, although strictly and jealously watched, it does not appear in any way that any of these persons have been guilty of serious crimes.

6. That the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Lords which sat and reported in the year 1856, recommended in effect, the continuance of transportation hither; under the present disciplinary system—and in the course of those proceedings evidence was taken, not merely from gentlemen having direct interests in the Colony of Western Australia, but from gentlemen who had had peculiar facilities of observing the working of the system on the spot and of ascertaining its results.

7. That these proceedings induced the colonists to look for an ample and regular supply of convicts; while the very limited and uncertain supply that has resulted, has rendered nugatory the recommendations of the Imperial Parliament, been detrimental to the Colonial interests, and materially injured those who have invested capital and based their operations on the assumption that those recommendations would be carried into practice.

8. That a long and close experience and investigation of the present system of Convict discipline in force in Western Australia, lead to the conclusion that Convicts who, in Great Britain, would be a source of apprehension and annoyance as well as a great pecuniary burden to the State, may, when removed from the scene of their crimes, become useful members of society, and acquiring a stake in the welfare of a community, be deprived of any incentive to violate the law. Results here have proved the existence of local circumstances which have tended to reclaim many from the practice of crime, and establish them in the position of prosperous and respectable settlers; affording thus a direct pecuniary benefit to the mother country, and effecting, at the same time, the still higher object of converting a dangerous criminal into a useful citizen.

9. That a reference to the Convict Statistics of Western Australia will afford proof that many even of the most deeply dyed and repeatedly convicted criminals have, when removed from the scenes of former temptation, become industrious and obedient to the laws; and that the criminal statistics of the colony generally, will bear favourable comparison with those of any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

10. That it is inconsistent with humanity, morality, and public policy, to weigh mere pecuniary considerations against results such as these, springing from a system which, while it reclaims the Convict, at the same time relieves the English community from the presence of many who would, if punished and liberated in England, continue to be incorrigible criminals and a permanent charge on the public.

11. That a very large proportion of the cost to the mother country has been incurred in initiating the system, and in preparing for what the Colonists were taught to believe would be a very extensive and permanent establishment, particularly in the erection of necessary buildings, an expense which will not be required again, the existing accommodation being sufficient for very many more Convicts than have ever hitherto been sent.

12. That the principal expense will thus be found to have been incurred prior to 1856, since which year, a very considerable reduction is manifest; the contract prices of provisions and all other necessaries for Convict use having been brought down to a reasonable rate, and the cost of maintenance so lessened, that Convicts are now fed here as cheaply as they could be in England.

13. That the proximity of Western Australia to the Eastern Colonies can hardly be used as an argument for the cessation of transportation hither; considering the vast number of Convicts transported, under the old system, to New South Wales and Tasmania, and who must now form a considerable portion of their free population; and considering also the class of persons whom the gold-fields have, for a series of years, attracted thither from all parts of the world, and *whom it would be difficult further to contaminate.*

14. That, anticipating that the peculiar condition of this Colony, as affected by transportation, will shortly be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and discussion, this Council urge that no final determination adverse to the continuance of transportation, be come to by the Home Authorities without a rigid investigation into the system in force here, in all its bearings, taking also its results into consideration, and, without also the evidence of persons practically acquainted by local experience with its actual working.

15. That the Council earnestly request that Her Majesty's Government will take such measures as may be deemed best, to carry out the design upon which the system of transportation to Western Australia was originally accepted, the more especially as by now stopping short, the colony would be left in a worse than its original position, inasmuch as the colony would be saddled with all the evils of a penal settlement without its advantages.

Mr. Hardy seconded the Resolutions. Resolutions put and agreed to.

(Sigued) HENRY WAKEFORD,
Clerk of the Counci.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 32.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 4, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a memorial addressed to me by several gentlemen interested in Western Australia.

It is natural that all who are connected with Western Australia should feel anxious respecting its progress, and I should be very happy if, with the attention which they are prompted to bestow on the subject, they should be able to suggest any practicable measures which would promise benefit to the Colony.

The irregularities to which allusion is made at the outset of the memorial, in terms which I admit to be considerate, were abuses within the walls of the prison, which, however much to be deplored, could hardly tell on the distribution and employment of Convicts.

The system of Assignment is one which will naturally be attractive at first sight to settlers from appearing to give them the advantage of cheap labour; but after a long and extensive trial in the older Convict Settlements, it was abolished on account of its inconsistency with good discipline. It created a sort of white slavery, accompanied by all the irregularities of that condition, and also by various sources of corruption, not merely to the Convicts themselves, but to those by whom they were employed. After the emphatic condemnation bestowed upon it by a Committee of the House of Commons, which investigated the subject with peculiar care in the year 1838, this plan is not likely ever to be revived.

The largest part of the memorial is occupied by various representations of the good which would follow improved means of communication, a subject which I quite agree with the gentlemen who have signed this document in considering to be one of great importance to the prosperity of the Colony. The question, however, in this, as in so many other cases, must be one of expense, and of the resources by which that expense can be met. I can only say that the object is one which ought always to be promoted as far as circumstances will admit, and that I have no doubt that the value of it is fully appreciated by yourself as one long practised in civil administration.

The reference made to an occasional accumulation of moneys in the public Treasury is too indefinite to admit of forming any well founded opinion upon it. I took an opportunity of informing the gentlemen from whom the memorial proceeded, that I felt entire confidence in your knowledge and anxiety for the welfare of the Colony, and that I did not doubt that you would employ its resources for that purpose as actively as was consistent with the paramount duty, from which you cannot be relieved, of keeping the annual expenditure within the annual revenue.

I have thought it right to make these remarks in forwarding the enclosed paper to you, but my principal object, as you will readily understand, is to receive from you any observations which it may occur to you to make upon the topics of this document, bearing so materially as they do upon the general state and prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned persons deeply interested on the welfare and progress of the Colony of Western Australia, Showeth,

That for several years statements unfavourable to the working of the Convict system in that Colony have reached the years of your memorialists.

These statements being so much at variance with the reports on the subject from the local authorities which have appeared in the Blue Books on Australian transportation, your memorialists

felt doubtful as to the correctness of the unfavourable representations in question, and, therefore, abstained from bringing the subject under the notice of the Home Government.

Recent disclosures, however, in connexion with the Convict establishment in Western Australia have shown the small amount of reliance which can be placed on the official records of the working of the system furnished by the Convict authorities in that Colony. Your memorialists have good grounds for believing that the documents and returns from which the success of that system has been assumed, were written by well educated Convicts employed by the late Superintendent to frame specious schemes of prison discipline and industry, and then exhibit highly coloured results of such schemes having no real existence.

Your memorialists have no desire to dwell upon the past misconduct of individuals further than is necessary to show how the improvement of the Colony, and the development of its valuable resources, have been impeded by the maladministration of the Convict system, and the want of judicious application of its labour.

Six thousand Convicts have been received in Western Australia since June 1850, and your memorialists have the information from reliable sources, that the Convict labour has been almost exclusively devoted during that long period to the erection of buildings for the Convicts themselves, and of very handsome residences for the officers connected with the Convict department, the former of which are at present, (and have been from the period of their construction) only very partially occupied, some of them not in use all.

From this concentration of labour on prison works and private residences, without any regard as to their actual or at any rate immediate necessity, the interests of the Colony have been so entirely neglected, that it is to be feared that Western Australia may cease to be a Penal settlement before the Colony reaps any lasting benefit from having become one, the advantages it has yet derived being of an altogether temporary and evanescent character, the colonists being no better provided with roads and bridges than they were before the first Convict landed, hardly a year passing up to the latest period that life is not sacrificed during the rainy season from the want of safe means of communication with the chief agricultural districts.

Though the Colony has been in existence 30 years, and nearly one third of the period a Penal settlement, with several thousand Convicts at the command of the local authorities, there is not yet a road between Fremantle, the seaport, and Perth, the capital of the Colony, distant from each other only 12 miles, with abundance of excellent material for road making lying along the whole line of the present bush track through deep sand.

A gentleman recently returned from the Colony writes to one of your memorialists, "The first "thing to be done is to make a good road between the two principal towns, 'Fremantle' and "'Perth,' on the south side of the river; at present there is no road a vehicle can pass over. The "work is very great to a horse with his rider only through the deep sand which exists fo t he "greater part of the distance, 12 miles. A road was begun on the north side of the river, and "carried on for about three miles, the stone laid down is in such large pieces, that no horseman will "ride upon it, but always takes a track through the bush and, for all purposes of general traffic, it "is on the wrong side of the river."

Again, notwithstanding that the mail steamers from England to the Australian Colonies have touched to coal at King George's Sound (distant from Perth 256 miles) since May 1853, there is no proper road yet made; the present line being a mere track through the bush, so unsuited for the purpose that it takes seven days (and frequently more) to convey the mail between the two places, which with a proper road and efficiently organized mail service, might be easily done in 36 hours.

This difficulty of communication between King George's Sound and Swan River has operated very injuriously to the Colony, by deterring invalids from India from resorting so Western Australia in place of the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of their health, although great facilities have of late years been afforded them of reaching it, as far as the sea voyage is concerned, owing to the steam communication monthly between Ceylon (Point de Galle), and King George's Sound; it is stated on good authority that many residents in India have in consequence been deterred from visiting the Swan River Settlement, and thus the Colony has been deprived of another element of progress and prosperity, nothing being of greater importance to it than large and frequent intercourse with India.

While your memorialists are deeply impressed with the necessity for a general reconsideration of the Convict system in Western Australia, they beg to draw attentiom more particularly to such points connected with it, as have reference to the development of the important and every day more promising resources of the Colony, amongst others the timber trade, in regard to which they crave attention to the following details.

(*a*). In respect to the probabilities of Western Australia becoming an important timber exporting country, two facts are certain; first, that an extensive market has been opened up, in connexion with railway operations in India and Ceylon, for a species of mahogany called the "Jarrah," which grows only in Western Australia; and, secondly, that an almost unlimited supply of this wood exists within convenient distances of the seaboard in that Colony.

(*b*). The two facts just mentioned, viewed superficially, are calculated very naturally to lead to the conclusion that an extensive timber trade must of necessity spring up between the Swan River Settlement and Ceylon and India. But, unhappily, there are serious obstacles in the way of this result; these your memorialists desire to point out, and also to suggest means for their modification and removal.

(*c*). A considerable number of sleepers have been shipped, now under order, or, to the knowledge of your memorialis, are about to be ordered for Ceylon and Madras, as well as "Jarrah" timber

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for other purposes at the Mauritius; and a shipload of Western Australian timber, which has recently arrived in England, has been purchased for the use of the Navy, and now lies in Woolwich Dockyard; and your memorialists have no doubt that the use of the "Jarrah" timber will be greatly extended throughout the Eastern Seas, as well as in this country, its peculiar recommendation being that, with other valuable qualities, it is never attacked either by the white ant or by the sea worm. But, notwithstanding the present limited extent of a trade which, however promising, is yet in its infancy, your memorialists regret to state that many difficulties have been encountered in carrying the contracts through, arising from the expensive, uncertain, and defective character of the only available labour, namely, that furnished by the hiring of ticket-of-leave and conditional pardon Convicts.

Your memorialists beg to state that the labour of Convicts, attainable as aforesaid, and whic necessity compels them to employ, is not only positively expensive, but is most capricious and ineffective. The great majority of the Convicts have not been accustomed in early life to manual labour as hard as that of felling and drawing out timber, and, since their incarceration as prisoners, they have never been accustomed to perform an amount of work at all equal to that executed in this country by free men, as an average day's labour.

Such are the men, as your memorialists are assured, the timber contractors have alone to depend on; idle, devoid of energy, and capricious, so that even the best of them are stated to work well only for a short time, gradually relapsing into an indifferent and listless mode of labour, from which the stimulus of liberal wages is found to be insufficient to rouse them. By this state of things, the carrying through of timber contracts in Western Australia is rendered a source of great anxiety and risk to those who undertake them.

That emancipated Convict labour, under the existing system, is not well adapted for the development of the timber trade in Western Australia, your memorialists are forced to regard as an admitted fact, and on considering the measures proper to be taken to meet the consequent demand, the choice seems to them to lie between the adoption of another species of Convict labour, namely, that of probation prisoners on assignment, or the importation of Coolies from China; who, from their superior muscular strength, great industry, and general energy, are well suited to perform the labour that is required in connection with the timber trade.

Your memorialists are well aware that a serious objection may be raised to the latter proposition, namely, that Coolie emigration might prove antagonistic to the true objects of transportation, inasmuch as it might be expected to interfere with the employment of ticket-of-leave men, in departments of labour other than the timber trade, consequently your memorialists would beg that a trial be given in the first instance to a system of assignment, which, if well organized, and carefully supervised, they have every reason to hope would ultimately prove a benefit alike to the mother country, to the settler, and to the Convict himself.

There are four classes of convicts in Western Australia, two of them bond, namely the probation and re-convicted prisoners, and two free, the ticket of leave and conditional pardon men, it is to the two latter classes alone that the timber contractors have to trust in carrying out the various orders, which are now coming in rapid succession upon them, and, as your memorialists have already stated, failure is apprehended from the inefficient character of the Convict labour solely available.

The question has now presented itself to your memorialists to whether by substituting probation prisoners on assignment for Convicts on hire, matters would be bettered; and the result of their inquiries and of an examination of the question in its impartial bearings, have satisfied them that from the peculiar inducements which would be held out to the probation prisoners, both to industry and good conduct, the contractors would receive from the former class of convicts superior return in labour, as compared with that which they at present get.

A properly conducted system of assignment your memorialists are also of opinion would afford the Convicts a better chance of changing their notions and habits than could possibly be afforded them while immured within the prison walls of Fremantle, herded together, the minds of all and their conversation replete with the associations of former criminality and antagonism with all honest society operating, in the opinion of your memorialists, very injuriously on their future character and efficiency as free labourers in the Colony, in consequence of the self-indulgent habits which they acquire and the small amount of really effective labour they perform while confined in prison.

The labour which the Colonists require for the timber trade is that which is cheap in price and capable of being stimulated to strenuous exertions; under the existing system convict labour fails in both respects. Were the assignment of probation prisoners substituted for that system, there would be a double stimulus to exertion, (1) in the fear of being remanded to a prison, and (2) in the hope of earning by good conduct such remission of punishment as would accelerate the arrival of the period at which a ticket of leave, with freedom to work for wages, would be attainable.

Each Convict thus assigned, it is calculated would cost the timber contractors about two thirds less than the present rate of available labour, and thus enable colonial enterprise to be carried on to the signal advantage both of Western Australia and of India, on a scale not hitherto attempted.

Further, your memorialists have reason to know that at the present time the want of cheap and efficient labour is felt as much by the agricultural as by the timber trading community, and they entertain the hope that when cheap labour is once placed at the command of the Colonists, a stimulus will be given to private enterprise that Western Australia has hitherto been a stranger to, and means adopted in all probability to bring the rich copper and lead mines of the northern districts in closer communication with the ports of shipment by means of tram roads.

Your memorialists also solicit attention to the necessity for improving the means of transit from the timber and mining districts to the shipping ports, by applying Convict labour to the forming of proper roads, or to the laying down of tramways.

Your memorialists would also beg permission to allude to the fact that the Colonial finances are at the present time in a very prosperous condition, arising out of the rapidly increasing land sales, and that considerable sums thus supplied accumulate from time to time in the treasury of the Colony, while the complaints of the settlers are loud and universal that no works of any real practical benefit to the Colony are in progress, and that, in fact, there is no indication of any sufficient desire on the part of the Government to advance the material prosperity of the Settlement. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The want of steam communication on the coast between the various seaports, extending from Champion Bay (200 miles to the north of Fremantle) to King George's Sound, is much felt, and your memorialists are given to understand that, if a fair subsidy were contributed by the Local Government for the conveyance of the mails, private enterprise would not be wanting to supply a want long and severely felt by the Colonists.

Your memorialists conceive that the application of a portion of the surplus revenue to such a purpose would be a great practical benefit to the Colony.

Your memorialists desire to remark, in conclusion, that Governor Fitz Gerald did much for the improvement and development of the Colony, more especially in reference to the erection of public buildings in Perth, although he left the Colony 14,000*l.* in debt. Governor Kennedy has paid off this debt, and has now, it is stated, a very considerable sum in the Colonial chest, but he has made no outlay of any importance for any public purpose, however emergent or essential.

The speed in liquidation of the debt above mentioned and the accumulation of surplus funds demonstrate the strength and buoyancy of the resources of this young but rising Colony, which would seem to require now little more than the re-consideration of the system of Convict management, which has hitherto so signally failed to compass its ends to ensure its rapid progress towards a state of confirmed prosperity.

Your memorialists respectfully entreat the attention of your Grace and Her Majesty's Government to the subjects of this memorial.

(Signed) Ross D. MANGLES, and 14 others.

No. 2. No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 33.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 20, 1860.

I REFERRED to the Secretary of State for War your Despatch, No. 26*, of the 16th March, relating to Dr. Rennie's representation of the objections to the system of associating military prisoners with Convicts in the Convict Establishment at Fremantle, and I have to acquaint you that Mr. Herbert has stated that, in consideration of the small average number of military prisoners, and the careful precautions that appear to have been taken to keep them distinct from civil offenders, he has decided not to incur the expense of providing for their separate confinement. * Page 1.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 3. No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from C. FORTESCUE, Esq., M.P., to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 48.)

SIR, Downing Street, September 1, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 46*, of the 16th June, enclosing a Memorial from certain inhabitants of Western Australia, in which they complain of the injury resulting from the diminished number of Convicts introduced during the last eighteen months. * Page 3.

2. In reply I am to express the Secretary of State's regret that the extreme deficiency in the number of available convicts in this country has rendered it impossible to keep up an adequate supply to Western Australia. I transmit, however, copies of a recent correspondence with the Home Office, by which you will learn that a fresh effort will immediately be made to obtain a sufficient number of prisoners to fill a ship upon such terms as are necessary in order to effect that object.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

SIR, Downing Street, 20 July, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, that as he understands that a sufficient number of prisoners are now disposable to admit of despatching a ship to the colonies; and as it is not expedient at the present moment to send any more to Bermuda, he would request you to move Secretary Sir G. Lewis to give instructions for sending a convict ship to Western Australia with about the usual number of 270 prisoners, and accompanied by the usual guard of pensioners, for which purpose the customary notice will require to be given to the War Department.

I am, &c.,

H. Waddington, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

Encl. 2. in No. 3.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

SIR, Whitehall, 9 August, 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20 ultimo, requesting that a ship may be chartered for the conveyance of about 270 male Convicts to Western Australia, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, reporting that only 40 convicts can be selected for that destination unless the rules regarding the selection of convicts for removal thither are relaxed; and I am to request to be informed whether the Duke of Newcastle will consent to a selection being made in the manner proposed by Sir Joshua Jebb.

I am, &c.,

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

Sub.-Encl. 1 in No. 3.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 4 August, 1860.

REFERRING to my letter of the 31st ultimo, in reply to yours of the 26th, on the subject of whether 270 men could be selected for embarkation to Western Australia, I beg to state that from inquiries I have been able to make, I believe there are not now in the convict prisons more than 40 who would be eligible under the existing regulations to be sent away.

The only suggestion therefore that I can offer to meet the demand will be temporarily to suspend the regulation which requires that all convicts selected for Western Australia shall serve at least half their period of penal servitude in this country before they are eligible.

I enclose the printed notice, and have marked the regulation now referred to. It is one of some importance, with reference to the deterring effect for long sentences.

Embarkation is what most convicts look to; and if the long sentenced men obtain this, leaving the shorter terms behind them, wide spread dissatisfaction will be the result, and we shall again have to meet serious difficulties.

I think, however, it might be met by a temporary regulation which should require the full term of imprisonment with good conduct, to be carried out in proportions somewhat different as regards Home and Colonial service.

A seven years man under the present plan would serve 3½ years at home, and, reckoning 6 months for the voyage and 6 months confinement after arrival, would be eligible for ticket-of-leave in 4½ years from conviction.

If embarked at 2½ years home service, an addition of 12 months might be served in Western Australia.

This point fully explained to the men would obviate some of the inconvenience which might be expected.

Should this arrangement be approved by Secretary Sir George Lewis and the Secretary of State for the colonies, I could generally select the men who would have been sent to Bermuda and thus fill the ship.

It must, however, be clearly understood that the characters of the men cannot be so carefully looked into as on former occasions. Any convict whose health will enable him to work, must be taken.

I am, &c.,

H. Waddington, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. JEBB.

Encl. 3. in No. 3.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

SIR, Downing Street, 28th August, 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State to request you will inform Secretary Sir George Lewis that the want of a fresh supply of convicts for Western Australia is so urgent that, in order to obtain the only means of meeting that demand, he is of opinion

that it will be expedient to adopt the plan suggested by Sir Joshua Jebb, for enabling him to furnish a sufficient number of convicts to fill a convict ship to Western Australia. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

It is desirable that this object should be accomplished as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

No. 4. No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 51.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 4, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch No. 60* of the 24th of July, accompanied by a correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on the holders of conditional pardons who were landed in that Colony in the month of March last. * Page 5.

The case has already been reported, as you will doubtless have surmised, from the Cape. I believe that it was discovered there that the character of the men landed on this occasion was not so bad as was supposed, and it is probable that, as you have pointed out, the general apprehensions entertained on the subject of pardoned Convicts may be exaggerated. But Her Majesty's Government have not thought it expedient to declare that no Bill for preventing the introduction of discharged Convicts can receive the Royal assent, and I take the present opportunity of enclosing for your information a copy of an Act which has been passed on this subject at the Cape, and which will be left to its operation.

I have, &c.,

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. &c. C. WOOD.

Enclosure in No. 4. Encl. in No. 4.

[Act No. 1 of 1860.]

ACT to Prevent the Introduction into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope of Convicted Felons and other Persons sentenced to Transportation for Offences against the Laws.

WHEREAS the colony of Western Australia has been constituted a penal settlement for the safe keeping of convicted felons and other persons undergoing transportation for offences against the laws: And whereas certain of the Australian colonies adjacent to the colony of Western Australia, to which colonies persons undergoing, or sentenced, or sent to undergo transportation in the colony of Western Australia, had betaken and were likely to betake themselves, have passed legislative Acts prohibiting the landing or living in such colonies of any of the said persons: And whereas certain persons, of the class or description prohibited by the legislative Acts aforesaid from landing or being in the colonies of which the legislatures have passed the said Acts, have recently arrived in this colony: And whereas, owing to the geographical position of this colony, and to other causes, there is reason to apprehend that many more persons, of the class or description aforesaid, finding themselves shut out, by the legislative Acts aforesaid, from the colonies adjacent to Western Australia, to which colonies they would otherwise resort, will, unless prevented, betake themselves to this colony: And whereas it is essential to the preservation of peace and good order in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, that an immediate stop should be put to the landing or being in the said colony of convicted felons or other persons undergoing sentence of transportation for offences against the laws: Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows: Preamble.

I. No convicted felon, or other person undergoing sentence of transportation for any offence against the laws, nor any person who is or shall be under sentence in any British colony or possession, other than this colony, for any capital or other offence, nor any person not at liberty, by reason of any conviction or sentence, to reside in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall land in any of the ports of this colony, or come or be in any place within the limits of this colony, under the penalty, on conviction thereof before any competent court, if a male, of being sentenced to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three years, and if a female, of being imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding two years. Imprisonment of felons who enter the colony.

II. The master of any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place in this colony from any port or place in Western Australia shall detain every passenger on board his ship or vessel until he have obtained from the collector, or other chief officer of customs at or nearest to the port or place of arrival, in respect of each passenger respectively, a certificate that the said master has proved to the satisfaction of the said collector or other chief officer of customs, that the passenger in respect of whom such certificate is granted is not a prisoner of the Crown, or run-away convict, or any convict coming by virtue or under cover of any conditional pardon, ticket of leave, or indulgence of any kind, other than a free pardon or remission of his or her sentence by Her Majesty: And any master No person coming from Western Australia to land without proof of being a free person.

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who shall permit or suffer any passenger to land, previous to obtaining such certificate, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty five pounds for each passenger so landing: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by proclamation, to extend the provisions of this section to the masters of ships and vessels arriving from any port or place mentioned in any such proclamation; and thereupon the like effects shall, in all respects, take place as if the port or place mentioned in any such proclamation had been mentioned in this section, together with the ports and places in Western Australia.

Masters or owners of vessels bringing felons to the colony liable to fine or imprisonment.

III. Any master or mariner, or other person commanding, navigating, or sailing any ship, vessel, or boat, which may hereafter, with the knowledge of such master or other person, bring to any port or place in this colony any run-away convict, or any convict coming by virtue or under cover of any conditional pardon, ticket of leave, or any kind of indulgence, other than a free pardon or remission of his or her sentence by Her Majesty, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of resident magistrate, for every such offence, incur and be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, at the discretion of the said court.

Penalty for concealing persons in first section mentioned.

IV. Every person who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any other person such as is in the first section mentioned, shall, on conviction thereof before any such court of resident magistrate as aforesaid, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, in default of payment, shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding twelve months.

Property of offenders to be forfeited, and whole or part applied in conveying them away.

V. All property found upon or in the possession of any person convicted of contravening the first section of this Act shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the convicting court to order the whole, or a sufficient part thereof, to be applied towards the expense of conveying such offender to the colony or possession to which he or she was transported, or in which he or she was convicted.

What deemed evidence of a person being a convict.

VI. Proof, on oath, that any person was in any British colony or possession, other than this colony, known to be, or was commonly reputed and deemed to be, a transported felon, or a convict under sentence for any capital or other offence, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken as good *primâ facie* evidence that such person was transported to such colony or possession, or convicted therein of a capital or other offence, as the case may be; and evidence that such person was so known, deemed, or reputed, at any period within seven years, shall be taken as good *primâ facie* evidence that such person has not served the full period of his or her sentence, or the full term for which he or she was transported, and has not received such pardon or remission as aforesaid, unless the contrary be proved.

Justice of the peace or resident magistrate may grant warrant to apprehend offenders.

VII. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or resident magistrate having credible information, on oath, that any person such as is in the first section of this Act described, is harboured in any dwelling house or tenement, or other place, within his jurisdiction, to grant a search warrant to any one or more constables or officers of the law proper for the execution of criminal warrants, to search for and apprehend such offender, and any person found and apprehended by virtue of such warrant, shall, by such constable or constables, be forthwith taken before a resident magistrate or justice of the peace for examination, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Appropriation of penalties.

VIII. All fines and penalties recovered under this Act, and all moneys forfeited and not specially appropriated, shall be applied to go to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the public uses of the colony.

Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form.

IX. All proceedings under this Act shall be had and taken in a summary manner, and no such proceeding shall be quashed for want of form.

General issue may be pleaded in all actions.

X. If any suit or action be brought against any resident magistrate, justice of the peace, constable, or other person, for any act or thing done in furtherance of this Act, the defendant in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Given at the Government House, this 21st day of May, 1860.

By commamd of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, administering the Government,

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Certified as passed by the Legislative Council,

CLARENCE THOS. WYLDE,
Clerk of Council.

Certified correct as passed by the House of Assmbly,

Signed H. LE SUEUR,
Clerk to the House of Assembly.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 61.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 27, 1860.

* Page 8.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch No. 92,* of the 24th of August, containing the Report required from you on the Memorial presented by several gentlemen in this country on the affairs of Western Australia.

You have furnished information which shows that the labour of the Convicts has not been misapplied, nor the roads neglected; and that there is no ground for imputing to

you any want of zeal to expend the available resources of the Colony on its improvement. The Colony owes it to you that, with the aid of the remission of some claims on the part of the British Treasury, you have succeeded in converting its finances from a state of disorder into one of prosperity previously unknown.

You must be aware that my previous Despatch expressed to you my confidence in your administration. But on the other hand, looking at the comparatively slow advancement of the Colony, I considered it due to any body of gentlemen who imagined that they could perceive obstacles to its progress which it was in the power of the Government to remove, that their statements should receive a proper investigation.

I have, &c.,

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 65.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 24, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 100*, of the 24th September last, enclosing a Memorial addressed to me by certain gentlemen interested in the Colony of Western Australia, detailing the benefits which have resulted to the Colony from the introduction of Convicts, and expressing their hope that the supply of Convicts may be continued. * Page 21.

It is with cordial satisfaction that I have received this testimony from so many experienced Colonists to the benefit derived by Western Australia from the introduction of Convicts.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 7.)

SIR, Downing Street, February 4, 1861.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 70,* of the 24th of September, forwarding the Convict Estimates for the year ending the 31st of March 1862. * Page 15.

The demand for provisions in these estimates is based on the presence of 800 Convicts, but in consequence of the very small number of Convicts which it has been found possible to send to the Colony during the past year, I have considered that this item might be diminished by about one eighth, and I have reduced it accordingly from 13,916*l.* to 12,200*l.*

With this alteration I have recommended the estimates for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and their Lordships have intimated that they see no objection to its being adopted, and submitted to Parliament.

I have, &c.,

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 5, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Tasmania,* accompanied by various printed returns, and also reports of committees of the Legislature on the Convict Establishment in that Colony. You will observe that in some portions of these papers the question is adverted to of a transfer of the Convicts confined in Tasman's peninsula, being chiefly those who were formerly at Norfolk Island, to Western Australia. This is recommended on the ground that the prisoners would be removed from a Colony where all Convicts were unwelcome to one where the reception of Convicts has been agreed to.

* No. 118, October 18, 1860, page 52.

The question, I am aware, is a very serious one, and I do not wish you to infer from my communicating these documents to you that I am desirous of at present intimating to you any opinion of my own on the subject.

So long as these prisoners remain in a state of close confinement, it can be of little importance to the community whether they are in one Colony or another; but when they progressively attain their liberty by length of time or reasonable good conduct, it is quite conceivable that the same men who might be admitted without doing any harm into a populous Colony, might form too large a proportion of so small a one as Western Australia, either to command ready employment or to be safely absorbed in the community. On the other hand, the number of Convicts that can be supplied from home has fallen far short of expectation, and its insufficiency has been complained of as adverse to the material interests of the Colony.

Under these circumstances I have thought it right to make you acquainted with the idea which has been thrown out in Tasmania, and to say that I shall be very willing to receive and consider any observations which may occur to you on the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Kennedy,
&c. &c.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Copy of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 13.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 18, 1861.

* Page 22.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 129*, of the 24th December, accompanied by Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council on the subject of Transportation.

I am very sensible of the importance of a regular and adequate supply of Convicts if it can be obtained; but, as you are aware from previous communications, the obstacle to this desirable end consists in the great reduction in the whole number of offenders now sentenced to periods of sufficient length to fit them for transportion, and in the extensive demand for their services at a variety of Convict Establishments.

A Committee of the House of Commons has just been appointed to inquire into transportation generally, and the view taken of the subject in Western Australia will doubtless receive its due share of attention.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Kennedy,
&c. &c.

TASMANIA.

Despatches from the Governor

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
May 14, 1860.
(Received July 12, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

WITH reference to the Despatch, No. 19,* of the 25th February 1859, in reply to the claim of the Colony on the Imperial Treasury on account of police and gaols, as transmitted from hence with my Despatch, No. 75,† of 12th August 1858, I have to-day received the accompanying statement from my Ministry, renewing that claim on behalf and with the support of the Local Legislature.

* Vide papers presented August 1859, page 210.
† Vide same papers, page 189.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Government Offices, Hobart Town,
May 12 1860.

WE had the honour, in August 1858, to lay before your Excellency a series of resolutions adopted by both Houses of the Local Legislature in reference to wrongs inflicted on the Colony by the measures pursued by the Imperial Government in respect to the immediate disposal and the gradual liberation of British Convicts, and also to the pecuniary injustice of the course taken by that Government, in refusing to increase the contribution made to the police and gaol expenditure of the Colony, after the changes brought about by the discoveries of gold in Australia had reduced the effective value of the sum originally fixed upon as its contribution to a fraction of what it had been.

In submitting the resolutions adverted to, we entered into such explanations as were necessary to elucidate and enforce them, in a memorandum which your Excellency transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, to which a reply, now before us, has been given by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, of date 25th February 1859.

We are very reluctant to arrive at any conclusion inconsistent with a most perfect reliance on the disposition of the Queen's Government to listen to our representations, and to give them due consideration; but at the same time we feel constrained on a review of our memorandum, and the reply thereto of Sir E. B. Lytton, to say, without intending the slightest disrespect, that there appears to us internal evidence that our representation, in this instance, has not received the attention to which it was entitled, as setting forth a pecuniary claim upon the justice of the Imperial Government.

Sir E. B. Lytton, adverting to the first of the resolutions adopted by the Local Legislature, which complained of the insufficient contribution of the Imperial Government towards the maintenance of police and gaols, says: "At the time when this resolution was passed the contribution "from this country towards these purposes was about to become extinct. You have since learned "by my predecessor's Despatch, No. 24, of the 13th May, that the reduced contribution will be "continued for some years longer, at the existing rate of 6,000*l.* per annum."

A reference to the papers transmitted by your Excellency, more particularly to the postscript of 12th August which accompanied our memorandum, will show that if, indeed, at the date of the adoption of the parliamentary resolutions, the Despatch of Mr. Labouchere adverted to by Sir E. B. Lytton, had not been received, it came to hand before the resolutions were forwarded by your Excellency to the Colonial Office, and that, as interpreters of the sense of the Parliament expressed in those resolutions, we deprecated the partial measure of justice in the continuance of a contribution of 6,000*l.* to our police and gaol expenditure being considered as a satisfaction of the claims set forth in our memorandum. We desire to do so emphatically again, and on this occasion with the support of the Local Legislature, after it has had before it both the despatches of Mr. Labouchere and of Sir E. B. Lytton. The continuance of a contribution towards our police and gaol expenditure from the British Treasury, while there is the indisputable evidence of statistics to show that over twelve thirteenths of the serious crime of the Colony is committed by those irreclaimable classes of criminals sent out here by the policy of the Imperial Government, is the barest measure of justice.

But were that to be accepted by us as a satisfaction of the claims of the past which we have urged upon the British Government, we should be assenting to a most inadequate compromise, and exposing ourselves to the interpretation of having contended for more than we felt to be due to the Colony on principles of strict and impartial justice.

Fully persuaded, however, that the claims set forth in our memorandum of 3rd August 1858, are in no respect overstated, we cannot hesitate in reiterating them, and pressing them on the acknowledgment of Her Majesty's ministers.

Sir E. B. Lytton contends that there is nothing to show that the Imperial Government ever undertook to bear two thirds of the expense of the police and gaols, and says that the British Treasury have always denied that such was the intention.

We are not aware, that subsequent to 1846, the period at which the acknowledgment was made of the right of the Colony to be reimbursed a proportion of that expense, and when the contribution of 24,000*l.* was decided on, that any question has been raised between the Imperial and the Local Governments, in the discussion of which the former has denied the principle of liability alleged by us, while we are aware, that, in round numbers, the contribution agreed to (in 1846) bore the proportion of two thirds to the expenditure in question.

It cannot be that Her Majesty's Government agreed to pay a sum of 24,000*l.* from the Imperial Treasury without reference to data? Was it by accident that that sum was fixed upon? Was no account taken of the actual burden on the resources of this Colony, of its police and gaols?

Was the sum of 24,000*l.* a year guaranteed to us regardless whether that sum was a third of our outlay on police and gaols, or three times our outlay? Such a presumption is negatived by every consideration of reason and of fact.

Sir E. B. Lytton, however, goes on to admit as much as we need to insist upon. "In order to "afford some guide (he says) to the fixed sum which should be granted when a new arrangement "took place in 1846, a proportion of two thirds was taken of the actual outlay which had occurred "in the previous years; but it has never been admitted that the Imperial Government undertook "to pay two thirds of any amount, without limit, which the Local Government may think fit to "expend upon the police and gaols of the Colony." It so happened that the calculation of the Imperial Government was made in 1846, but had it been made in 1856, a considerably larger sum must have been paid to the Colony on precisely the same principle.

For it is material to remark that the contribution does not bear the character which Sir E. B. Lytton appears to attach to it; it was not a gift, it was not an act of grace, it was simply a payment of a debt, the reimbursement to the Colony of a sum advanced by it for a joint service of the Imperial and Local Government.

There is nothing novel in the principle for the recognition of which we contend; it is a principle which has been acted on familiarly in arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and is so at this time. In Penal establishments, in the Lunatic Asylum, in the Orphan Schools of the Colony, either the British Treasury or the Colony has paid rateably, either to the Imperial or to the Colonial authorities, according to whether the establishment in question was under the immediate control of the Home or Local Government, and it would have only been in accordance with rule that while the balance of liability was against the Home Government for police and gaols, as in 1846, when it accepted a responsibility of two thirds of their annual cost, that their immediate management should have been under Imperial officers, in which case we ask, would not the Imperial authorities have exacted a larger contribution from the Colonial Treasury, when the period arrived at which the discoveries of gold on the Australian continent led to an augmentation in wages, and in the miscellaneous expenses of every establishment public and private?

At least they adopted this course in respect to Colonial prisoners in the Convict establishments, and to the children of free parents in the Orphan Schools, and the Colony contributed without raising any question, recognizing against itself the obligation of the principle which we contend ought equally to be acknowledged by Her Majesty's Ministers against the Imperial Treasury in respect to our police and gaols.

Sir E. B. Lytton's statement of the question at issue suggests a conclusion both as to fact and inference which we submit is not borne out by any evidence that can be adduced, and the justice of which we are constrained to impugn; he says, "it has never been admitted that the Imperial "Government undertook to promise to pay two thirds of any amount without limit, which the Local "Government might think fit to expend upon the police and gaols of the Colony."

It has never been contended that the Imperial Government engaged to pay two thirds of a capricious and extravagant expenditure. But was it the interest of the Colony to rush into any such expenditure? Was a liability for one third not sufficient to restrain it from any extravagance? And as a matter of fact was any extravagance indulged? On the contrary, the Local Legislature scrutinized the police and gaol expenditure more severely than that of any other branch of the public service; and while as respects those items in it which consisted of provisions of various kinds, the system of public tenders ensured the cheapest supplies, as respected the staff employed such was the demand on the labour market in the years in question that it was with difficulty that the police force of the Colony was recruited at the wages given, and it was imperfectly recruited. That extravagance in the police and gaol expenditure of the Colony was *proved* against the Local Government would perhaps constitute a reason why an abatement should be made in the payment for any particular year; but that *possibly* it might have been incurred would never constitute a reason for setting aside a principle which had been accepted in determining respective liabilities for a joint service.

Sir E. B. Lytton affirms that the grant never varied from year to year, but remained at the same fixed amount, and says that it would be impossible now to admit many years after the practice of transportation has, in deference to the wishes of the Colonists, been abandoned, that none of the

Tasmania.

parties concerned while it was still in force properly understood their own arrangements, and that a vast debt is in consequence now owing to the Colony. We reply that the invariableness of the grant is the very burden of our complaint, that it is against the unfairness of that circumstance that we remonstrate. If indeed the police and gaol expenditure of the Colony had exhibited only the trifling fluctuations which occur in ordinary years probably no question of the present kind would ever have been raised. When, however, a change so remarkable as that wrought by the discoveries of gold in Australia took place, a change which rendered the contribution of the Imperial Government towards establishments maintained for the joint service of the Imperial and Local Governments less than it practically was when originally fixed, by the sum in 1853 of 19,829*l.*; in 1854 of 31,561*l.*; in 1855 of 43,795*l*; in 1856 of 48,311*l.*; and in 1857 of 36,161*l.*—surely it would have argued a culpable remissness on the part of those who represented the interests of the Colony had they omitted to prefer the claim of the Colony to an augmented contribution proportioned to the augmented charges it was required to defray.

That transportation has in the mean time been discontinued, no way affects the merits of the question; while the assumption that the Colony was, in any sense which should silence its reclamation now, a party to any arrangements with the Home Government, is a position refuted by facts. In the partially Representative Legislature which preceded Parliamentary Government in Tasmania, the remonstrances of the elected members were addressed to the Queen's representative from year to year against the undue burdens thrown upon the Colonial Revenue, and since the Legislature assumed its present completely representative character, not a session has been concluded without the duty being enjoined on the executive to renew remonstrance, and to press the claims of the Colony to indemnification for the past and relief as respects the future. At least two hundred thousand pounds of the debt by which Tasmania is now burdened can be shown to have been incurred to cover charges which its revenue ought not to have borne; and while the interest of this debt arrests the attention of Parliament from year to year when the estimates are before it there is no likelihood of its coming to regard its claims upon the British Treasury as belonging to that remote past to which the despatch of Sir E. B. Lytton would consign and by consigning extinguish them.

We therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will, with the foregoing observations in reply to Sir E. B. Lytton's despatch, submit that part of the claims of the Colony to which these observations relate for the reconsideration of Her Majesty's Government.

There is another portion of the claim, wholly unnoticed by Sir E. B. Lytton, as to which, whatever may be the ultimate decision of Her Majesty's Government upon that to which our preceding observations have been addressed, we entertain no doubt that the Secretary of State will recognize the right of the Colony to relief. We allude to the appeal for the re-adjustment on more equitable principles than at present, of the rules determining the circumstances under which British criminals who commit fresh offences shall become chargeable upon Colonial funds.

In order to show the operation of the rules now in force, we have obtained from the Comptroller General a return (hereto appended) of all Convicts borne upon Colonial funds during the year ending 30th April, 1859, (which was the last financial year at the time when we requested the Return to be prepared), showing, (int. al.), the period for which each Convict had been free, conditionally or otherwise prior to his last conviction, and the number of times each had been previously convicted of transportable offences, and we take the occasion of observing incidentally that the delay which has occurred in addressing your Excellency in reply to Sir E. B. Lytton's Despatch, is mainly attributable to the time expended in the preparation of this return, and in analysing it.

The rules at present in operation were prescribed by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in a Despatch to Sir W. Denison, dated 14th Feb. 1854, as follows:—

"That Convicts who committed fresh offences should be punished at the expense of the Imperial Government, whilst free men, or expirees, or holders of conditional pardons, who committed offences, would be punished at the expense of the Colony. In order, however, to provide equitably for the case of hardened Convicts who might commit fresh crimes very shortly after having served out their time, his Grace authorized the Governor further to adopt the following rule:—"Any Convict who within twelve months of becoming free either by expiration of sentence, or by a receipt of a conditional pardon, shall be convicted of an offence for which he is sentenced to a punishment of two years or upwards, shall be maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government, but no claim whatever shall be admissible upon the Home Government in respect of the punishment of a Convict for any fresh crime which he may commit after the lapse of one clear twelvemonth from the date of his becoming free."

The operation of these rules in accumulating a burden on the local treasury was accelerated by the rules in respect to pardons and conditional pardons promulgated in the two following notices:—

Convict Department.

Comptroller General's Office,
18th July, 1854.

The Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified that under instructions received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, male and female ticket-of-leave holders will, from this date, be required to serve with good conduct only half of the period for which they would have had to serve under previous regulations for a recommendation for a conditional pardon.

Ticket-of-leave holders becoming eligible under this notification for a recommendation for a conditional pardon, must send in their applications on the usual printed form to the Comptroller General of Convicts, through the Police Magistrate of the District in which they may be resident.

(Signed) J. S. Hampton, Comptroller General.

Convict Department.

Comptroller General's Office, 18th July, 1854.

The Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified that under instructions received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, male and female pass-holders will, from this date, be required to serve only half of the period for which they would have had to serve under previous regulations for the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave. Petitions from pass-holders who will thus be eligible for the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave must be sent in on the usual printed form to the Comptroller General of Convicts, through the Police Magistrate of the District in which they may be resident; and no application will be entertained from any pass-holder who has been under magisterial sentence until the completion of six months, with good conduct from the expiration of the last sentence.

It is also notified that under the instructions above referred to, pass-holders who have no offence recorded against them since their arrival in the Colony, will be allowed a further deduction of one fourth of the diminished period of service for a ticket-of-leave.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON, Comptroller General.

The inequitable operation of these rules in transferring the charge of the maintenance of incorrigible British criminals from Imperial to Colonial funds will be manifest from an inspection of the return to which we have referred. It will be seen that of 337 Convicts borne upon Colonial funds during the year ending April, 1859, 305 had been British convicts, 8 could not be traced, but had all probably, most of them certainly, belonged to the same category, and only 24 or one fourteenth of the whole number had always previously been free. Of the 305 British convicts 63, or more than 1-5th of the number, were re-convicted within 2 years after liberation; 124, or more than 2-5ths, within 3 years; 164, or more than one-half, within 4 years; 186, or more than 3-5ths, within 5 years; 216, or more than 5-7ths, within 6 years; and the remainder after various longer periods. Of these 305 British Convicts, with the cost of whose maintenance the Colony was burdened, all of whom were of course under a second conviction, 149 were under a third, 47 under a fourth, 14 under a fifth, 6 under a sixth, and 3 under a seventh conviction of felony, or other transportable crime. And it is to be borne in mind that the great majority, if not the whole of these were liberated under the rules above mentioned before the expiration of their original sentences of transportation; so that in some cases it actually happened that British Convicts became chargeable upon Colonial funds during the term of their British sentences of transportation.

These facts speak for themselves, and scarcely require comment. They demonstrate that the existing system operates merely as a process by which the burden of maintaining irreclaimable British felons is gradually but surely shifted from British to Colonial funds.

We are satisfied that the result never was contemplated by the Imperial Government. We submit that in strict justice the Colony ought, instead of being chargeable with the 337 Convicts shown in the Return, to be only chargeable with the 24 who were first convicted in the Colony, for we conceive it to be beyond question that the charge of maintaining the incorrigible criminals of one country ought never, in justice, to become a burden on the resources of another country into which they have been introduced for the advantage of the former, and we think that the fact of the commission of a second crime is of itself proof that the criminal is irreclaimable.

If, however, this should now be conceded, the Return amply establishes that a large proportion of the criminals comprised in it are irreclaimable, and surely a case is made out calling loudly for an alteration in a system by which so much and such great injustice is caused.

It is manifest that the limit of twelve months after liberation, fixed by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle as the period after which a Convict committing a fresh offence shall be chargeable on Colonial funds, affords no criterion whatever of the reformation of the Convict, when we find that more than one-half of those convicted of fresh crimes are so convicted within four years after liberation, and nearly all, all but two sevenths, within six years: that of 305 who have been convicted a second time, 149 have been convicted three times; 47, four times; 14, five times; 6, six times; and 3, seven time, of felonies and other grave crimes.

After the clear and unimpeachable evidence which we have thus been enabled to adduce of the oppressive operation of the existing system, we submit with the fullest confidence in the sense of justice of the Secretary of State that the rules laid down in 1854 should be altered.

If His Grace should not concede what we cannot but think strict justice requires, viz., that a British Convict committing a fresh crime at any time during his life should be maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government, yet he will have no hesitation in acknowledging the justice of much extending the period beyond which the conviction of a fresh offence is to cast the burden of the maintenance of the Convict upon the Colony.

We submit that that period ought not to be less than six years; and that whatever alteration in the rule may be assented to by his Grace, shall be retrospective, so that the Colony may be reimbursed the amount which would have been incurred if the rule had originally been prescribed in the terms in which it will stand when altered.

In conclusion we desire to say that if either in this or in our former statement we seem in any respect to have exceeded those limits which official rule and practice sanction, if there appears a warmth, a persistency, or a personal reference transgressing those bounds, we beg that it may be imputed to our deep and unhesitating conviction that the claims we urge are strictly and scrupulously just and honest, and to our solicitude that they should not be prejudiced, and the sense of the Local Parliament which we have been entrusted to convey inadequately represented by a timid exposition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS SMITH.
WM. HENTY.
FREDERICK INNES.

TASMANIA.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

RETURN of all Convicts chargeable to Colonial Funds during the Year ending April 30, 1859, showing Period for which each had been Free, conditionally or otherwise, prior to Conviction, original Period of Transportation, and Place whence transported, Number of Times each has been Tried before Criminal, Assize, or Courts of Quarter Sessions, whether in this Colony or elsewhere.

[N.B. In printing this Return, the Names of Persons, Ships, and Towns from whence transported, have been omitted, as unnecessary.]

Period, Free, Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal Assize or Courts of Quarter Sessions.		Period, Free, Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal Assize or Courts of Quarter Sessions.	
Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.	Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.
1	7	7 years and 7 years.	2	1	5	10	7 years.	1	3
					2	3	7 do.	1	2
2	9	Life and 7 7 years.	2	1	3	9	7 do.	1	2
					10	7	7 do.	1	4
9	8	3 sentences of 7 years each.	3	1	7	11	7 do.	2	1
					3	8	10 do.	1	2
2	2	7 years.	1	1	1	3	7 do.	1	1
2	8	7 do.	1	1	8	1	Life.	2	2
3	5	10 do.	1	1	8	0	7 years.	1	1
1	3	7 do.	1	1	10	2	14 do.	1	1
1	7	7 do.	2	1	First Conviction.		—	1	—
1	6	10 do.	1	2	3	2	7 do.	1	1
2	9	7 do.	1	3	2	11	7 do.	1	2
1	4	7 do.	1	2	First Conviction.		—	1	—
2	4	7 do.	1	2	1	8 days	15 do.	1	1
6	3	7 do.	2	2	1	3	10 do.	1	2
5	6	10 do.	3	2	7	5	7 do.	1	1
1	6	10 do.	1	1	1	8	7 do.	1	1
26	8	7 do.	1	1	1	8	7 do.	1	2
5	9	7 do.	1	2	2	2	7 do.	1	1
15	1	7 do.	1	1	5	0	10 do.	1	2
3	1	7 do.	2	—	7	5	7 do.	1	1
2	9	10 do.	1	1	3	5	7 do.	2	2
2	4	15 do.	3	1	Not identified.		—	1	—
1	8	7 do.	1	1	10	4	7 do.	4	1
2	10	7 do.	1	1	3	6	7 do.	1	2
7	9	7 do.	1	2	2	8	10 do.	3	1
10	3	7 do.	2	1	1	5	7 do.	1	2
3	1	7 do.	2	3	First Conviction.		—	2	—
2	4	7 do.	1	3	1	9	7 do.	2	1
4	4	7 do.	1	2	4	2	7 do.	1	2
3	5	10 do.	1	3	2	11	Life.	1	2
7	1	7 do.	2	2	1	3	10 years.	1	1
1	11	7 do.	1	2	3	0	14 do.	1	2
6	2	10 do.	1	1	6	0	7 do.	1	2
5	0	7 do.	1	1	2	0	7 do.	1	2
1	7	7 do.	1	2	1	3	7 do.	1	1
3	4	10 do.	1	2	4	10	7 do.	2	3
3	8	10 do.	1	2	7	10	7 do.	1	2
Never before convicted.		—	1	—	2	1	7 do.	1	2
3	0	Life.	1	1	1	7	7 do.	1	1
1	5	10 years.	1	2	First Conviction.		—	1	—
5	9	14 do.	1	2	20	4	7 do.	1	1
6	2	Life.	1	1	Cannot be traced.		—	1	—
9	3	7 years.	1	2	2	2	10 do.	1	1
3	4	10 do.	1	6	14	4	7 do.	1	2
1	1	14 do.	1	2	1	6	7 do.	1	1
3	7	10 do.	1	1	3	6	7 do.	1	1
1	4	10 do.	1	1	2	0	7 do.	1	3
1	11	7 do.	1	2	Cannot be traced.		—	1	—
7	3	7 do.	1	2	3	0	7 do.	1	2
4	5	10 do.	1	2	2	1	7 do.	1	1
5	8	7 do.	1	5	2	4	10 do.	1	2
3	10	7 do.	2	4	1	1	10 do.	1	2
6	8	7 do.	3	2	First conviction.		—	1	—
2	1	7 do.	1	2	2	2	7 do.	1	1
2	8	7 do.	1	1	First conviction.		—	1	—
4	2	10 do.	1	2	5	0	10 do.	1	1
7	7	7 do.	1	1	Cannot be traced.		—	1	—
2	8	7 do.	1	2	9	0	7 do.	1	2
9	9	Life.	1	1	4	7	7 do.	3	1
9	3	7 years.	1	1	1	4	15 do.	1	2
1	10	10 do.	1	1	1	2	7 do.	1	1
5	0	7 do.	1	1	3	4	Life.	1	1
Never before convicted.		—	1	—	4	9	10 years.	1	1
2	4	10 do.	1	1	2	2	7 do.	1	1
2	4	10 do.	1	1	7	3	7 do.	1	3
1	2	10 do.	1	1	2	4	10 do.	1	1

Period, Free, Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal Assize or Courts of Quarter Sessions.	
Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.
1	4	10 years.	1	1
5	10	7 do.	1	2
7	8	14 do.	1	1
7	11	7 do.	2	1
1	10	7 do.	1	1
1	3	7 do.	1	1
18	8	7 do.	2	2
1	9	7 do.	2	2
First conviction.		—	1	–
1	11	7 do.	1	2
6	5	10 do.	2	2
First conviction		—	1	–
1	6	7 do.	1	1
2	1	7 do.	1	1
1	6	7 do.	1	1
2	1	7 do.	1	1
4	11	7 do.	2	–
1	2	10 do.	1	1
1	10	10 do.	1	2
8	6	7 do.	2	2
6	0	10 do.	1	1
Native, first conviction		—	1	–
2	1	7 do.	1	1
First conviction		—	1	–
6	5	7 do.	1	1
1	2	7 do.	1	1
9	0	7 do.	1	1
Cannot be traced		—	1	–
Free to Colony, first conviction.		—	1	–
Do.		—	1	–
4	3	10 do.	1	1
1	8	10 do.	1	2
2	9	7 do.	2	1
1	10	7 do.	1	2
	–	14 do.	1	1
First conviction		—	1	–
7	7	7 do.	1	1
First conviction		—	1	–
1	8	10 do.	1	2
Cannot be traced		—	1	–
9	7	7 do.	2	2
3	10	10 do.	1	2
3	0	7 do.	1	1
1	11	7 do.	1	2
2	5	7 do.	1	1
2	0	10 do.	1	3
5	7	7 do.	2	2
7	5	Life.	1	1
14	4	7 years.	1	1
First Conviction.		—	1	–
5	1	10 do.	1	1
2	7	7 do.	1	2
7	1	10 do.	1	1
5	4	10 do.	1	1
1	4	7 do.	2	1
1	3	7 do.	1	2
4	3	7 do.	3	1
3	7	7 do.	1	6
1	7	7 do.	1	2
1	1	7 do.	1	1
1	1	15 do.	1	1
5	4	7 do.	2	3
First Conviction.		—	1	–
5	10	7 do.	2	1
1	4	14 do.	1	1
First Conviction.		—	1	–
6	1	7 do.	1	2
3	3	10 do.	1	2
6	9	14 do.	1	1
4	2	10 do.	1	1
6	4	7 do.	1	2
5	9	7 do.	2	1
3	9	7 do.	1	1
2	11	10 do.	1	1
1	11	7 do.	1	1
4	4	15 do.	2	1
2	4	7 do.	1	1
2	11	10 do.	1	3
2	0	7 do.	1	2
8	10	Life.	1	1
2	0	7 years.	2	1
3	5	7 do.	1	2
2	7	10 do.	2	2
5	0	15 do.	2	1

Period, Free, Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal Assize or Courts of Quarter Sessions.	
Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.
7	10	7 years.	1	1
5	8	10 do.	1	1
1	9	10 do.	1	1
1	7	7 do.	1	2
First Conviction.		—	1	–
13	5	14 do.	1	1
4	6	7 do.	1	2
8	0	7 do.	1	1
18	4	Cannot be traced.	1	–
5	6	14 do.	2	1
8	0	7 do.	1	1
2	7	7 do.	2	1
3	6	15 do.	1	3
2	6	7 do.	1	1
4	6	7 do.	1	2
15	6	7 do.	2	2
2	6	7 do.	1	1
1	6	7 do.	2	1
3	2	15 do.	1	2
5	6	7 do.	1	1
16	3	7 do.	1	1
2	9	10 do.	2	1
7	0	10 do.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
3	1	10 do.	1	1
Cannot be traced.		—	1	–
4	6	7 do.	1	3
11	6	7 do.	2	1
2	0	10 do.	2	4
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
2	0	7 do.	1	1
11	0	Life.	1	1
Cannot be traced.		—	1	–
3	8	7 years.	1	1
Cannot be traced.		—	1	–
2	0	7 do.	1	2
3	0	7 do.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
3	0	7 do.	1	2
1	6	10 do.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
3	0	10 do.	1	1
1	0	10 do.	2	1
9	3	7 do.	2	2
3	11	15 do.	1	1
2	10	15 do.	1	1
2	4	7 do.	1	1
17	0	14 do.	1	2
8	1	10 do.	1	1
8	3	10 do.	1	1
5	0	7 do.	1	3
13	9	14 do.	2	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
4	9	7 do.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
7	0	7 do.	1	1
2	8	7 do.	1	1
2	6	10 do.	1	1
2	9	7 do.	1	2
2	0	7 do.	1	2
3	7	15 do.	1	1
5	7	7 do.	1	2
2	7	7 do.	1	1
5	3	7 do.	1	1
2	11	7 do.	1	1
3	1	10 do.	1	1
5	0	10 do.	1	1
14	2	Life.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–
6	2	7 years.	1	3
Cannot be traced.		—	2	–
3	1	7 do.	2	1
1	9	7 do.	1	2
1	4	7 do.	1	1
7	10	7 do.	2	5
First Conviction on record.		—	1	–

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Period, Free, Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal, Assize, or Courts of Quarter Sessions.		Period, Free Conditionally, or otherwise, prior to last Conviction.		Original Sentence of Transportation.	Number of times Tried before Criminal, Assize, or Courts of Quarter Sessions.	
Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.	Years.	Months.		In Colony.	Elsewhere.
14	0	Life.	1	1	1	9	7 years.	1	1
1	11	15 years.	2	2	2	0	7 do.	1	1
3	1	10 do.	1	1	12	0	Life.	1	1
0	10	10 do.	1	2	6	9	7 years.	1	2
First Conviction.		—	1	—	4	6	7 do.	1	1
4	1	7 do.	1	1	9	6	7 do.	1	1
1	0	Life.	1	1	First Conviction on record.		—	1	—
4	8	7 years.	1	1	2	3	7 do.	2	2
6	1	7 do.	2	3	3	7	7 do.	1	2
5	6	Life.	2	1	22	0	7 do.	1	2
4	8	10 years.	1	1	3	3	7 do.	1	1
First Conviction on record.		—	1	—	5	7	Life.	1	1
8	7	Life.	1	1	1	6	15 years.	2	2
5	6	10 years.	1	1	First Conviction.		—	1	—
1	8	7 do.	1	—	5	0	7 do.	2	1
Cannot be traced.		—	1	1	First Conviction.		—	1	—
8	9	10 do.	1	2	5	3	10 do.	1	2
5	4	7 do.	1	1	2	0	7 do.	1	1
2	11	15 do.	1	1	3	7	7 do.	1	1
2	1	7 do.	1	1	21	1	7 do.	1	1
8	8	10 do.	2	1	1	11	7 do.	1	2
10	4	7 do.	1	1	14	2	7 do.	1	2

W. NAIRN,
Comptroller General.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 55.) Government House, Hobart Town, May 14, 1860.

(Received July 12, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Grace's information copy of the report of a board fixing the rate of charge to be made by the Colonial Government upon the Imperial Treasury for the past year, 1859, at 39*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* each person for prisoners maintained on account of the British Government in the Penal establishments at Launceston, and at 44*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for lunatic Convicts in the New Norfolk Asylum.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

The Board appointed by Government Order, No. 2,704, of 3d January 1860, to inquire into and report upon the rates to be charged for Imperial Convicts maintained in the lunatic asylum at New Norfolk, and in the Penal establishments at Launceston for the year ended 31st December 1859, have the honour to state, that upon investigating the statements of expenditure prepared by the auditor for each of the institutions named, they have arrived at the conclusion that the net average expense of lunatics in the asylum, including in the calculation the cost of additions and repairs to the buildings, may be taken at 44*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* each person for the year 1859, and that of prisoners confined in the Penal establishments at 39*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* each.

The Board accordingly recommend that the above sums be fixed as the rates respectively chargeable to the Imperial Government for the services in question during the year 1859, except that as regards the Penal establishment the rate can only take effect from the 1st April, the first quarter's charge having been settled on a former occasion.

Hobart Town, April 10, 1860.

(Signed) W. NAIRN, Comptroller General.
E. J. MANLEY, Colonial Auditor.
J. FORSTER, Inspector of Police.
J. H. SALE, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Submitted to the Governor for his consideration and approval.

(Signed) WM. HENTY.
April 28, 1860.

Approved.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.
April 30, 1860.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F YOUNG to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 91.)

Government House, Hobart Town, August 20, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received October 22, 1860.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Report on the Convict Department for the year ended 30th June last: 271 Convicts and 243 Paupers, who include 83 Lunatics, are at Port Arthur, chargeable to the Imperial Government, and 298 Convicts and 82 Paupers also there are chargeable to the colony. Thus, of the whole number at Port Arthur, 514 are chargeable to convict funds, 380 to the colony; and of this last number, 274 had been convicts.

2. The cost of maintaining a convict at Port Arthur is reckoned at 34*l.*, the supervision 9,147*l.* The total issue from the Imperial Treasury is reckoned at 51,000*l.*, deducting the sum of 11,802*l.*, to be claimed from the colony for colonial prisoners and paupers, 39,198*l.* will be the actual expenditure for convict service; of this 15,450*l.* is estimated to pay the colony for lunatics at New Norfolk; orphans at school; patients in colonial hospital; convicts at gaol in Launceston, and Imperial Treasury allowance for police and gaols. 579 males and 64 females are not maintained by the Government viz.:—

300 tickets of leave,
279 passholders, and
64 female tickets of leave.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

SIR, Tasmania, Convict Department, Hobart Town, 13th August, 1860.

I HAVE now the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State my annual Report on the Convict Department in this colony for the year ending the 30th of June last.

I. The establishments at present maintained from Imperial funds are:—

1. The office of the Comptroller-General.
2. Prisoners' Barracks for males, Hobart Town.
3. Female Factory, Hobart Town.
4. Port Arthur.

III. My own office consists of myself, two junior clerks, and one messenger; and is supported at a cost of 1,224*l.*

IV. The prisoners' barracks continue to be devoted to the same purpose as heretofore, being the receiving depôt for all classes of male convicts, including convicts under short sentence and those who are on transit to the penal station at Port Arthur. On the 30th of June last, there were 150 male prisoners in the establishment; of these, 49 were ticket-of-leave holders, under sentence, and 101 free prisoners under sentence, the latter being rationed at the expense of the colony, and of whom 84 were originally convicts; the 49 convicts who are wholly maintained by the Imperial Government are employed by the Engineer Department or other Imperial departments, and the others by the Director of Public Works on colonial work. The total cost of supervision for this establishment amounts to 1,214*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and so long as it is maintained, no further reduction can be effected under this head. The officers are most efficient, and throughout the establishment the utmost cleanliness and good order have been maintained.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good; only such offences against discipline having been committed during the year as could be disposed of by the Superintendent under the power given him by law, two or three offences being excepted which though not of a serious character required to be tried before a magistrate.

V. The Cascade Factory:—Of this building 127 women and 22 children were inmates; of the 127 women 77 were rationed at the cost of the colony; 68 having been originally convicts though now free, and 9 always free up to the time of their conviction; 12 also of the children were rationed by

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the colony. Of the 50 women belonging to the Convict Department, 24 were paupers (who are maintained in a portion of the building apart from the prisoners under sentence) and 26 under sentence, the remaining 10 children were exclusively chargeable to the Convict Department. The total cost of the supervision, including medical attendance and religious instruction, amounts to 1,216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and every reduction that can be made has been effected; the whole of the officers have been employed for some time and are thoroughly efficient; the buildings are in a state of complete repair, and cleanliness and good order have been maintained throughout the establishment. The conduct of the women has been satisfactory, and the powers vested in the Superintendent by law for dealing with minor offences have been found sufficient to secure an effective control over each class of inmates. The women are employed in washing and needlework; I enclose a return showing the amount earned by the women for the half year ending 30th of June, the prices charged being fixed at half the rates current in the town; from this return it will be seen that upon an average of one hundred effective women the amount earned by each in the year would be 8*l.*

6. Port Arthur. On the 30th of June there were 569 convicts under sentence at this settlement, and 325 paupers and lunatics making a total number of 894 persons maintained by the government; of the 569 convicts under sentence 298 were chargeable to the colony, leaving 271 exclusively chargeable to the Convict Department; of the 298 chargeable to the colony, 274 had previously been convicts; of the 325 paupers 82 were chargeable to the colony; and of those exclusively chargeable to the Convict Department 83 were lunatics and 160 paupers; thus of the whole number maintained on the Peninsula 514 were chargeable to the Imperial Government, and 380 to the colony. The discipline and good order for which this settlement is conspicuous under the efficient management of the present commandant, Mr. Boyd, continues to be maintained. The conduct of the convicts must, I consider, be deemed satisfactory, more especially when the original character of the great majority of the men who are under detention on the settlement is regarded. No offence of violence of a character to bring the offender before a superior court having occurred, with the exception of an attempt at murder by a ticket-of-leave holder, who was employed as a constable, and a robbery in the quarters of the Roman Catholic clergyman; 156 cases were dealt with magisterially during the year, the offences being with comparatively few exceptions of a minor character; in a few cases only has such a violent or refractory spirit been evinced as to leave but little ground for hope of amendment.

In the cost of supervision for the year commencing March 1861*l.*, a reduction of 1,206*l.* has been effected as compared with that for 1860, a reduction which has been accompanied by an increase of efficiency, as occasion has been taken to reduce officers whose years and health rendered them no longer capable of really effective service. The total charge for the supervision of the whole establishment, including rations for officers and constables, medical attendance, and religious instruction, amounts to 10,527*l.*, and the total cost of maintaining a convict at Port Arthur may be taken at not exceeding 34*l.* per head. Since the commencement of the year communication has been held with the Peninsula once a fortnight instead of once a week, as heretofore, by the steamer Culloden, and this with the assistance of the small Government schooner, previously employed at the settlement, has been found sufficient, and a saving of 800*l.* thereby effected.

The convicts continue to be employed in raising agricultural produce for their own consumption in providing timber for the service of the Imperial and Colonial Government, and in keeping the various buildings in a proper state of repair; the value of produce raised in aid of the rations may be estimated at 1,650*l.*, which, with a sum of 350*l.* paid by the officers for extra convict labour, gives a reduction on the primary cost of the establishment of 2,000*l.*

7. On the 1st of January last the General Hospital in Hobart Town and the Brickfields Depôt were transferred to the Colonial Government, thus admitting of the reduction of the Medical Convict Department, two medical officers being retained at Port Arthur, and an allowance of 165*l.* being granted to a private practitioner for attending the barracks and female factory. On the 30th of June 13 free patients, who had been convicts, and 6 ticket-of-leave holders were under treatment in the general hospital chargeable to convict funds.

8. The Queen's Orphan Schools were also transferred to the colony at the commencement of the year; but the number of children chargeable to the Imperial Government has increased, there being only 206 chargeable on the 31st of December 1859, while on the 30th of June 1860 there were 240, showing an increase of 34 children; there has been an increase in the total number of children in the establishment, the number being 467 on the 30th of last June, and 440 on the 31st of December, 1859; but the increase has fallen wholly on the convict portion of the establishment, the colony maintaining a less number by 6 than it did in December 1859. With regard both to the Orphan Schools and the Hospitals, the directions contained in the Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of the 4th of May 1846, as to the transfer of the stores, have been attended to, and boards were appointed by the Governor to determine the value of the stores so transferred, whose reports have just been sent in.

9. Upon the question of the actual expenditure of the Imperial Government for convict service in this colony, I have to state that the total issue from the Treasury may be taken to be 51,000*l.* Of this sum, 9,834*l.* will probably have to be claimed from the colony for convicts under sentence at Port Arthur, and 1,968*l.* for the maintenance of colonial paupers at the same settlement, leaving 39,198*l.* as the actual expenditure from Imperial funds; of this sum an amount of 15,450*l.* is provided to pay the colony—for the maintenance of certain lunatics at the New Norfolk Asylum (3,500*l.*), for that of children in the Queen's Orphan Schools (4,500*l.*), for that of patients in colonial hospitals (1,200*l.*), for that of convicts in the House of Correction, Launceston (250*l*), and in aid of police and gaols (6,000*l.*), leaving 23,748*l.* as the amount expended for the management of the convicts chargeable to the Imperial Government, and under their direct control.

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10. I annex the usual summary showing the number of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th of June. From this summary it will be seen that the total number of convicts on the date referred to was 1,420, of these 1,308 were males and 112 females. As compared with the 30th of June 1859, there is a diminution of 667, the number having been on that date 2,087; in the number of males maintained by the Government there is a diminution in the year of 7, the numbers being in 1859, 736, and in 1860, 729. In the number of females there is a reduction from 78 to 48.

11. In enclose the two usual returns, one showing the distribution of the Convict Department, and the other the strength of the Convict Department on the 30th of June as compared with that on the 31st of December 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NAIRN,
Comptroller-General.

The Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Encl. 2 in No. 3.

SUMMARY.

Males.

459	Ticket-of-leave holders :—		
	Earning their own livelihood		300
	Maintained by Government:	Under magisterial sentence	131
		In hospital and invalids	28
384	Pass-holders :—		
	In private service, or illegally at large		279
	Maintained by Government:	On probation for ticket-of-leave	29
		Under magisterial sentence	9
		In hospital and invalids	67
465	On probation, &c.:—		
	Maintained by Government:	Under sentence of transportation	16
		Under sentence to hard labour passed by Supreme Court or Quarter Sessions	61
		Under penal servitude	385
		Under special order of detention	3
1,308			1,308

Females.

88	Ticket-of-leave holders :—		
	Earning their own livelihood		64
	Maintained by Government:	Under magisterial sentence	15
		In hospital and invalids	9
3	Pass-holders :—		
	Maintained by Government:	In hospital and invalids	3
21	Maintained by Government:	Under sentence of penal servitude	21
112			112

General Summary.

Maintained by Government, males	729
" " females	48
Not maintained by Government, males	579
" " females	64
Grand Total	1,420

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

Encl. 3. in No. 3

Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
16th August 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on this establishment for the year ending the 30th June 1860.

Conduct of the Officers.

2. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory, nine of various grades have been reduced by abolition of office; two resigned, one was dismissed, and two others removed. The new appointments have been eleven. These alterations have effected a saving of 1,070*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in the annual cost of superintendence as compared with the previous year, and a re-classification of the constabulary has secured a further reduction of 136*l.* 15*s.* in that branch.

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State of the Buildings.

3. The buildings generally are in serviceable condition. Those in which the prisoners are confined are especially so, being more substantial and durable structures than many of the others. No new building was erected, but a large amount of repairing has been carried on.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

4. The annexed Return A. shows the number and nature of offences committed and adjudicated upon magisterially, the total number being 230; while the number of individual prisoners at the establishment during the year has been 821; in the former year there were 302 offences and the number of prisoners 921. There have been 22 cases of absconding and absence without leave; of these, two succeeded in escaping from the Peninsula, but were shortly afterwards recaptured.

5. In December last two convicts were induced to abscond by a free constable who promised to effect their escape from the Peninsula by means of a boat which he represented he had engaged at Hobart Town for the purpose. He led the prisoners into a secluded part of the bush, as if proceeding to the coast, and while walking behind them shot both through the body, his object being to murder them and secure possession of a sum of money which they had improperly obtained; the wounds however were not mortal, and the men succeeded in escaping from their betrayer, who was apprehended, tried, and executed for the crime.

6. The number of attempts to escape in the previous year was 45, and of those two also were successful, but the prisoners were subsequently apprehended. The other offences are of a much milder character than might naturally have been expeeted from prisoners of the extreme class now at this establishment; and especially when it is borne in mind that a large number of the better conducted are unavoidably employed in various situations detached and otherwise, which confer upon the holders considerable indulgence.

7. The application of separate confinement and discipline in the refractory, and in special cases, has been found equally conducive to the general oader, security, and subordination of the prisoners during the past year with the favourable results of that system recorded in my former reports.

Labour.

8. The appended Return B. shows the various descriptions of employment carried on; and the tables C. and D. exhibit respectively the quantities and estimated value of the agricultural stock and dairy produce raised, and of the fuel, timber, building and other materials acquired. All available labour has been devoted to clearing land; and in a few years, should this operation be continued, a very considerable proportion of the supplies of food required for the prisoners and other classes will doubtless be produced.

General Observations.

9. Return E. shows the health of the entire population of the Settlement, both free and bond, which, with the exception of a very serious and general attack of influenza in the latter part of June, and during last month, and which carried off several of the old paupers and invalids, has been very satisfactory.

10. Table F. gives a summary of the Meteorological Observations for the year.

11. Return G. is a comparative statement of the several classes composing the Establishment on the 30th of June 1858, 1859, and 1860; from which it will be seen that a progressive decrease of the prisoners, chargeable to the Imperial Government, has taken place during the last two years; while the pauper and invalid classes, chargeable to home funds, have increased by 40, and the lunatics 2.

12. There have been received during the year—248 convicts under detention; 13 invalids under sentence; 149 invalids and paupers not under sentence; and 9 lunatics;—making a total of 419.

13. The discharges have been,—convicts under detention 252; invalids under sentence 31; invalids and paupers not under sentence 137; and lunatics 4;—making a total of 424.

14. The aggregate number of convicts, paupers, invalids, and lunatics on the 30th of June 1859, was 901; and the corresponding classes on the 30th of June 1860, amounted to 894; being a difference of only 7 in the period.

15. A list of the strangers who have visited the Establishment is also appended, with their recorded observations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General of Convicts,
Tasmania.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

A.—Return showing the Conduct of the Prisoners at Port Arthur, and the Number of Individuals under Penal Detention on the Settlement, during the Year ending 30th June 1860.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, Tasmania.

Period.	Number of individual Prisoners at the Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, during the year ending 30th June 1860.	Detailed Statement of Offences adjudicated upon magisterially.													Offences.	Punishments.															Total.
		Common Assault.	Insubordination.	Larceny under 5*l.*	Absconding.	Wilful Destruction of Government Property.	Disobedience of Orders.	Idleness.	Neglect of Duty.	Absence without Leave.	Drunkenness.	Insolence.	Abusive Language.	Misconduct.	Total No. of Offences committed.		Transportation or Penal Servitude extended.	18 months' hard labour.	12 months' hard labour.	9 months' hard labour.	6 months' hard labour.	4 months' hard labour.	3 months' hard labour.	2 months' hard labour.	1 month hard labour.	1 month and above 14 days' solitary confinem.	14 days and above 7 days' solitary confinement.	7 days' solitary confinement and under.	Reprimanded.	Discharged.	Recommended to be kept in strict separate treatment.	
From 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860.	821	10	1	2	19	3	43	11	11	3	25	17	9	76	230	Common assault	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	6	10
																Insubordination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
																Larceny under 5*l.*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
																Absconding	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	14	19
																Wilful Destruction of Government Property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	3
																Disobedience of Orders	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	14	18	8	—	3	43
																Idleness	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—	3	11
																Neglect of Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	1	—	11
																Absence without Leave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
																Drunkenness	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	1	26
																Insolence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	4	—	1	17
																Abusive Language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	2	9
																Misconduct, consisting of breaches of the Regulations	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	22	26	3	15	13	76
																Total	9	1	3	6	5	1	5	1	1	10	80	67	23	18	—	230

The Hon. the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant,

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Encl. 5 in No. 3.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

B.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, Tasmania.

RETURN showing the various descriptions of Labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the year ending 30th June 1860:—

Agriculture.
Attendants on sick.
Basket making.
Baking.
Blacksmith's work.
Bookbinding.
Boatbuilding,
Boat's crew.
Brickmaking.
Bricklaying (repairing buildings).
Broom making.
Butchers,
Carpentering.
Cooking.
Charcoal burning.
Coopering.
Cutting logs for sawyers.
Clearing land.
Engineering (making Bone Mill).
Fencing.
Forming jetties and embankments.
Gardening.
Horse shoeing.
Harness making and repairing.
Herding cattle, &c.
Laying and repairing rail and tram roads.
Lime burning.
Masons (building).
Ditto (cutting).
Messengers.
Mat making.
Moulders (brass and iron foundry).
Nail making.
Painting.
Pottery ware making, soil pans, &c.
Plastering.
Quarrying free stone.
Sail making and repairing.
Sawing.
Servants to officers.
School keeping.
Shinglers.
Shoe making.
Splitting palings, shingles, posts and rails, &c.
Shell gathering (for lime).
Stone breaking (road metal).
Store labour.
Signalling.
Sub-overseers and gang messengers.
Tailoring.
Tile making (paving and drain).
Tool handling.
Tin-plate working.
Wood cutting (fuel).
Water carrying.
Wardsmen,
Washing.
Writing.
Wheelwrights.
Watchmen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BOYD.
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 6 in No. 3.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

G.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, Tasmania.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Invalids, Paupers and Lunatics, at Port Arthur, on 30th June 1858, 30th June 1859, and 30th June 1860, showing the Funds to which they are chargeable:—

Description of Persons.	On 30 June 1858.		On 30 June 1859.		On 30 June 1860.		Increase 1859.		Decrease 1859.		Increase 1860.		Decrease 1860.		Remarks.
	Chargeable on Imperial Funds.	Chargeable on Colonial Funds.	Chargeable on Imperial Funds.	Chargeable on Colonial Funds.	Chargeable on Imperial Funds.	Chargeable on Colonial Funds.	Imperial.	Colonial.	Imperial.	Colonial.	Imperial.	Colonial.	Imperial.	Colonial.	
Convicts	387	220	310	263	271	298	—	43	77	—	—	35	39	—	
Invalids and Paupers	120	154	120	126	160	78	—	—	—	28	40	—	—	48	
Lunatics	74	—	81	1	83	4	7	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	
Totals	581	374	511	390	514	380	7	44	77	28	42	38	39	48	

The Honourable the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

Encl. 7. in No. 3.

EXTRACT from "VISITOR'S REGISTER," from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860.

IN company with several gentlemen I this day made an inspection of nearly the whole of the Establishment at this station, and I think I state the opinions of all the party when I say that nothing can exceed the regularity, care, cleanliness, and attention to the comfort of the prisoners that is shown in the whole arrangement.

(Signed) JAMES A. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM PURKISS.
JOHN JACKSON.
E. TREGARTHA, Sen.
WILLIAM M. PURKISS.
ALFRED FLEXMORE.

7th September 1859.

I HAVE this day visited this Establishment, and was quite unprepared to see such complete and efficient arrangements; and am sorry to think that such a large amount of labour should not be more productive to the colony. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration at the order and regularity that prevails.

(Signed) P. H. GELL, M.L.C.

7th September 1859.

WE, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying the satisfaction we all felt in seeing the cleanliness, order, and general arrangement of the Port Arthur Establishment, and how gratified we felt by the urbanity and courtesy of the Commandant to strangers visiting the Establishment.

(Signed) S. CAMPBELL, F. C. Minister.
J. CAMERON, Capt. 1st Madras Lt. Cavalry.
G. HUTTON.
C. N. WILKINSON.
H. CAMPBELL.

9th November 1859.

HAVING visited the Penal Establishment at Port Arthur, I desire to record my high appreciation of its order and conduct, and the kind courtesy of the Civil Commandant, Mr. Boyd, towards a visitor.

(Signed) J. BUCKLEY, of Melbourne.

30th November 1859.

I HAVE this day visited the Penal Establishment at Port Arthur, kindly shown to me by the Commandant, and desire to express my surprise and admiration at the perfection of the arrangements, and the perfect order, cleanliness, and comfort secured to the convicts.

(Signed) W. A. GUESDON, of Hobart Town.

14th December 1859.

I HAVE been honoured by being permitted to go over the Penal Establishment of Port Arthur, and cannot find sufficiently high terms in which I can express my sense of the extreme cleanliness, order, regularity, and discipline which prevail there. It is most satisfactory to witness the wonderful change which has taken place in the department, since I visited a large Penal Settlement elsewhere in Australia in the year 1844.

(Signed) F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Captain R.N.,
Commanding H.M.S. "Pelorus."

6th January 1860.

I HAVE visited the Penal Establishment at Port Arthur, and am very sorry that I have had so little time to go over it; for it appears to me to be very well worth bestowing a considerable time upon. Everything is in admirable order, and the prisoners seem under sufficient control without being unnecessarily harrassed. I, however, feel a little doubtful as to the sufficiency of the ventilation in the large dormitory and separate cells.

(Signed) CHARLES COOPER, C. J., South Australia.

16th February 1860.

WE have this day visited the Penal Establishment at Port Arthur, and were greatly gratified at seeing the perfect order and regularity that prevailed everywhere. The greatest care is evidently taken for the comfort and welfare of the prisoners. We were particulary struck with the appearance of the mechanical workshops, and are of opinion that the arrangements for making the labour of the prisoners in this way of use to the colony are very complete.

TASMANIA.

We cannot leave the Settlement without expressing our high appreciation of the courtesy shown by the Civil Commandant towards strangers visiting the Establishment.

(Signed) MUSGRAVE W. ANDERSON,
Police Magistrate and Warden, Sandhurst, Victoria.

14th March 1860. H. C. PETERS.

WE have this day visited the Penal Settlement at Port Arthur, and have been both surprised and gratified by what we have witnessed,—the order and cleanliness of the whole establishment, the amount of deference shown to the feelings of the prisoners, without at all relaxing the position betwixt those in and those under authority, struck us forcibly,—and we feel we cannot express too strongly our high appreciation both of the system and of the executive.

(Signed) R. E. DEAR, Agent to Bible Society.
ALEX. AGNEW.
14th March 1860. GEO. SALIER.

I RECORD with much pleasure my visit to this admirably managed Establishment.

(Signed) H. B. MACLEOD,
29th March 1860. Capt. Bengal Artillery.

I HAVE been much gratified by my visit to this very interesting Establishment.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROOKE,
A true Extract, Lieut. 40th Regiment.
J. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 105.)

Government House, Hobart Town, September 20, 1860.
(Received November 19, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered, No. 95, December 15, 1860, page 62.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the Estimate of expenditure for the Convict Establishments in Tasmania, for the year 1861–2, together with a letter from the Comptroller General, Comparative Statement, and Explanatory Memorandum.

The net total of the estimate is 48,263*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, being 2,531*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* less than that for the current year; and the numbers provided for are,—

725 Male convicts,
40 Female ditto,
190 Invalids, and
13 Children,

or only 26 adults less than in last estimate.

The total of 48,263*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* includes—

	£
Lunatics	3,000
Hospital patients	1,200
Children in orphan schools	5,000
Convicts in colonial House of Correction, Launceston	250

these persons being maintained in colonial establishments at the charge of the Imperial Government.

On the other hand, the Comptroller General estimates that 12,775*l.* will be repayable by the colony to the Imperial Treasury during the year, thus reducing the amount of the estimated expenditure to 35,488*l.*

The annual cost of each convict provided for in the present estimate is calculated to be about 32*l.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) H E. F. YOUNG,
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Encl. 1. in No. 2.

SIR Comptroller General's Office, September 14 1860

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the estimate of expenditure for convict service in this Colony for the year ending 31st March 1862.

2. The gross amount of this estimate is 50,263*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, from which 2,000*l.* has to be deducted as receipt on account of farm produce raised by convicts, and of convict labour, leaving a net expenditure from Imperial funds of 48,263*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

3. From the table appended it will be seen that this estimate shows a decrease upon that for the year ending 31st March 1861, of 2,531*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

4. The decrease consists of 258*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* upon the establishment (inclusive of the allowance for forage of 54*l.* 15*s.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop, transferred to the miscellaneous), of 500*l.* on account of repairs to buildings; of 45*l.* 6*s.* for Ordnance and Engineer services; of 226*l.* 15*s.* under the head of "Miscellaneous," (decreased in appearance by the insertion of the forage allowance to the Roman Catholic Bishop); of 1,468*l.* 10*s.* for rations; and of 32*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* for fuel and light.

5. Four establishments are provided for in the estimate.

1. Comptroller-General's office.
2. The Prisoners' Barracks.
3. The Female Factory.
4. Port Arthur.

And in the cost of each of these establishments it is not possible to make any further reduction.

In my annual report transmitted by the last mail I have given in detail the number and description of prisoners for whom provision has to be made at the Barracks, Female Factory, and Port Arthur; and in a memorandum attached to the comparative table hereto annexed, I have commented upon the various items which seemed to me to require explanation, appearing either as increase or decrease.

6. The estimate provides for 725 male convicts, 190 invalids, 40 women, and 13 children, being only 26 adults less than those provided for in the estimate for the current year. Of the total amount it may be estimated that 12,775*l.* will be refunded by the Colony, 10,200*l.* on account of convicts, and 2,575*l.* on account of paupers and invalids maintained at Port Arthur, and chargeable to the Colony. This will leave the net expenditure from Imperial funds in this Colony on account of convict service for the year ending 31st March 1862 at 35,488*l.*, the net expenditure for the current year being estimated at 38,224*l.*

7. There is one item, viz., that of coals, for which a sum of 563*l.* is provided; upon which I think it right to observe that coals to the extent of 400*l.* are required for the Cascade Factory, owing in a great measure to the large amount of washing performed at the establishment. I have, however, shown, in a return which accompanied my annual report, that a return of upwards of 800*l.* is received from the washing and needlework performed by the women.

In conclusion, I would remark that if from the net estimate be deducted the miscellaneous charges (less the items, transport, forage to the Roman Catholic Bishop, and allowance of 13*l.* to constables) together with 500*l.* from the office of the Comptroller-General as having reference to convicts and persons not maintained by the Convict Department, a net sum of 30,597*l.* will be shown, and as provision is made in the estimate for 955 adults the cost per head for all charges will be about 32*l.*

I have, &c.,

W. NAIRN,

His Excellency the Governor. Comptroller-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2. in No. 2.

MEMORANDUM of Comptroller-General upon comparative table, showing the particulars of the alterations and reductions made in the Convict Estimate for 1861–62, compared with that for the year 1860–61.

Prisoners' Barracks.

THE increase of 137*l.* 10*s.* is only apparent, and is caused by the transfer of the items of which the whole sum is composed from one part of the estimate to another; the allowance, however, for the medical officer is fixed at 75*l.*, instead of 50*l.*, the Governor having sanctioned an allowance of 150*l.*, with 15*l.* for medicines, for visiting the Barracks and Factory. The sum of 100*l.* was provided in the current estimate for attendance, and 100*l.* for medicines.

Port Arthur.

There appears under this head an increase of 1,206*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* This is owing to the transfer from another part of the estimate of the charges for religious instruction and medical attendance, amounting to 750*l.* 16*s.* under the latter head, and 654*l.* 15*s.* under the former, giving a total of 1,405*l.* 11*s.* If from this be deducted the increase of 1,206*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, it will show that there is a reduction on the ordinary establishment of 199*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The increase of a constable and mate for the schooner "Harriet," with a second constable is met by the reduction of a constable and coxswain, and another constable.

Female Factory.

The increase of 26*l.* to the keeper is caused by the grant of that sum by the Governor with the advice of the Committee of Officers, in lieu of the services of a male convict, it having been found

TASMANIA. no longer practicable to furnish a man eligible for such employment. The other items which appear under this head are merely transfers from another part of the estimate.

Miscellaneous.

The decrease is only apparent, having been caused by the transfer of the items under other heads.

Religious Instruction

Under this head there is an increase of 800*l.* on account of the maintenance of children in the Queen's Orphan Schools, as the number having risen now to 240, I have deemed it right to provide for that number for the ensuing year. The item of 13*l.* for an allowance to constables escorting prisoners to Port Arthur has been rendered necessary owing to the military having discontinued to perform the duty — the allowance of forage to the Roman Catholic Bishop is only a transfer to the "miscellaneous" from the head of "religious instruction."

W. NAIRN,
Comptroller-General.

Encl. 3. in No. 2.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of the Sum to be voted to defray the Expense of the Convict Establishments in Tasmania for the Year ending 31st March 1862, prepared in accordance with the Instructions contained in the Despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 19th May 1854.

	Tasmania.	
	Year ending 31st March 1862. Convicts.	Year ending 31st March 1861. Convicts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances for superintendence	10,409 2 6	12,114 2 6
" " religious instruction	903 17 6	869 10 0
Provisions for convicts and establishments	14,516 0 9	15,984 10 9
Transport of provisions and stores	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0
Fuel and light	2,046 10 10	2,078 19 7
Clothing, bedding, &c.		
Stores, buildings, repairs, &c.	2,058 19 6	2,604 5 6
Miscellaneous, viz., postage, printing, books, &c.	475 0 0	475 0 0
Police, gaol, and witnesses	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Sundries	10,238 15 0	9,917 10 0
Salaries and allowances for medical treatment	1,914 15 0	1,051 0 0
TOTAL £		

The total is left blank, as the expense of clothing, bedding, &c. cannot be ascertained in this Colony.

Commissariat, Tasmania,
Hobart Town,

Encl. 4. in No. 2.

Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

ABSTRACT of the estimated Expenditure of the Convict Service in Tasmania for the year 1861–62.

	Salaries and Money Allowances.	Temporary Increase.	Contingencies.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Comptroller General's department	1,142 0 0	102 7 6	- - -	1,244 7 6
2. Male prisoners' establishment, Hobart Town.	1,239 3 9	- - -	- - -	1,239 3 9
3. Punishment, Invalid, and Lunatic Station, Port Arthur.	8,001 2 6	910 17 6	5 10 0	8,917 10 0
4. Female Factory and Infant Asylum	1,241 13 9	- - -	65 10 0	1,307 3 9
5. Medical department				
6. Establishment for religious instruction				
7. Ordnance and engineer	702 9 6	- - -	1,356 10 0	2,058 19 6
8. Miscellaneous	515 10 0	75 0 0	18,342 15 0	18,933 5 0
9. Rations and provisions	- - -	- - -	14,516 0 9	14,516 0 9
10. Fuel and light	- - -	- - -	2,046 10 10	2,046 10 10
Total	12,841 19	1,088 5 0	36,332 16 7	50,263 1 1
Deduct probable receipt on account of farm produce and convict labour				2,000 0 0
TOTAL £				48,263 1 1

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 116.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
October 16, 1860.
(Received December 20, 1860.)
(Answered, No. 20, March 6, 1861, p. 64.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received a joint Address from both Houses of Parliament, praying that the sum of 5,000*l.* be placed on the estimates for the year 1861, to be expended in conveying to England all those persons whose maintenance is at present unfairly made a charge upon the Colony, and that I made reply that I did not feel myself to be in a position in which I could comply with the request, but that I should, however, forward it for your Grace's information, from whom I anticipated a reply very shortly to the representations of my responsible advisers on the claims of the Colony on the Imperial Government comprehending the claim to which the Address refers.

The persons thus sought to be removed are Convict paupers, free by servitude, and now chargeable to the Colonial Government.

3. The representations of my responsible advisers were transmitted with my Despatch No. 54* of 14th May last.

* Page 34.

4. I have also to report the following Resolution of the Legislative Council:—

"That this Council, not admitting the equity of the rule laid down in his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of the 14th February 1854,† by which convicts are made chargeable respectively on Imperial and Convict funds, is of opinion that the Despatch of May 3, 1854,† was not intended to disturb the rule laid down in the previous Despatch as to the apportionment of the expense of colonially convicted prisoners, and that the Despatch of May 3, 1854 should not be taken as the rule in such cases."

† Vide papers presented May 1854, pages 91 and 96.

5. With regard to this Resolution I may state in explanation that the Council consider that in determining the period at which a Convict becomes free by the issue of a conditional pardon, that period should be taken to be, for the purpose of fixing whether he is chargeable as a pauper to Colonial or Convict funds, not the period at which he might have received the indulgence under the reduction sanctioned in your Grace's Despatch of the 3d of May 1854, but that at which he would have received it under the old regulations of that time in force prior to the receipt of that Despatch.

6. I enclose the votes and proceedings containing my reply to the Address of the two Houses and the resolution of the Legislative Council on your Grace's rule as to charge for Convicts between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

7. I have, in conclusion, to report that the number of paupers at present who would be likely to be chargeable to the proposed vote of 5,000*l.* for their transport to England might be about 200, and I doubt whether any large portion of this number would willingly exchange a residence in a Tasmanian asylum for one in England.

The principle of transfer from Tasmania, when adopted, would be applicable to future cases as they occurred.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

The Legislative Council doth concur in the Resolution communicated to it by the House of Assembly on Wednesday, the 12th instant:—

"That an Address be presented to His Excelleney the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to place the sum of 5,000*l.* on the estimates for the year 1861, to be expended in conveying to England all those persons whose maintenance is at present unfairly made a charge upon the Colony."

W. NAIRN, President.

September 14, 1860.

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Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

MESSAGE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I HAVE received your Address, requesting me to place the sum of 5,000*l.* on the estimates for the year 1861, to be expended in conveying to England all those persons whose maintenance is at present unfairly made a charge on the Colony.

I do not feel myself to be in a position in which I can comply with it. I shall, however, forward it for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, from whom I anticipate a reply very shortly to the representations of my responsible advisers on the claims of the Colony on the Imperial Government, comprehending this to which your Address refers.

H. E. F. YOUNG.

Government House, September 24, 1860.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

No. 118.

Government House, HobartTown,
October 18, 1860.

(Received December 20, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the following printed papers on the Convict establishment, which were laid upon the table of the House of Assembly during its recent Session:

1st. A Return of the number of persons convicted from 1850 to 1859, distinguishing those who appear to have been always free, and the total number convicted; the total number of the former being 89; of the latter 1,097.

2d. A Report of the joint Committee of both Houses appointed to inquire into the desirability of opening up Tasman's and Forrestier's Peninsulas now reserved for Convict purposes.

3d. Report of a Select Committee to inquire into the system under which Convicts are discharged from Port Arthur on tickets-of-leave. The question of removing these criminals from this Colony to Swan River is reported to be worthy of the serious consideration of the Government.

4th. A Return of the ages of prisoners, paupers, invalids, and lunatics at Port Arthur on 29th August, 1860.

I have to report that my responsible advisers are of opinion that for the present it is not possible for the Local Executive Government to take any immediate action on the subjects embraced in these papers. I have, however, considered it advisable to transmit these papers, as containing valuable information.

I suggest that the peninsulas now reserved should be at the disposal of the local authorities only so soon as the transfer of the remaining Convict stations, long since offered by the Secretary of State, shall be accepted by the Colony.

With reference to the paragraph of the Report on Tasman's Peninsula, which relates to the cost of the Convict establishment, I take the opportunity of stating that I concur in opinion with Mr. Nairn the Comproller General, that for purely Convict service, one clerk of the works, with clerical assistance, would be sufficient for Royal Engineer Department for Convict buildings in Tasmania; and one Commissariat storekeeper at Port Arthur, and one Commissariat officer with clerical assistance in Hobart Town would suffice.

I should, however, always esteem it useful that there should be an officer of Royal Engineers in Tasmania; for the sake of the fortifications and batteries of the Island.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

A RETURN of the Number of Persons convicted before the Supreme Court during the Years 1850 to 1859, distinguishing those who appear to have been always Free.

YEARS.	Total Number Convicted.	Number of those who appear to have been always Free.
1850	88	1
1851	147	7
1852	66	5
1853	125	12 (*a*)
1854	105	10
1855	113	9 (*b*)
1856	71	4
1857	82	9
1858	150 (c)	15
1859	150 (c)	17
	1,097	89

(*a*) Of this number 4 four were soldiers, and 2 were punished by fine only.
(*b*) Two of these were punished by fine only.
(c) After 1857 the Quarter Sessions cease to try cases in Hobart Town; hence the increased number of convictions before the Supreme Court.

JNO. ASTON WATKINS,
Clerk, Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Office, September 24, 1860.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

The JOINT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the desirability of opening up TASMAN'S PENINSULA have the honour to report:

THAT they have examined the Surveyor-General, the Director of Public Works, the Commandant of Port Arthur, Mr. Ballantine, late Superintendent of Convicts, Messrs. Degraves, Gourlay, and King; also various returns furnished to Parliament, and such other documentary and statistical evidence as could be procured; and a considerable number of your Committee have visited the Peninsula, and inspected the Imperial establishment.

Your Committee have first endeavoured to ascertain the value of Tasman's and Forrestier's Peninsulas, and next what prospect there is of that value being realized, which directly leads them to the consideration of the first great hindrance to the occupation of the Peninsulas,—the Imperial establishment at Port Arthur. The desirability of continuing this establishment as at present has been fully considered; and the question as to how far Convict discipline, reform, employment, supervision, and security can be obtained, with due regard to economy of management, supply, and profitable work, has been investigated.

In conclusiou, they have respectfully recommended such alterations as suggested themselves during the inquiry, with a view to the profitable occupation of a large tract of land, and also with the view of placing the present and future Penal establishments of this Colony upon a more satisfactory basis.

The general character of the land of Tasman's Peninsula, containing 140,000 acres, and also Forrestier's Peninsula containing 44,000 acres, is inferior, with the exception of about 4,000 acres in each Peninsula of pastoral land, and various detached portions of fair agricultural land, altogether about 2,500 acres.

It has been estimated that the lands, if offered for sale, would realize from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, (exclusive of the buildings at Port Arthur), their value being chiefly due to the timber growing upon them which appears to be abundant in quantity, and of first-rate quality, with easy access to water carriage.

The fish in the surrounding waters are superior and abundant. There is a large demand for dried fish both for home consumption and exportation, and every probability of a considerable profitable trade being established if fishing vessels had free access to the coasts, and if the shores of the Peninsulas were available for the establishment of fishing stations. There are several excellent and convenient ports.

The mineral productions at present discovered consist of freestone and anthracite coal; a Coal Mine is now worked on Tasman's Peninsula.

The Penal establishment at Port Arthur consists of 564 men under sentence, 76 paupers, 87 lunatics, 171 invalids; the paupers, lunatics, and invalids are Imperial, except 80 invalids charge-

TASMANIA.

able on this Colony. Of the men under sentence 301 are borne on the Colonial books,—though it appears by a Return published 20th July, 1860, that only one tenth, or 30, ought in equity to be on the colonial books, nine tenths being British Convicts placed upon the colonial funds by the operation of the arbitrary rule laid down by the Duke of Newcastle, July 1854, now the subject of protest on the part of this Colony.

There are 37 officers, 64 constables, 4 wardens, 12 attendants, and 41 military, being at the rate of 1 guard to 4 Convicts, with ample accommodation in the shape of buildings scattered over a considerable area.

The cost of the establishment is stated to be 30,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of the military, and the expenses of the steamer to keep up communication and furnish supplies at 1,300*l.* per annum; to which may be added the cost of Imperial establishments in Hobart Town and in England in connection with Port Arthur.

Escape is rare, but more owing to the extensive arrangements to retake absconders than to the security of their position; these arrangements necessarily interfere with the productive work of the prisoners. The prisoners are chiefly employed upon unprofitable work, and repay but a very small fraction of their maintenance. Sufficient suitable employment for incorrigible offenders cannot be found in that locality, on account of the difficulty of providing for their security and supervision. The means for improved reformatory discipline, as recently carried out in Ireland and England, do not exist; and the distance of Port Arthur from visitation and supervision greatly detracts from its value as a Penal station. At the same time, your Committee desires to place upon record their high opinion of the valuable services of the Commandant, Mr. Boyd, and their conviction that every thing is done that can be done, both by that gentleman and his officers, to render the establishment as perfect as possible.

On account of the facts which we have stated, we cannot consider Port Arthur a suitable place for the detention of Convicts any longer than will permit arrangements being made for their safe custody elsewhere, and such alterations in the Law, if required, as may prevent the possibility of escape.

And it now becomes necessary to recommend such alterations as have been suggested by the inquiry; and we respectfully submit that we are of opinion, that, taking into consideration the probable and future wants of the Colony, it would be prudent to provide a prison (unless the authorities can point out any building suitable for the purpose) adapted to contain 200 prisoners, where more perfect Reformatory discipline can be enforced, at a far less cost for inspection and management, and where the labour of the prisoners might be made to contribute, to a considerable extent, towards the cost of their maintenance.

This arrangement would also permit the sale and occupation of Tasman's Peninsula; and from the evidence we are justified in calculating that the amount realized would more than pay for the cost of the proposed improvements; and it cannot be doubted that the settlement of this large tract of land would benefit the trade, and increase the resources of the Colony.

We consider that Forrestier's Peninsula might be at once thrown open without interfering with Penal discipline at Port Arthur. The prisons at Port Arthur might be occupied by the invalids, lunatics, and paupers, with such reduced Staff of Officers as the altered character of the establishment would permit, looking forward to the time—which cannot be far distant—when, by the operation of natural causes, there will be no longer any necessity for this accommodation.

Should the suggestions of your Committee be carried out, it must be evident that some arrangements must be made with the Imperial Government by which this Colony may be reimbursed for the charge of Imperial Convicts; and the present time appears to be suitable for considering this question, claims of a similar character being now under review.

Your Committee cannot but think that the Imperial Government ought to pay, not only for the present maintenance of their prisoners, but such further sum as from police records each Convict is likely to cost this Colony during life; and though we should recommend, as the most desirable course, the entire removal of British Convicts to Bermuda, Gibraltar, or elsewhere, we feel bound to suggest that, should an arrangement founded upon equity not meet with the concurrence of the Imperial Government, we think that this Colony should remove its own prisoners from Port Arthur, and defend themselves from the entrance of incorrigible Imperial prisoners by all constitutional means.

W. LANGDON,
Chairman.

Committee Room, September 20, 1860.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 26th July, 1860, to enquire into the system under which Convicts are discharged from Port Arthur with the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave.

Members.

Dr. Butler.
Mr. Maclanachan.
Mr. Gellibrand.
Mr. Chapman.
Dr. Officer.

Days of Meeting.

No. 1.—31 July, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Chapman, Dr. Butler.

No. 2.—2 August, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Maclanachan.
No. 3.—3 August, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Maclanachan.
No. 4.—7 August, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Chapman, Dr. Butler.
No. 5.—17 August, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Gellibrand.
No. 6.—4 September, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Maclanachan, Dr. Butler.
No. 7.—13 September, 1860. Present, Dr. Officer, Mr. Maclanachan, Mr. Gellibrand.

Witnesses Examined.

1. The Honourable W. E. Nairn, Esq., Comptroller-General of Convicts.
2. W. Tarleton, Esq., Police Magistrate of Hobart, &c.
3. John Foster, Esq., J. P., Inspector of Police.
4. Mr. G. W. Hamilton, Superintendent of the City Police.

Report.

YOUR Committee met on seven occasions; and, having taken the evidence of the Honourable the Comptroller-General, the Police Magistrate of Hobart Town, the Inspector of Police, and the Superintendent of the City Police, and having obtained numerous Returns connected with the inquiry entrusted to them, they have arrived, they conceive, at an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the system under which tickets-of-leave are granted to men confined at Port Arthur, and of the influence of that system upon the peace and well-being of the community.

At the date of the passing of the Penal Servitude Act, in 1855, all Convicts then in the Colony, who were under sentence of transportation, were either holding tickets-of-leave; or were pass-holders in private service; or under Magisterial sentence; or subjected to periods of detention ordered by the Governor under their respective sentences of transportation.

These periods of detention were fixed by the Governor, with more or less variation, upon the following scale:—

Life	varying from	4 to 12 years.
15 years,	——	2 to 6 —
10 —	——	2 to 4 —
7 —	——	2 years.

At the expiration of this period of detention, which could be reduced to the extent of one third by task-work and good conduct, the men were eligible for private service as pass-holders.

For the last two years these men have not been allowed to enter service as pass-holders, but have been required to serve a further period of detention for the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave according to the following scale:—

Life	.....	2 years.
15 years	.....	18 months.
14 —	.....	17 —
10 —	.....	15 —
7 —	.....	12 —

The whole of the Convicts in the Colony, with very few exceptions, on whom at the date of the passing of that Act above referred to, in 1855, tickets-of-leave had not been conferred, have since that period received that indulgence, or the higher boon of a conditional pardon.

Nearly the whole of the men, therefore, who have been sent up from Port Arthur for some time past are those to whom tickets-of-leave have been merely restored, after a temporary forfeiture, consequent on the commission of fresh offences, and under the same general regulations by which the issue of these indulgences for the first time was formerly determined.

Men under sentence of Penal Servitude for a less period than life can only be liberated by the issue of a Free Pardon, which is granted on conditions similar to those which regulate the first grant, or the subsequent restoration, of tickets-of-leave.

The term "Good Conduct" used in the regulations appears to imply only an absence of grave crimes. The frequent commission of minor offences does not to any considerable extent retard the claim to indulgence.

The previous career of the criminal, the nature of his crimes, the number of previous convictions, are not taken into account when his claim is considered. Regard is had solely to the period of his last sentence and his conduct while under coercion at Port Arthur. No distinction is made between the most hardened criminal and the man for the first time convicted of an offence against the laws of his country.

On the restoration of their tickets-of-leave the men are sent up from Port Arthur in small parties, from time to time, by the steamer. On reaching the wharf they are inspected by the Superintendent of the City Police and some of his constables, with a view to future identification, and are then conducted to the Prisoners' Barracks in Campbell-street.

Up to a recent date, these men, after reaching the Prisoners' Barracks, were forthwith discharged to seek employment in the city or in the interior.

Latterly they have been permitted to remain in the barracks for a day or two, and after being discharged to search for occupation, to return at night until they succeeded in obtaining it.

More recently still, employment has been provided for them at stonebreaking within the barracks, which enables them to earn wages at the rate of about 2*s.* a day in addition to their food.

Few, however, avail themselves of this provision, and those who do so soon abandon it. Their stay in the barracks seldom exceeds three days.

TASMANIA.

Under the general rule, ticket-of-leave holders are generally permitted to select the locality or district where they desire to reside; but the rule is subject to such restrictions, that their domiciles are to a great extent determined by the officers of police.

Of the whole number arriving from Port Arthur, not a few are men of desparate character, and addicted to vices of a peculiarly revolting nature.

It has been the practice to order the worst of these men to reside in the city, and to exercise over them an unremitting supervision, under which they are frequently visited at their various places of abode, both by day and night, and otherwise vigilantly watched. This continued and distasteful surveillance does not fail to drive many to seek permission to betake themselves to some country district. Those also who cause much trouble to the City Police, and in spite of all supervision continue to commit numerous offences, on being brought before the Police Magistrate, have until lately, on the recommendation of the Inspector, been ordered to leave the city and proceed to the country.

Recently the Police Magistrate, perceiving the evils which this practice was calculated to inflict on the community of the interior, has declined to comply with all such recommendations.

In the rural districts the strict surveillance exercised in the city over these men is impracticable, and is not attempted. They are generally not personally known to the country constabulary, and are never visited by them until it becomes necessary to apprehend them on the commission of some fresh crime.

The outrages committed by ticket-of-leave men in the country districts are matters of painful notoriety; and it is to be feared that many atrocious crimes never see the light, and are followed by no punishment.

When ticket-of-leave holders are despatched into the interior, on their first arrival from Port Arthur, or after sojourn in Hobart Town, no provision is made for their subsistence until they meet with employment.

The class to which they belong, their general inferiority as labourers, and the growing dread of the frightful practices to which it is well known many of them are addicted, render their search for employment often tedious and difficult. The position in which many of them thus find themselves placed cannot fail to create in their minds a sense of hardship. It becomes a temptation, and is no doubt often used as a justification, for entering upon a fresh career of crime.

During the period extending from 23rd September, 1859, to the 30th June, 1860, the number of men discharged from Port Arthur with tickets-of-leave amounts to 161. Your Committee have inspected the police characters of the whole of these persons, and in too many instances have found them to present a long catalogue of desperate and revolting crimes.

The whole of the men discharged for some time past, and all those now detained at Port Arthur, are dealt with only under their last Colonial sentences; while, in fact, nearly all of them are still under former sentences of transportation, some for life, and some even with more than one life sentence.

Your Committee append to this Report the police histories of 21 criminals discharged from Port Arthur within the last 12 months. These documents exhibit careers of continuous crime extending over periods varying from 30 to 8 years, the average being 19 years. Against one of them are recorded no less than 140 offences and convictions, and against another 110. The lowest in the list has been only three times convicted in the Colony, his sentences having been 15 years' transportation, 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and three years' confinement at Fort Arthur; but he was originally transported from Great Britain to Sydney for seven years, and from Sydney to Norfolk Island for life.

Of these 21 criminals 7 are branded as addicted to unnatural crime, and four have been convicted of indecent assaults on girls of tender years; and through the whole catalogue frequent sentences of *separate treatment* appear, but too well understood as indicating the commission of a crime of peculiar enormity. Many of them, on coming up from Port Arthur with tickets-of-leave, are reported by the Commandant as specially "dangerous;" one who has lately received that indulgence is described as "the worst character in the Colony." But an attentive perusal of these painful histories can alone give an adequate conception of the character of the men who are continually and systematically set loose on this community.

The number of men detained at Port Arthur in July, 1859, was 573; in July, 1860, 564. During the last 12 months 225 have been discharged with tickets of-leave or pardons, and about 216 sent down under Judicial or Magisterial sentences, of whom 42 are the same individuals; thus exhibiting a decrease of only 9 in the number of criminals now detained in that establishment, and affording to the Colony but a sad and distant prospect of escaping from the frightful evils resulting from this continual circulation of criminals through the community.

Out of 564 men now detained at Port Arthur only 24, or 4 per cent. of the whole number, were originally free.

From Port Arthur, therefore, through the criminals whom it is continually sending forth into society arises, with this slight deduction, the whole of the crime in the Colony with all its dangers and moral evils, together with the enormous cost of restraining and punishing that crime.

Could these unhappy men be prevented from returning to the community which they have so outraged, crime would rapidly disappear; the sources from whence not only the gaols of the Colony, but the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and charitable institutions, are kept constantly full, would be dried up, and the Colony would speedily be relieved from those heavy burdens which exhaust the greater portion of the revenue, and divert it from the purposes of internal improvement.

While the number of criminals detained at Port Arthur remains almost stationary amid the influx and reflux continually going on, one remarkable feature in the system is to be observed steadily ex-

panding itself, which, though scarcely within the scope of the inquiry committed to them, and already sufficiently known, your Committee cannot refrain from recording in their Report.

Every succeeding Return shows a gradual transference of the burden of maintaining these criminals from the Imperial to the Colonial Government, under the operation of that most unrighteous regulation which prescribes that all men convicted of crime after one year's enjoyment of a conditional pardon or expiration of their original sentence of transportation shall be regarded as Colonial, and not Imperial Convicts.

On the 1st July the relative numbers were—

1858—Imperial, 339; Colonial, 240.
1859—Imperial, 310; Colonial, 263.
1860—Imperial, 271; Colonial, 298.

Your Committee, while deeply impressed with the deplorable evils arising from the presence of these depraved and incorrigible men, yet confess themselves unable to suggest any complete and effectual remedy.

The discipline maintained at Port Arthur under its able and zealous Commandant admits, your Committee believe, of no improvement by which the reform of the criminal could be promoted. But experience has long banished all hope of any real reformation in the conduct and character of the great majority of those subjected to it. It is believed, on the contrary, that they return to society only more hardened and depraved after every fresh incarceration.

In the Police force of the Colony or its management, whose chief occupation is to restrain the outrages of these men, no improvement can be contemplated or suggested.

So long as these criminals continue to be poured out upon society, so long will the evils and dangers of which they are the sole and fruitful source continue to exist.

Your Committee cannot approve of a system which ignores the teaching of experience, and takes no account of the previous character and career of the men to whom indulgences are granted, permitting them again to mingle in society.

They cannot think that it is just to the peace of this Colony to shroud, under their short Judicial or Magisterial sentences, those previous sentences of Transportation to which the great majority of these criminals are still subject, and thus abandon the only means of restraining them from inflicting injuries on society.

Your Committee would shrink from recommending the exercise of any unnecessary harshness towards even the most incorrigible of these unhappy persons, or the withholding of any appliance which can be supposed to encourage their reformation, hopeless as it may be.

They cannot, however, regard a mere negative absence of grave crimes while under strict discipline and restraint, and removed from almost all temptation, at Port Arthur, as affording the least evidence of any real amendment of character, or any guarantee that the criminal, when once more set at liberty, will not again enter on his career of crime, and repeat his outrages on the community.

Your Committee submit that it would be as rational, and less dangerous to the community, to discharge patients from a lunatic asylum without regard to their mental condition, and solely because they have been under restraint for some arbitrary space of time, as to set at liberty those criminals whom the experience of so many years has proved to be so dangerous to society, and utterly and hopelessly incorrigible.

To discharge such men from restraint, is practically to invite them again to resume their vicious and dangerous practices, and again to subject themselves to the miseries and penalties which crime entails upon them.

To detain them in custody would be alike a measure of humanity towards themselves and of justice towards the public.

All the ticket-of-leave holders scattered throughout the Colony, amounting to 459 in number, and the whole of the men now detained at Port Arthur, with the exception of about 50, are still under sentences of transportation.

While these sentences remain unexpired, a power exists by which all subject to them can be restrained from again molesting and endangering the community; and your Committee have no hesitation in expressing their emphatic opinion that, wherever the character and previous career of the criminal show that he is incapable of self-control and cannot be safely admitted into the community, that power ought to be firmly exercised.

The power, however, with which the authorities are at present invested will not meet all the exigencies of the case, and will be gradually diminished by the emergence of many of the criminals from their original sentences of transportation.

Your Committee deem it worthy of consideration whether some special legislation ought not to take place for the protection of the public from the outrages of these dangerous men.

Your Committee would not advocate the adoption of a general Penal Code more severe than that which now exists. They entertain the belief that short sentences, if rigidly carried out to their full limit, are far more efficient in repressing crime than more lengthened periods, subject to great reductions under regulations of a varying character, and liable to be capriciously administered; but they are of opinion that the periods of Penal servitude prescribed by the existing law ought to be extended with special reference to this class of criminals, so as to enable the judges to take into consideration their whole character and previous career, and to pronounce such sentences as will better guard the Colony from a repetition of their crimes.

On the cessation of transportation, and the abandonment of Norfolk Island as a Penal establishment, the whole of the desperate men who had been there incarcerated were ruthlessly introduced into this Colony, not only without the consent of its inhabitants, but against their most earnest

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remonstrances. The neighbouring Colony of Swan River has consented that the criminals of Great Britain should be banished to its shores. The people of that Colony are at this moment complaining of the diminished number lately introduced among them, and appear to regard a continuance of transportation as essential to their prosperity.

The appliances of a Penal establishment are there in full operation; and your Committee believe that the men whose presence is so hurtful in this Colony would, from the different circumstances in which the people of Swan River are placed, be far less injurious than in Tasmania. Your Committee, therefore, deem the question of removing these criminals from this Colony to Swan River worthy of the serious consideration of the Government.

Your Committee have been glad to learn that lately, on one or two occasions, the Executive Government have interposed their influence for the protection of this community; and they desire to express their opinion that the Governor in Council should assume the entire control of all persons holding tickets-of-leave, or incarcerated at Port Arthur; and that if they do not already possess the necessary authority, it ought immediately to be conferred on them by legislation.

R. Officer, Chairman.

Committee Room, 13th September, 1860.

Encl. 4 in No. 6.

Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

Return showing the Ages of the Prisoners under Sentence, as also of the Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, at Port Arthur, on the 29th August 1860.

Prisoners under Sentence.

20 and under 30 years	52	
30 and under 40 years	257	
40 and under 50 years	158	
50 and under 60 years	61	
60 and under 70 years	31	
70 and under 80 years	5	
Total		564

Paupers.

20 and under 30 years	2	
30 and under 40 years	2	
40 and under 50 years	6	
50 and under 60 years	11	
60 and under 70 years	13	
70 and under 80 years	29	
80 and under 90 years	11	
90 and under 100 years	2	
Total		76

Invalids.

20 and under 30 years	5	
30 and under 40 years	11	
40 and under 50 years	39	
50 and under 60 years	33	
60 and under 70 years	48	
70 and under 80 years	22	
80 and under 90 years	11	
90 and under 100 years	2	
Total		171

Lunatics.

20 and under 30 years	8	
30 and under 40 years	41	
40 and under 50 years	29	
50 and under 60 years	5	
60 and under 70 years	2	
70 and under 80 years	2	
Total		87
Grand Total		898

J. Boyd, Civil Commandant,
Port Arthur, 4th September, 1860.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General,
Hobart Town.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 125.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
November 16, 1860.
(Received January 19, 1861.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report of a Board,—comprising the head of the Police department, an officer of the Commissariat, an officer of the Military Store department, and the Accountant of the Stores department—to report on the value of the stores belonging to the Orphan Schools, General Hospital, and Brickfields depôt or Infirmary, at the date of the transfer of those establishments from the Convict Department to the Colonial Government, with a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated the 15th instant, inclosing the returns and valuation of the Board, and a Memorandum thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The total value of stores, dead stock, furniture, implements, &c., transferred on 1st January 1860 is 3,677*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The Colonial share is 2,190*l.* 3*s.* 11¼*d.*; the amount the Convict department is entitled to take credit for is 1,487*l.* 11*s.*; of this latter amount 1,224*l.* 17*s.* 8¾*d.* is the value of Stores issued on 1st January 1860; and according to the precedent at Sydney, set forth in Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy's Despatch to the Secretary of State (No. 26*) of 16th February 1849, which received the entire approval of Lord Grey on 3d March 1850†, in his Despatch of that date, No. 31; the stores were in New South Wales made over to the Colony without charge.

* Vide papers presented July, 1849, p. 5.

† Vide papers presented Aug. 1850, p. 195.

3. The Colonial Secretary asks that the amount for which the Colonial Government would appear to be liable may be allowed as a set off against the claim of the Colony upon the Imperial Government; or that the course to be adopted here should be that adopted at Sydney as above mentioned, viz., that the stores should be given over by the Convict department without charge, and I venture to recommend this latter course, for which there is a precedent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
November 15, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the returns and valuations of the Board appointed by your Excellency for the purpose of valuing the stores at the Queen's Orphan Schools, the General Hospital, and the Brickfields Depôt, at the date of the transfer of those institutions from the Imperial to the Colonial Government.

I beg also to enclose a statement showing the amount for which the Colonial Government appears to be liable on account of these stores, and which amount, it is understood, is to be allowed as a set-off against the claim of the Colony upon the Imperial Government for the maintenance of persons in the respective establishments chargeable upon Convict funds.

With regard, however, to these stores, I would desire to refer your Excellency to the course adopted in New South Wales upon the handing over the hospitals in that Colony to the Colonial Government in 1849, where the furniture and stores in use were given over without charge, upon a principle respecting the continued maintenance of the hospitals, which was sanctioned by the Home Government, and I would respectfully submit that the same course should be adopted here in respect to these institutions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. HENTY.

His Excellency The Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 7.

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

MEMORANDUM having reference to the Letter of the Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 15th November 1860.

THE practice being to include the stores, &c., issued from time to time by the Deputy Military Storekeeper, and the articles purchased for the use of the Orphan School in the current expense of the institution, and the Colonial Government being debited annually with its share of such expense for the number of children chargeable upon colonial funds; the stores which had been issued by the steward, and which have been valued and transferred on the 31st December 1859, must also be

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charged pro rata, and the value of the Imperial share be paid for by the Colony, which will then have possession of the whole. The same remarks apply to the General Hospital and Brickfields Depôt, the latter being but an offshoot, as it were, of the former, with this difference, that at the hospital the stores contained in the Purveyor's store are Imperial property, and not charged for as having been issued; the full value of these stores must, therefore, be also debited to the Colonial Government.

The enclosed calculations for the respective institutions will show how the result set forth in the annexed abstract has been arrived at; by which it appears that the amount the Imperial Government is entitled to take credit for is 1,487*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.*

1,224*l.* 17*s.* 8¾*d.* worth of these stores had been issued on 1st January 1860, and should therefore not be charged for, according to the Sydney precedent, where things actually issued and in use were made over without charge.

Encl. 3 in No. 7.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

Government Order.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
December 27, 1859.

THE Governor directs the assembling of a Board consisting of—

The Inspector of Police.
Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Robertson.
Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk, 1st Class, Military Store Department; and
Mr. Charles Henry Huxtable, Accountant of Stores Department,

for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the stores belonging to the Queen's Orphan Schools, the General Hospital, and the Brickfields Depôt, about to be transferred from the Imperial to the Colonial Government, and reporting thereon.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) WM. HENTY.

Encl. 4 in No. 7.

Enclosure 4 in No. 7.

Proceedings of a Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor, as per annexed order, for the purpose of valuing the stores at the Queen's Orphan Schools, the General Hospital, and the Brickfield's Depôt.

President—The Inspector of Police.
Members—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Robertson.
Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk, 1st Class, Military Store Department.
Mr. Henry Huxtable, Accountant of Stores Department.

The Board having assembled and examined the stock at the Queen's Orphan Schools, and the stores at that and the several other establishments, have the honour to submit for the information of the Governor the enclosed returns and valuations—

	£	s.	d.
1. Queen's Orphan Schools	2,394	2	11
2. General Hospital	875	5	8
3. Brickfield's Depôt	408	3	3
	3,677	11	10

Amounting to the sum of three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven pounds eleven shillings and tenpence.

(Signed) J. FORSTER, President.
J. LESLIE ROBERTSON, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
HENRY SMITH, Military Store Department.
C. H. HUXTABLE, Accountant of Store Department.

Hobart Town, July 28, 1860.

Encl. 5 in No. 7.

Enclosure 5 in No. 7.

Queen's Orphan Schools.

Rations issued during 1859.

Imperial Funds	70,939
Colonial Funds	86,567
Total Number of Rations issued	157,506

	£.	s.	d.
Value of stores, &c. at the Schools as per statement of the Board	2,394	2	11
Then 157,506 : 700,939 :: £2,394 2 11	1,078	5	10½
Total value of stores as above	2,394	2	11
Imperial share	1,078	5	10½
Colonial share	£1,315	17	0½

Enclosure 6 in No. 7.

Encl. 6 in No. 7.

Colonial Hospital and Brickfields Depôt.

Rations issued during 1859.

	Colonial Fund.	Imperial.
Hospital - -	65,901	12,946
Brickfields - -	13,081	297
	78,982	13,243
	13,243	
	92,225	

Total value of articles in use and in store at the Hospital and Brickfields, being joint property of the Imperial and Colonial Governments -	1,020 17 9	
Then 92,225 total rations : 13,243 imp. rations :: £1,020 17 9 :		146 11 10¼
Share of Imperial Government in articles issued and charged at the Hospital		146 11 10¼
Articles in Purveyor's store belonging to Imperial Government taken over by Colonial Government - - - - -		262 11 2½
Amount due to Imperial Government - - -		409 3 0¾
Share of Colonial Government in articles valued by the Board - -		874 5 10¾
Total value of articles at Hospital and Brickfields transferred to the Colonial Government as per valuation of the Board - - -		£1,283 8 11½

Enclosure 7 in No. 7.

Encl. 7 in No. 7

Value of stores, dead stock, furniture, implements, &c., transferred by the Imperial to the Colonial Government, upon the Colony taking over the Queen's Orphan Schools, the General Hospital, and the Brickfields Depôt, on the 1st January, 1860.

	Total.	Imperial Share.	Colonial Share.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Queen's Orphan Schools - - -	2,394 2 11	1,078 5 10½	1,315 17 0½
General Hospital - - - 875 5 8			
Brickfield's Depôt - - - 408 3 3			
	1,283 8 11	409 3 0¾	874 5 10¾
	3,677 11 10	1,487 8 11¼	2,190 3 11¼

TASMANIA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B.

(No. 52.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 28, 1860.

WITH reference to the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 40,* of the 31st May last, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from which you will perceive that their Lordships consider that it would not be desirable, at the present moment, to decide upon any alteration in the form in which the estimate for the Convict Department in Tasmania is to be submitted to Parliament.

*Vide Papers presented, 1860, p. 119.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, July 18, 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st May last, I am directed by the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that their Lordships do not consider that it would be desirable at the present moment to decide upon any alteration in the form in which the estimate for the Convict Department in Tasmania is to be submitted to Parliament.

In the event of the completion of the transfer of the whole of that Department to the charge of the Colonial Government, which transfer their Lordships understand is now in progress, it will probably be necessary to submit the estimate for the cost of maintenance of the Imperial convicts remaining in the colony in a different form from that hitherto adopted.

Their Lordships would defer the expression of an opinion upon this point until the estimate for 1861–2 is brought under consideration, and until the receipt of further information from the colony in regard to the steps that have been taken for effecting the transfer.

I have, &c.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart. &c. &c GEO. HAMILTON.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B.

(No. 95.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 15, 1860.

*Page 48.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 105*, of the 20th of September, accompanied by the Convict Estimates for the year ending the 31st of March 1862.

I have submitted these estimates on the present occasion to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for adoption.

But notwithstanding the extensive statistics which these Estimates, combined with the annual Reports on the Convict Establishment, appear to supply, I find that after all there is much obscurity and confusion as to the real number of convicts chargeable to the Imperial Government, and their distribution in the various establishments connected with this service. I therefore enclose a form of return, which I beg that you will cause to be filled up and to be forwarded on all future occasions with the Convict Estimates.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Henry Young, C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

NUMBER of Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Children, chargeable to the Imperial Government in the under-mentioned Establishments.

	Establishments.	Estimated Number of Inmates.	Estimated Cost.	

NUMBER of Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Children, chargeable to the Colonial Government in the under-mentioned Establishments, although their Cost is in the first instance defrayed from Imperial Funds.

	Establishments.	Estimated Number of Inmates.	Estimated Cost.	

In the first column, set forth in order, the name of each of the various establishments for Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, or Children, and opposite to the names of each, the estimated number and cost of the inmates. The total ought to exhibit the whole number of persons chargeable and their cost.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, K.G. to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B.

(No. 19.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 5, 1861.

I HAVE had before me your Despatch, No. 118* of the 18th of October last, accompanied by various printed papers on the Convict establishment, including two reports of Select Committees of the Legislature on the Convict station in Tasman's Peninsula. * Page 52.

The contents of these papers are very instructive.

The question of a transfer of the Convicts at Port Arthur to Western Australia is one on which I could not express an opinion without previously consulting with the Governor of the latter Colony.

The remarks thrown out by both Committees on the apportionment of the charges arising out of the presence of Convicts in the Colony involve a general question, which is treated of in another Despatch sent to you by the present opportunity.

With regard to the concluding part of your Despatch, I have to request that you will furnish a distinct report of the changes which you would recommend in the Royal Engineer branch of the Convict service, and that you will acquaint me whether they are concurred in by the Commanding Royal Engineer, or if not, what observations he may have to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir Henry Young, C.B. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.
&c. &c. &c.

Tasmania.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B.

(No. 20.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 5, 1861.

* Page 51. I have the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 116* of the 16th of October, accompanied by a joint Address to you from both Houses of the Legislature, praying that the sum of 5,000*l.* be placed on the estimates, for the purpose of reconveying to England persons whose maintenance is described as unfairly made a charge upon the Colony.

I regret that it is impossible for me to sanction your complying with this request, as I could not authorize you to make provision for re-transporting to England at the public expense Convicts who have been lawfully transported to Tasmania, whilst the practice of transportation to that Colony was still in force. In deference to the wishes of the Colonists, that practice has now ceased for upwards of eight years; but the Government could not undertake to undo what was previously done in accordance with the law and custom of the time.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir Henry Young, C.B. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B.

(No. 21.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 5, 1861.

* Page 34. I can assure you that I have not overlooked your Despatch, No. 54,* of the 14th of May last, accompanied by a statement from your Ministry expressive of their adherence to the opinion that Tasmania has pecuniary claims on this country of vast amount on account of the presence of Convicts in the Colony.

I have considered this statement with the respect due to the gentlemen from whom it has emanated, bnt I regret that I find it impossible to subscribe to their conclusions. Into the details of the argument I will not enter. They were examined by my predecessor, Sir Edward Lytton, in his Despatch, No. 19,† of the 25th February, 1859, and notwithstanding the answers which have been suggested, the views expressed by him still appear to me to be substantially correct.

† Vide Papers presented Aug. 1859, p. 210.

Your Ministers show, with great force, that some branches of expenditure in the Colony are much heavier than they would have been if there had been no Convicts. This is perfectly true; but no just inference can be drawn from that fact without considering the history and original composition of the Colony. Tasmania was first occupied wholly for the reception of Convicts. The settlers came to it slowly and by degrees; they were attracted probably by the presence of the Convicts, which was notoriously deemed a great advantage in Australia at a time when every other kind of labour was deficient. These men furnished hands to the farmers for their agricultural operations, and supplied to the community at large roads and other public works, which rapidly developed the material resources of the island; but in process of time, as the free inhabitants became more numerous, and after an unfortunate excess in the number of Convicts poured into the Colony had produced evil effects, the Colonists, actuated by sentiments which all must respect, objected to receive any more prisoners, and transportation accordingly ceased. This was a fair and proper conclusion of the question; but to contend, not merely that transportion ought to have been discontinued, but that the Colony ought to be placed in the same position as if it had never existed, appears to me to push the argument too far. It does not seem unjust that Tasmania, which reaped the material advantages of the presence of Convicts, should bear, like every other community, the mixed conditions of good and ill belonging to its origin and history.

That this country has not ceased still to expend within the Colony very large funds, which must be supposed to be of some benefit to its inhabitants, could readily be proved. The last Convict went to Tasmania in the year 1852. From that date this country has not been relieved of a single offender by his removal to Tasmania, and yet the table which I append to this Despatch shows that the votes for the Convict establishments since that time have been 851,571*l.*, and that the military expenditure, which, in the neighbouring territories of New South Wales and Victoria, is borne almost wholly by the local governments, but which in Tasmania is still entirely defrayed by Great

Britain in consideration of the presence of Convicts, has amounted to upwards of 400,000*l.* This makes a total sum of at least a million and a quarter sterling expended by Great Britain in Tasmania since the time when the Colony has ceased to receive any offenders from this country.

I have entered reluctantly, and only out of respect for the gentlemen who have addressed you, into even this degree of discussion. One good fruit of the abolition of transportation should be the close of unpleasant differences between the Colony and this country. So far as regards details, Her Majesty's Government may reasonably decline to reopen, so many years afterwards, points which were settled whilst the practice was in force, by those familiar with the facts; and if, on the contrary, the debate be extended to the merits and demerits of transportation, it becomes a general and almost historical question, on which no practical results can be expected from discussing it in official correspondence. The introduction of Convicts must of course be attended by a great multiplicity of effects, both good and evil, but at all events in Tasmania it has resulted in the existence of a fine and flourishing Colony; the inconveniences, whatever they may be, cannot but be in course of diminution; and at no distant time they may be expected to be lost from sight in the progress of a numerous, free, and thriving community.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Henry Young, C.B., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Colonial Office, March 1861.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE in Tasmania since the discontinuance of Transp o rtation.

The last Convict was sent from England to Tasmania in 1852.

The annual amounts since voted by Parliament for the Convict service in this Colony have been as follows:—

Year.	Convict Establishments.	Police and Gaols.	Totals.
	£	£	£
1853	94,300	25,000	119,300
1854	179,728	22,000	201,728
1855	124,236	18,000	142,236
1856	108,247	12,000	120,247
1857	77,760	6,000	83,760
1858	60,964	6,000	66,964
1859	58,336	6,000	64,336
1860	47,000	6,000	53,000
Total of 8 years	750,571	101,000	851,571

NUMBER and Cost of TROOPS present in Tasmania since Transportation was abolished.

Year.	Rank and File.	Cost to Great Britain.
		£
1853	636	67,175
1854	645	68,126
1855	656	69,287
1856	568	59,993
1857	476	50,275
1858	315	33,232
1859	315	33,232
1860	230	24,265
Total of 8 years	3,841	405,585

N.B.—The cost for the first five years is taken from a parliamentary paper 114 of July 1859; for the three last it is arrived at from Official Returns of the numbers present, and from assuming the same average cost as before per man.

SUMMARY.

	£
Expenditure on Convict establishments in 8 years	851,571
Expenditure on Troops in the same period	405,585
Total British expenditure in Tasmania in 8 years since abolition of Transportation	1,257,156
Average per annum	157,144

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 August 1861;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS sent by the Emigration Commissioners to *Australia* in the year 1861, specifying, separately, the Number from *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*."

Colonial Office,
6 August 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

RETURN showing the Number of EMIGRANTS sent by the Emigration Commissioners to *Australia*, from the 1st January to 31st August 1861, specifying, separately, the Number from *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*.

Total Number sent.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
2,229	769	923	537

Government Emigration Office,
31 August 1861.

John Walpole,
Assistant Secretary.

Sir, Emigration Office, 2 September 1861.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of the emigrants sent by us to Australia in the present year, made out in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 5th ultimo, which accompanied your letter.

2. The return, especially as it is only for a few months in by far the least busy year we have had since 1847, carries on the face of it but little significance. It may not be out of place, therefore, to explain, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that the rule which we have been desired to keep in view in the emigration carried on at the expense of colonial funds, is to draw the emigrants from each of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom, as far as practicable in the ratio of their respective populations. According to this rule, the proportion of Irish who should have been sent out in the period embraced in the return, if calculated on the census of 1851, would have been 531; and if on the census taken in April last, 443, whereas it was actually 923.

3. If the proportions were struck on the numbers sent out in the last three years, and on the basis of the census of 1851, the case would stand thus:—

	Numbers that should have been sent.	Numbers actually sent.	Excess.	Deficiency.
English - - -	20,362	13,581	- - -	6,781
Scotch - - -	3,255	4,616	1,361	—
Irish - - -	7,384	12,804	5,420	—
Total - - -	31,001	31,001	—	—

4. The reasons for the great disproportion of Irish are (1), the difficulty which has sometimes been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of English—especially single women; and (2), the great number of Irish nominated by their friends in the colonies for passages under certain colonial regulations termed "Remittance Regulations."

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

EMIGRATION (AUSTRALIA).

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS sent by the Emigration Commissioners to *Australia* in the Year 1861, specifying, separately, the Number from *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*.

(*Colonel French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *August* 1861.

EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 April 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 606 of Session 1860)."

Colonial Office, 19 April 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 23 *April* 1861.

SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

No. in Series.	From whom.	Number and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Lieutenant General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., to the Duke of Newcastle.	20 February 1861 (No. 19.)	Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the Year 1860 enclosed.	3

NEW BRUNSWICK.

2	The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Duke of Newcastle.	22 May 1860 (No. 18.)	Arrival of the ships "Hiawatha" and "Argentinus" reported, and the usual Ship Returns enclosed.	28
3	Ditto ditto - - -	14 September 1860 (No. 33.)	Arrival of the ships "Hiawatha" and "Elizabeth" reported, and the usual Ship Returns enclosed.	30

COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 606 of Session 1860).

CANADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 19.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant General Sir *W. F. Williams*, Bart., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Quebec, 20 February 1861.
(Received 8 March 1861.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Chief Emigrant Agent's Annual Report for 1860.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Williams*,
Lieut. General administering the Government.

His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Enclosure 1.

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, 1860.

To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for
the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 31 December 1860.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1860, accompanied by the usual Statistical Tables.

On a reference to Table No. 1, in the Appendix, which furnishes the return of the season's immigration, it will be seen that the number of persons landed at this port during the season was 10,150 souls, 1,551 of whom were cabin, and 8,599 steerage passengers, showing an increase, when compared with that of 1859, of 1,372 persons.

They were classed as follows :—

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	
Male adults - - - - - - -	864	3,972	
Female „ - - - - - - -	500	2,678	
Children, males - - - - - -	69	831	
„ females - - - - -	88	801	
Infants - - - - - - -	30	317	
	1,551	8,599	
TOTAL - - - - - - -			10,150

7,836 of whom embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, and 2,314 from the continent of Europe.

On a further reference to this Table, it will be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of these emigrants was 76, 37 of which were steamers,

CANADA.

and 39 sailing vessels. The former class had an average passage of 12 days from Liverpool, and 16 days from Glasgow, and the latter had an average passage of 40 days from the United Kingdom, and 44 days from the continent. Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage, the following is the comparison:

	NO.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Liverpool, steam ships	29	1,375	4,590
Glasgow „	8	122	845
United Kingdom, sailing vessels	20	14	890
Continent „	19	40	2,274
	76	1,551	8,599

Of the sailing vessels from the United Kingdom, but 7 had a sufficient number of passengers on board to bring them within the regulations of the Passenger Act: 3 vessels brought out 439 passengers from England, and 4 vessels 360 persons from Ireland.

Table No. 2 presents a comparison of the number of passengers from each port and country during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, from which it will be seen, that of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom (7,836), 6,359 embarked at Liverpool, and 974 at Glasgow. Of the remainder, 122 came from English, 376 from Irish, and 5 from Scotch ports. Of the whole number, 6,932 came by steamers, and but 904 by sailing vessels; thus confining the emigration, we may almost say, to the steamers' ports.

The nationalities of the passengers embarked at Liverpool, always various, were as follows:—

English	2,349
Irish	2,383
Scotch	997
German	190
Norwegians	28
Danes	74
Italian	1
American	4
Colonists	333
	6,359

From Glasgow, the proportions were as follows:—

English	21
Irish	71
Scotch	853
German	2
Colonists	32
	979

Many of the above stated on their arrival here, that they had proceeded from their homes to Liverpool and Glasgow to avail themselves of the steamers.

This shows a growing preference of steamers over sailing vessels, which, in a few years, may be expected to supersede the latter entirely with reference to the carriage of passengers. In all cases where circumstances will permit, persons desirous of emigrating will find it their interest to secure a passage by steamer in preference to sailing vessels; and, in fact, the former will be found the cheapest in the end, if time, health, and comfort are fully considered.

The emigration has been very healthy, the mortality among the steerage passengers being confined to sailing vessels, with the exception of an elderly person who died suddenly on board a steamer, on the day of her arrival from Liverpool.

The deaths among those from the United Kingdom were but 3, from Germany 5, and

and from Norway 19, in all 27; 17 of which occurred on the passage, and 10 in the quarantine hospital.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from Europe in 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.		1860.	
	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
England - - - - - -	1,493	3,353	1,382	5,099
Ireland - - - - - -	4	413	1	375
Scotland - - - - - -	158	635	128	851
Germany - - - - - -	8	963	- -	533
Norway - - - - - -	57	1,694	40	1,741
	1,720	7,058	1,551	8,599
TOTAL - - -	8,778		10,150	

Showing a decrease in the emigration of 1860 of 169 in the number of cabin, but an increase of 1,541 on the steerage.

Distinguishing the origin or nationality of the immigrants of the two seasons, they will appear as follows:—

	1860.	1859.
English - - - - - - -	2,491	2,610
Irish - - - - - - -	2,831	1,248
Scotch - - - - - - -	1,850	1,787
Germans - - - - - - -	725	1,100
Norwegians - - - - - -	1,809	1,751
Danes - - - - - - -	74	—
Italians - - - - - - -	1	—
Belgians - - - - - - -	- -	5
Americans - - - - - - -	4	—
Colonists - - - - - - -	365	277
	10,150	8,778

The increase appears to be chiefly on the Irish, which is equal to nearly 127 per cent.; on the German there is a falling off of more than 34 per cent. All the other nationalities show a small increase.

Of those from the United Kingdom, it is estimated that about three-fourths of the English and Scotch remained within the province, and about one-fifth of the Irish.

The increase in the latter may, in a great measure, be attributed to the period during which the mail steamers made Queenstown their port of call, which was during the first six spring trips, when these vessels brought out 1,992 passengers, viz., 227 cabin, and 1,765 steerage, of which number, 1,052 were native Irish; and by the returns received, it appears that of the whole number brought out by these vessels, 1,319 were provided with through tickets, and proceeded direct to the United States, and 556 were similarly provided for different parts of Canada, leaving 117 unaccounted for.

On the 23 remaining trips of this line, calling at Londonderry, they brought out 3,965 passengers, of which number 2,130 had their destination in Canada, and 1,320 in the United States, and 515 were unaccounted for, being chiefly cabin passengers, or persons who may have remained a short time in this district either for business or pleasure.

The steamers from Glasgow brought out 967 souls, equal to 841½ adults; of this number, 177½ adults proceeded direct to the United States, and 664 remained in the province.

CANADA.

Of the emigration of Germans, including Prussians, the number this season shows a considerable falling off, being but 725 against 1,100 received in 1859. This is to be attributed in a great measure to the difficulty they have in getting vessels direct; the parties engaged in the passenger traffic being more deeply interested in the New York route, which port, having the advantage of a line of steamers direct from Hamburg and Bremen, enables them to afford the emigrants greater facilities and despatch, to the discouragement of this route; and it has come to my knowledge that numbers of emigrants who were desirous of coming by Quebec were unable to do so from the impossibility of procuring a passage.

The several German governments, it appears, are more disposed to impede than favour the diffusion of information upon emigration, and thus emigrants arriving from the interior at Bremen or Hamburg, ignorant and unadvised, are at the mercy of the shipping agents, who forward them by whichever route is most advantageous to themselves.

It is, however, satisfactory to know, that of the German emigrants who have landed here, more than half have settled within the province, and that the country continues to receive additional numbers by the route of the United States. Several parties are reported to have reached the Kingston and Ottawa agencies during the past season, who were coming out to join their friends, and were obliged to take the New York route, not being able to procure passage to Quebec.

At Paper No. 5 of the Appendix I have appended copy of the Report of Mr. Sinn, the German agent attached to this office, the result of his personal inspection and inquiry among his countrymen settled in the Ottawa country, which gives a satisfactory account of their progress and present condition. It appears that 95 German families have settled in that country within the past 18 months, and that they are so well satisfied with their position that they have written to their friends; from which circumstance, a considerable addition to their number may be expected during the ensuing season.

The Norwegian emigrants, as in previous years, have nearly all proceeded to the Western States. The large settlements of these people in Illinois and Wisconsin naturally tend to draw their countrymen around them: every vessel which arrives here has always a majority of her passengers who are coming out to join their friends, and who exercise an important influence upon the others. These just arrived in a strange country, and unacquainted with our language, naturally prefer to accompany their countrymen to encountering difficulties of which they have no proper knowledge, and which parties, from interested motives, are more inclined to exaggerate than otherwise.

Of the 1,781 Norwegians who arrived at this port during the past season, about 60 have remained in the province; nine families, numbering 50 souls, have proceeded to settle in the district of Gaspé; they were accompanied by Mr. Closter, who rendered them every assistance in selecting their lands, which they have taken up in the township of Mal Bay. A copy of Mr. Closter's Report will be seen at Paper No. 6 of the Appendix, and to which I would beg to refer.

The progress of this settlement has so far been satisfactory, and it promises favourable results. By a letter received from Mr. Eden, the Crown Land Agent at Gaspé, in November, he writes as follows:—

"You will be pleased to hear that the Norwegian settlers are making great progress, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the lands they have taken for their settlement; they have now six habitable houses of a good size; the road is also fast progressing; one quarter of a mile is cleared and turnpiked, and nearly one mile cleared, grubbed, and ready for turnpiking. No further work can be done during the winter, with the exception of cutting down and clearing the road, agreeable to contract."

I shall watch with much interest the future progress of this settlement, as on its results will in a great measure depend the success of our Norwegian settlements within Canada. The selection of Gaspé as a nucleus around which to draw Norwegian immigrants has many advantages. Its situation is such that vessels from Europe may land their passengers without being subjected to more than a few hours' detention; and, when landed, the emigrant is within a few miles of the Government lands, should he be disposed to settle on a farm of his own, or of the large fishing establishments, where steady employment, with wages according to capability, is offered to all inclined to work; and an emigrant family at Gaspé can locate themselves on a lot of land for less money than they would have to pay at Quebec for their inland transport to the Western States.

Table No. 3 furnishes a return of the adult steerage male emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings. The number embarked was 3,976, who were classed as follows:—

	Total.	British.	Foreign.
Farmers - - - -	1,624	848	776
Labourers - - - -	1,269	1,267	2
Mechanics - - - -	362	323	39
Professional men - - -	9	8	1
Clerks, agents, and traders -	318	315	3
Servants - - - -	32	30	2
Miscellaneous - - -	362	344	18
Total - - -	3,976	3,135	841

The incomplete form in which many of the ships' lists continue to be made in regard to classification, will account for the appearance of so large a number under the head of Miscellaneous.

The number of persons who were aided in their emigration during the past season was 130, 120 of whom were from Ireland, and 10 from England.

Of those from Ireland, 76 received 1 *l.* sterling each on landing, and consisted of 44 female and 18 male adults, and 14 children sent out by the New Ross Union, and 4 children from the Clonmel Union, who were proceeding to join their parents in Western Canada. Of the females from the New Ross Union, 7 were accompanied by children, and 37 were single females from 18 to 30 years of age: the latter all readily found employment. Of the male adults, some of them were old and infirm, and two were cripples; and it has been found necessary to send three of this party back to their native place, owing to their ill health and infirmity rendering them unable to support themselves in this country, and dependent on casual public charity. Steps have been taken to obtain repayment from the guardians of the union for the expense of their passage back to Ireland.

The other party consisted of 22 females and 18 young men from the estates of Lord Palmerston, in the county of Sligo. They appear to have been provided with a free passage, and, being all able young men and women, found immediate employment in the rural districts.

The 10 youths from England were from the Wandsworth and Leeds Reformatories. They received 30*s.* sterling each on landing, and were directed up the Ottawa, where they were all immediately employed, and are reported as doing well.

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 32 years, numbering in the aggregate 932,689 souls.

The general treatment experienced by the emigrants during the passage to this port during the past season has been most satisfactory; and no complaints have been made which required the intervention of this office.

The condition of the emigrants has also on the whole been satisfactory, and no cases of extreme want have come under my notice. The large proportion of our immigration from the United Kingdom, having come out by steamers, were, with very few exceptions, provided with through tickets, and generally proceeded by the Grand Trunk Railway to their destinations within a very few hours of their arrival.

A large portion of the English and Scotch were farmers and mechanics. The former appeared generally in comfortable circumstances, and have mostly settled within the province. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of capital they brought out, but it was probably considerable, as a number of cases came within my knowledge where the individuals brought out from 300 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* sterling.

The Irish were chiefly of the labouring class, who, with the mechanics above referred to, mostly proceeded to the United States.

But few of the emigrants have come out without a destination in view; and, consequently, in the early part of the season, when there was a demand in this district for both male and female labour, it was found impossible to induce them

CANADA.

to remain, although in many cases, particularly with reference to domestic servants, the most liberal wages were offered.

The following is a proximate statement of the arrivals and distribution of immigrants within the province during the past year :—

Landed at Quebec		10,150
Arrived in Canada, *viâ* the Route of the United States :—		
By steamer to Portland, from January to April	663	
Ditto - - ditto - - November to 31 December	141	
By route of Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, as per Return from Mr. Dixon, 7,622, of whom there remained in Canada	2,175	
By steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c., as per Return from Mr. Hawke	1,650	
By Lake Champlain, as per Return from Mr. Daley	200	
		4,829
Total Arrivals		14,979
Distribution :		
Of the arrivals by Quebec, there proceeded to the Eastern States	3,039	
Ditto, Western States	4,113	
		7,152
Remaining in Canada		7,827

Of this number there appear to have settled in—

Western Canada	4,769
Ottawa District	614
Eastern Canada	1,200
Gaspé	50
Prince Edward Island	32
Unknown, but presumed to have remained in Canada	1,162
	7,827

The amount of emigrant tax realised in the course of the past season was $.9,830. 50, of which $.9,808. 50 was collected at Quebec, and $.22 at Montreal.

The expenditure incurred under the superintendence of this department during the season of 1860, amounted to—

	$.	c.
For the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle	8,664	48
For emigration, in the direct relief and assistance to destitute persons	4,748	64
For agency charges, salaries, rent, &c.	13,100	71
TOTAL $.	26,513	83

The several heads of expenditure on account of the Quarantine Establishment were as follows :—

	$.	c.
Pay of wintering party, 1859 and 1860	789	20
Pay of officers and staff	6,142	42
Hospital supplies	272	07
Cartage	184	00
Sundries	88	91
Steamboat service	1,187	88
TOTAL $.	8,664	48

This shows a decrease, when compared with the expenditure of 1859, of $.2,453. 91 :—

	$.	c.
On cost of establishment	2,016	54
Ditto - steamboat service	437	37
TOTAL $.	2,453	91

This would appear to be the lowest possible cost of the maintenance of this establishment, with a due regard to its efficiency.

The

The expenditure incurred on account of immigration at the several agencies throughout the province, for the year ending 31st December, has been as follows:—

		$. c.	$. c.
Quebec	Transport	2,633 50	
	Provisions	21 81	
	Agency charges	1,150 00	
	Salaries	2,277 80	
			6,083 11
Montreal	Transport	191 75	
	Provisions	9 15	
	Agency charges	292 85	
	Salaries	1,255 00	
			1,748 75
Ottawa	Transport	197 12	
	Provisions $14. 60, and medical aid $40	54 60	
	Agency charges	397 33	
	Salaries	1,240 00	
			1,889 05
Toronto and Kingston	Transport	850 52	
	Provisions	84 80	
	Agency charges	786 32	
	Salaries	3,617 00	
			5,338 64
Hamilton	Transport	561 88	
	Provisions	143 51	
	Agency charges	284 41	
	Salaries	1,800 00	
			2,789 80
	TOTAL	$.	17,849 35

From this statement it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute emigrants throughout the Province has been—

	$. c.
For transport	4,434 77
For provisions, &c.	313 87
TOTAL	$. 4,748 64

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 918 souls, viz., 254 male adults, 318 females, and 346 children, equal to 683 adults, at an average cost for transport of $.3$\frac{61}{100}$ each. They were forwarded to—

Places in Canada East	189	
Ottawa District	68½	
Canada West	207	
United States	213	
The United Kingdom	5½	
		683 adults.

Of the above, there were from—

England	55½	
Ireland	329	
Scotland	6	
Germany	68	
Norway	224½	
		683 adults.

At Montreal, Mr. Daley reports that he assisted 106 souls, equal to 73 adults, at an average cost for transport of $.2$\frac{62}{100}$.

Male adults	26	
Female adults	41	
Children	39	
		106

CANADA.

They were forwarded to—

Canada West - - - -	68 ½	
Eastern Townships - - -	2	
Quebec - - - - -	1	
United States - - - -	1	
		73 adults.

At Toronto, Mr. Hawke reports that the number of persons who received assistance was 970, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread and temporary shelter in the emigrant sheds.

At Ottawa, Mr. Clemow afforded assistance to 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, at an average cost for transport of $\$.2\frac{24}{100}$. They were chiefly forwarded to the Upper Ottawa to friends.

Mr. Dixon, the agent at Hamilton, reports the arrivals at that agency during the season at 7,622, 419 of whom came by the way of Quebec, and 7,263 by the route of the United States and Suspension Bridge; 5,447 proceeded to the Western States, and 2,175 settled in Canada; 871 persons were assisted to reach their friends in different sections of the Province, of which number 839 came into the Province by the United States, and 32 by the way of Quebec.

With reference to the prospects for 1861, they are on the whole more satisfactory than any we have had for several years past. Having within the present month had occasion to address a letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture especially on this subject, I cannot do better than repeat the opinions therein stated:—

"As to the demand for labour, and the prospects which Canada offers as a home for the industrial classes of Great Britain in the approaching season of 1861, I have to state that the circumstances which called forth my remarks at the close of last season continue without much change. The country still holds out no encouragement to persons seeking situations as clerks; nor do I think the amount of employment or the remuneration generally offered to mechanics likely, for some time, to benefit that class of our emigrants, unless they should desire to establish themselves in our rising towns and villages, many good openings for which occur throughout our rural districts.

"The general prospects of the Province have, however, greatly improved during the past year; and our farmers, who are now realising the benefit of the most abundant harvest they have had for years, will be able to afford increased employment to agricultural labourers—men who can plough, mow, and reap, and who understand draining—to which class chiefly does this country at present offer the certainty of steady employment.

"The class of people whom we want, and who cannot fail to do well, are those who, having a small amount of capital, are prepared to purchase and settle on our lands, and make homes for themselves in the forest, as the inhabitants of this free and fertile land have done before them. The hardships to be encountered now are less than they were 25 years ago, when a few thousand people were scattered over a long frontier of country.

"Mr. Hawke, the chief agent in Western Canada, wrote me on the 28th November, that the prospects there 'are greatly improved; and it is known that there are large quantities of farm produce yet to be brought to market, all of which is in demand at fair prices. Business is expanding, and, consequently, the demand for skilled and unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857. Real estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past at almost any price, begins to be inquired for, and sales are effected at fair prices.

"'The quantity of fall-wheat sown is large: the sowing was early, and the tillage excellent; and the young wheat looks strong and healthy. But our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for spring sowing, and for these preparations farmers have been much favoured by the mildness of the weather.

"'I am, however, opposed to holding out encouragement to any class of settlers, except farmers with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had on favourable terms, and the parties are sure of

of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.' "

Mr. Hawke, from his position and long and intimate acquaintance with the western section of the Province, may be presumed to afford, in the extract from his letter just quoted, the most reliable evidence in regard to that portion of Canada.

From the information which has reached me, I am of opinion that we may look for a considerable increase of our immigration during the ensuing season. Inquiries are now being made, and particular information sought, by parties in the United Kingdom, contemplating emigration, several of which have been addressed to this office from persons possessing excellent qualifications as settlers.

The reports from Norway and Germany also speak of numerous inquiries respecting Canada, and that we may look for a considerable increase in the arrivals from those countries next spring.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so gratifying in every respect to the inhabitants of this Province, cannot but exercise an important influence, and be the means of more fully directing the attention of the people of the mother country to our yet undeveloped resources.

We may also anticipate that the present excited state of the public mind in the United States (which all must deplore) will doubtless exercise a considerable influence on the European immigration of the next season, and lead a larger proportion of settlers to the public lands of Canada rather than to those of the North Western States.

A large edition of the Government pamphlet, corrected and brought down to the present period, and accompanied by an excellent map, is in course of publication, under the authority of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, chiefly for distribution throughout the United Kingdom, which will place much valuable and useful information at the disposal of all parties desirous of emigrating to Canada.

It is understood to be the intention of the Provincial Government to authorise the establishment at Liverpool of a reference office for the emigrants resorting to that port for embarkation to this continent. This measure, properly carried out, cannot fail to result beneficially to the interests of Canada. Of the large numbers of families who annually leave the mother country, it is true that a considerable proportion have already fixed on their destination, and cannot be diverted from it. But there are still many who have not yet finally decided on their place of settlement. These sail for New York or Quebec, and, without special intention to do so, flow with the stream that sets from those two ports always westward. If the influence of the American Emigration Agents and Colonizers, and that exercised equally from interested motives by the forwarders, both by rail and by water, is not counteracted by information of Canada previously furnished, they cannot be induced to break from the great line of travel. They are hurried along, and find themselves in the Far-West without the means of returning to ascertain whether the climate, lands, and Government of Canada would not have suited their circumstances very much better than the prairies.

With proper activity in the diffusion of correct knowledge respecting this country, and all its advantages for settlement, by means of the books and maps which have been carefully compiled and prepared for the purpose, and through a due attention to the individual applications for advice and information which will be addressed to the recognised agent of the Government of Canada, he cannot fail to bring the advantages which this Province offers to the British emigrant under the consideration of many valuable settlers, who would otherwise know little of the country beyond its name. Time will be required to show the full result of the measure; but I confidently anticipate the early appearance of advantage from it.

I beg to furnish copies of the Reports that have reached me from the several inland agencies, comprehending reviews of the business that has been carried through in the season just passed, and referring to the prospects offering themselves for the immigration of the next year.

Submitting this Report to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*,
Chief Agent.

Enclosure 2.

APPENDIX to ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, 1860.

CANADA.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants Embarked, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the Total Number landed at *Quebec*, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country; also the Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen Employed, and the Average Length of Passage, during the Season of 1860.

WHENCE.	Number of Vessels.	Average Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	NUMBER EMBARKED.							BIRTHS.		Total Souls on Board.	DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE.					
					Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.	Total. Steerage.				Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Total.
						M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
England — Steamers	29	12	37,327	2,322	1,375	2,395	1,438	325	299	134	4,591	–	–	5,966	–	–	1	–	–	1
England — Sailing Vessels	9	40	7,304	170	7	209	162	58	53	26	508	1	–	515	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	8	39	3,237	116	1	161	158	18	27	12	376	–	1	377	–	1	–	–	1	2
Scotland — Steamers	8	16	8,186	443	122	367	270	103	75	30	845	–	–	967	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scotland — Sailing Vessels	3	40	1,842	63	6	3	2	1	–	–	6	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	5	59	2,455	90	–	210	148	88	66	21	533	3	2	533	–	–	2	–	2	4
Norway	14	39	5,788	205	40	631	504	242	285	91	1,753	5	2	1,793	3	1	–	–	6	10
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	76	–	66,139	3,409	1,551	3,976	2,682	835	805	314	8,612	9	5	10,163	3	2	3	–	9	17
Classification of Cabin Passengers						864	500	69	88	30	1,551									
TOTAL						4,840	3,182	904	893	344	10,163									

WHENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.								GRAND TOTAL Landed in the Colony.
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Total.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Total.		Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
England — Steamers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,395	1,438	324	299	2,719	1,737	134	4,590	1,375	5,965
England — Sailing Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209	162	58	53	267	215	27	509	7	516
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	161	157	18	27	179	184	12	375	1	376
Scotland — Steamers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	367	270	103	75	470	345	30	845	122	967
Scotland — Sailing Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	4	2	–	6	6	12
Germany	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	210	148	85	66	295	214	24	533	–	533
Norway	1	2	–	4	2	9	19	627	501	242	281	869	782	90	1,741	40	1,781
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	2	1	4	2	10	27	3,972	2,678	831	801	4,803	3,479	317	8,599	1,551	10,150

Emigration Department, Quebec,
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they Sailed, during the Seasons of 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.
ENGLAND:		
Bristol	7	9
Cardiff	1	—
Hull	56	—
Liverpool	4,522	6,359
London	35	—
Maryport	5	—
Newport	7	—
Penzance	6	—
Plymouth	170	110
Poole	14	—
Portsmouth	6	—
Shields	1	—
Southampton	2	—
Sunderland	—	3
Torquay	5	—
Truro	6	—
Tynemouth	3	—
TOTAL	4,846	6,481
IRELAND:		
Belfast	13	1
Cork	3	—
Limerick	110	140
Londonderry	63	—
New Ross	194	228
Tralee	8	—
Wexford	22	—
Youghal	4	7
TOTAL	417	376
SCOTLAND:		
Aberdeen	117	—
Glasgow	612	974
Greenock	2	—
Montrose	62	5
TOTAL	793	979
GERMANY:		
Bremen	63	—
Hamburg	901	533
TOTAL	964	533
NORWAY and SWEDEN:		
Arendal	—	6
Bergen	356	578
Christiana	448	247
Drammen	168	257
Drontheim	110	155
Gothenburg	41	—
Grimstadt	—	1
Krageröe	58	17
Porsgrund	404	363
Stavanger	171	157
TOTAL	1,756	1,781
BELGIUM:		
Antwerp	2	—

RECAPITULATION.

England	4,846	6,481
Ireland	417	376
Scotland	793	979
Germany	964	533
Norway and Sweden	1,756	1,781
Belgium	2	—
TOTAL	8,778	10,150

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1860.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers	24	1	Painters and glaziers	16	—
Bookbinders and printers	8	—	Plumbers, tinsmiths, &c.	3	—
Bricklayers and masons	13	3	Professional men	8	1
Brickmakers	2	—			
Butchers	5	—	Ropemakers	1	—
Cabinet-makers	6	—	Saddlers and harness-makers	2	2
Carpenters, &c.	51	9	Sailmakers	1	—
Carvers and gilders	4	—	Sawyers	5	—
Coachmakers	1	—	Servants	30	2
Coopers	9	4	Shipwrights	2	—
Clerks, traders, &c.	315	3	Shoemakers	9	5
Dyers	1	—	Smiths	36	2
Engineers	15	—	Tailors	38	5
Farmers, gardeners, &c.	848	776	Watchmakers	6	1
Factory spinners	2	—	Wool and flax dressers	2	1
Hatters	2	—	Wheelwrights	7	1
Labourers	1,267	2	Weavers	6	2
Millers and millwrights	6	3	Miscellaneous and unenumerated	344	18
Miners	28	1			
Moulders and foundrymen	12	—	TOTAL	3,135	841

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of *Quebec* since the Year 1829, inclusive.

	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
England	43,386	28,561	30,791	60,453	47,405	18,175	6,754	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481
Ireland	102,266	54,904	74,981	112,192	93,883	16,165	4,106	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	376
Scotland	20,143	11,061	16,311	12,767	25,127	6,446	4,859	2,794	3,218	1,424	793	979
Continent of Europe	15	485	—	9,728	16,867	11,537	4,864	7,343	11,368	3,578	2,722	2,314
Lower Provinces	1,889	1,346	1,777	1,219	4,455	857	691	261	24	214	—	—
	167,699	96,357	123,860	196,359	187,737	53,183	21,274	22,439	32,097	12 810	8,778	10,150

GRAND TOTAL - - - 932,743.

Emigration Department, Quebec,
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 5. CANADA.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 20 October 1860.

Sir,

According to your letter, with instructions, of the 11th ultimo, "to furnish the Government with some reliable information respecting the Prussian immigrants who have settled within the past few years on the Upper Ottawa," I proceeded at once to that district, and have now the honour to submit the following Report:—

The statement annexed herewith shows, that 95 Prussian or German families have actually settled on the Upper Ottawa within the last eighteen months.

They are scattered through the townships of Alice, Wilberforce, Bromley, Admaston, North and South Algona, and along the free grants of the Opeongo-road, besides some 30 families have made payments on land in Wilberforce and Alice, who have not been able to take possession, chiefly for want of roads to reach their respective lots. About a dozen families have settled in Petawawa and Westmeath, and a great number now in service will enter on land by next spring.

There is also a further increase of some 60 families expected, who have advised their friends that they will emigrate from Germany during next spring.

Those settled along the north west shore of Indian river in Alice, and along the townline between Wilberforce and North Algona, have great trouble in getting to the mills at Pembroke and Egansville, because some old settlers have closed the shanty-roads, which at present are the only means of access, as no regular road is made as yet through that locality. They have therefore to carry the produce upon their backs to market, and as they are not able to plead these grievances in the English language, the townships' councils seem slow in granting and having the necessary conveniences constructed.

At the commencement of the Opeongo-road the land is generally poor, and the road, owing to the late heavy rains, was very much cut up; but on reaching the branch road to the Madawaska, which leaves the Opeongo at a place called the Corners, it begins to improve, and if the settler will proceed as far as lot No. 17, beyond Brudenell, he will meet with a tract of excellent land stretching towards Lake Opeongo (a few of the Germans have already penetrated into this part, and settled within eight miles of that lake), and, as the general report goes, continues to the head-waters of the River Trent, and towards Lake Nipissing; but of any of the free grants roads, which lead into this good tract, I found the Bobcaygeon by far the shortest, as by that road the land-carriage is only some 30 miles. However, for parties without means, depending upon employment, there is no part of Canada which offers them greater facilities for acquiring at once a homestead than the Ottawa district. They may secure, if they take the trouble and time to search, some scattered good lots of Crown lands among or convenient to the old settlements in the townships of Horton, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, &c.

There is also in the vicinity of the Ottawa river picked land for sale by private owners or speculators, at from 4 to 25 dollars per acre, especially in the townships of Pembroke and Westmeath, or any other township down to Ottawa city.

The quantity of land cleared by the German settlers in Alice and Wilberforce, as appears in the statement, has not been all under crop; about one-third was cleared only during last summer, and is now sown with fall-wheat and rye, which presented an early appearance of three or four inches in close and luxuriant growth; and the present mild weather will forward the same, and insure its living through the winter, and, if Providence favours, further towards another bountiful harvest.

These people have already advanced so far as that it would be a loss to them to give their labour to others; they have nearly all more than sufficient provisions until another harvest, and can therefore spend their energy and strength altogether upon the improvement of their own farms; they have reached the first step where the man feels the sweetness of independence! What a contrast! two years only, when they were yet the servants or nearly slaves of hard and exacting landlords in the old country.

The Prussian Poles settled on the Opeongo-road are not progressing so well. They have gone too far from employment, upon which they are yet dependent. They have no cattle themselves, so necessary for logging and preparing the land properly. The land is also of the worst description; they live in a tract of green pines, generally called "Norway Plain." Some crops grown there, on the north side of a high mountain where the sun hardly reaches, were so poor that they were not worth harvesting. It were better that those situated so would be allowed to change to a better tract, when the road is constructed further. Still, in the face of all the present hardships, they will push on also. They told me that the Roman Catholic bishop at Ottawa city had promised to build them a church, and request a priest for them from Poland.

The general expression throughout the Ottawa district is, that their harvest had been larger than usual, and the average yield of wheat might be considered at more than 30 bushels per acre. I collected a number of samples of spring and fall wheat from the settlers in different parts, which I deliver herewith to your disposal.

I have also to hand you herewith a statement signed by a number of Prussian settlers, expressing their gratitude for having been directed to a district, where they find the means of advancing themselves, in so very short a time, to the possession of a homestead and the certainty of a comparatively independent position, and which may be an assurance also of a similar prospect to those who are now intimidated from emigrating to Canada, and especially to the Ottawa district.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. Sinn.*

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

STATEMENT on the Progress of PRUSSIAN EMIGRANTS settled on the *Ottawa*.

NAME of the SETTLER.	HIS PLACE of NATIVITY.	THE TOWNSHIP.	GOVERNMENT DISTRICT.	When Entered.	Number of Acres cleared since.	Number of Lot.	Concession.	THE TOWNSHIP in COUNTY RENFREW.	Crop raised this Season, in Bushels.												
									Wheat.	Rye and Peas.	Oat.	Barley & Buckwheat.	Turnips & Potatoes.	Flax and Tobacco in Pounds.	Cows.	Oxen.	Steers and Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Fowls.	
Carl Krüger	Reicherskreutz	Lübben	Frankfurt	a/o Sprg. 1859	10	45	S. R.	Bonnechère Bromley	70	34	–	–	72	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	
John Witzel	Cassel	Hesse	Hesse Cassel	Fall 1859	8	31	19	Wilberforce	20	10	6	4	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ludwig Puls	Arentsee	Prenzlow	Potsdam	Sprg. 1860	2	40	S. R.	Bonnechère Admaston	–	–	–	–	60	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
John Kröger	Oberhoff	Grevesmühlen	Mecklemburg	,,	3	S. H. 15	4	Bromley	–	–	–	–	70	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Carl Lenz	,,	,,	,,	,,	11	28	Free	,,	–	–	–	–	50	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
M. R. Gudde	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Holland	,,	2	N. H. 15	4	Grand Opeongo	15	–	–	–	120	10	1	–	–	–	2	10	
John Griese	Greifswalde	Greifswalde	Frankfurt	a/o Fall 1860	3	E. H. 16	5	Bromley	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	
Carl Lomers	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	17	5	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Carl Kleinholz	Ruchow	Mecklemburg Schlw.	Mecklemburg	,,	2	18	5	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Gottlieb Kuss	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	41	S. R.	Bonnechère Bromley	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
M. Marks	Ragazin	Woberneck	Posen	Sprg. 1860	4	39	–	,,	24	2	9	–	50	–	1	–	–	–	3	14	
A. Kockorowsky	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	6	20	Wilberforce	36	3	6	–	100	–	1	–	–	2	3	6	
Ludwig Ringe	Hesse Cassel	Cassel	Elector Hesse	,,	3	23	N. R.	Bonnechère Admaston	18	–	11	–	40	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
J. G. Weber	Krahnziehn	Arnswalde	New Mark	,,	–	–	–	Renfrew Village	Have a lot with small garden attached, with vegetables, &c.; enter next spring					–	1	–	–	–	1	14	
Carl Bussow	Gr. Vosshagen	Grevesmühlen	Mecklemburg	,,	–	–	–	,,						–	1	–	–	–	4	30	
Jochem Grund	Jarnewitz	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	,,						–	1	–	–	–	3	10	
Wm. Schroeder	Bretenstein	Friedeberg	Frankfurt	a/o Sprg. 1859	11	4	8	S. Algona	50	–	27	–	150	–	1	–	2	4	3	12	
Fried. Sell	Breitenstein	,,	,,	Fall 1860	They arrived only last August, *viâ* New York; they are friends of Wm. Schroeder, and were searching for good lots, and would enter at once upon land in the 21 and 22 Concession of Wilberforce. They resided on lot 36 in 18 Concession of Wilberforce; there is no other road further open.																
John Bohn	,,	,,	,,	,,																	
Gottl. Möller	,,	,,	,,	,,																	
Gottl. Quast	,,	,,	,,	,,																	
August Schroeder	,,	,,	,,	,,																	
Chr. Quast	,,	,,	,,	,,																	
Nicolaus Kranz	Breitenbach	Herzberg	Elector Hesse	Fall 1859	7	1	1	N. Algona	20	Four tons hay			100	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	
Carl Rühs	Wacherow	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	Sprg. 1859	20	34	17	Wilberforce	150	16	40	–	145	60	2	2	–	4	2	17	
Fried. Schutt	Greifswalde	,,	,,	,,	8	30, 31	17	,,	90	4	16	–	120	60	2	2	–	2	1	10	
Wm. Thur	Toltz	Marsow	Stargardt	,,	7	34	18	,,	55	–	10	–	80	20	1	–	–	2	1	9	
Chr. Wassmund	Kleinschönwalde	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	,,	10	32	18	,,	80	21	26	6	140	50	2	2	–	6	3	16	
J. Buchard	Hesse Cassel	Cassel	Elector Hesse	Sprg. 1860	6	5	21	,,	30	4	7	–	100	–	1	–	–	2	–		
Theodor Wassmund	Kleinschönwalde	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	Sprg. 1859	3	36	18	,,	–	–	–	–	50	–	1	–	–	–	–		
M. Budarick	Drachhausen	Cotbus	Frankfurt	a/o Fall 1858	36	14	25	,,	90	26	75	7	136	45	2	2	4	5	4	*30	*10 tons hay each.
M. Budarick, jun.	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	13	24	,,	10	–	10	–	60	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Fried. Kulasser	,,	,,	,,	,,	16	13	22	,,	60	21	55	5	82	32	1	–	–	3	2	*13	
M. Rinza	,,	,,	,,	,,	14	13	25	,,	55	20	60	9	58	33	1	–	–	2	2	* 8	
M. Liesk	,,	,,	,,	Sprg. 1860	5	9	6	Alice	–	–	–	–	40	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Mw. Liesk	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	8	6	,,	–	–	–	–	40	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Ferd. Kaatz	Rohrbeck	Arnswalde	,,	Sprg. 1859	6	27	6	,,	25	14	4	–	65	–	1	–	–	–	3	13	
Julius Ringel	Steffershütte	Berent	Danzig	July 1859	3	28	6	,,	10	18	–	–	70	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Carl Ringel	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	29	6	,,	15	27	10	–	86	20	2	2	2	3	2	12	
G. Volgeringer	Piscorcinick	Winzig	Schlesien	Sprg. 1860	2	25	6	,,	–	No crop yet			–	–	–	No cattle			–	–	
Edw. Weber	Marienflies	Stargardt	Pommern	July 1859	3	26	6	,,	5	5	8	–	53	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	
H. Diehl	Cassel	Cassel	Elector Hesse	Sprg. 1859	2	30	6	,,	3	–	10	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
John Boldt	Nehsebandt	Bergen	Insel Rügen	July 1859	9	14	B.	,,	50	25	25	–	100	–	2	–	2	3	2	12	
J. Biesenthal	Marienhof	Arnswalde	Frankfurt	a/o Sprg. 1859	8	15	B.	,,	40	27	30	–	100	1	2	–	2	2	3	16	
Fried. Witt	Schönfelde	,,	,,	,,	10	16	B.	,,	50	28	50	–	120	–	1	–	1	3	3	15	
Ludw. Brosck	,,	,,	,,	Sprg. 1860	3	17	B.	,,	–	No crop			–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
John Wienholz	Lubow	Wismar	Mecklemburg	July 1859	8	23	1	,,	36	3	6	–	40	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	

Carl Ringel, jun.	Steffershütte	Berent	Danzig	July 1859	4	8	A.	Alice	–	–	No crop ; lives with his father	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
John Wiencke	Roebel	Roebel	Mecklemburg	,,	4	19	A.	,,	10	–	6	–	40	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Jos. Rohloff	,,	,,	,,	,,	8	14	A.	,,	30	19	20	–	75	–	1	–	–	2	3	9	–
J. Christen	Poserin	Goldberg	,,	Sprg. 1859	10	9-10	B.	,,	35	30	25	–	45	–	1	–	–	1	4	12	–
M. Mau	Liebanan	Arnswalde	Frankfurt	,,	6	27	7	,,	25	7	4	2	45	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–
G. Weissenberg	Radwitz	Buntzen	Tosen	July 1859	5	28	7	,,	15	9	10	2	50	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Wm. Sückow	Zachan	Saazig	Stettin	Sprg. 1859	8	30	7	,,	60	3	20	2	85	–	1	–	–	1	2	19	–
J. Sückow	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	29	7	,,	–	–	No crop ; lives in service				–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug. Freiwald	Kleinlatzkan	Soldin	Frankfurt	July 1860	2	18	B.	,,	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wm. Lüloff	,,	,,	,,	Fall 1859	12	24	17	Wilberforce	50	20	40	–	90	–	2	2	2	–	3	–	–
J. Scherer	Berlin	Berlin	Upper Canada	,,	4	C.	North	66-67 Opeongo, F. G.	10	4	16	–	44	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Heinr. Scherer	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	–	South	60-61 - ditto	12	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gottl. Stahn	Baden Baden	Baden Baden	Duchy Baden	,,	3	C.	–														
Alb. Flies	Korne	Berent	Danzig	Sprg. 1860	2	B. S.	190-1														
A. Homernick	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	B. N.	232-3														
John Flies	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	B. S.	192-3														
Alb. Zblewsky	Kalisch	,,	,,	,,	–	B. N.	229-30														
Jos. Lorbietsky	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	227-28														
Jos. Zezarsky	Staviska	,,	,,	,,	–	–	225-26														
Andrew Krockinsky	Philippa	,,	,,	,,	–	–	223-24														
Thos. Schulist	Kalisch	,,	,,	,,	–	–	221-22														
Jos. Lozick	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	217-18														
M. Stepior	Stanzick	,,	,,	,,	–	–	213-14														
Chr. Jereczeck	Graban	Karthausen	,,	,,	–	–	211-12														
J. Luzick	Kalisch	Berent	,,	,,	–	–	215-16														
P. Zblowsky	Gornitz	Marienwerder	,,	,,	–	–	208-9														
A. Janta	Trebbohn	Berent	,,	,,	–	–	206-7														
J. Kulasser	Tuska	,,	,,	,,	–	–	198-9														
Jac. Kulasser	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	196-7														
C. Riza	Lipusch	,,	,,	,,	–	–	194-5														
Jos. Sczalla	Kassin	Gornitz	Marienwerder	,,	–	–	191-2	F. G. Opeongo													
P. Sczalla	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	189-90														
J. Liza	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	249-50														
A. Zewerth	Selzena	Berent	Danzig	,,	–	–	232-33														
Franz Prinz	Kalisch	,,	,,	Fall 1859	–	–	230-1														
Michel Prinz	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	228-9														
Anton Prinz	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	226-7														
Jos. Atminsky	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	222-3														
Jos. Hinza	Klintz	,,	,,	,,	–	–	220-1														
P. Trebinsky	Stulzna	Karthaus	,,	,,	–	–	216-17														
Albt. Kulasser	Quarni	Berent	,,	,,	–	–	214-15														
Mich. Stipior	Ostrawa	Karthaus	,,	,,	–	–	212-13														
Aug. Flies	Korne	Berent	,,	,,	–	R. S.	210-11														
Jos. Zblowsky	Kalisch	,,	,,	,,	–	–	208-9														
Jos. Jaxa	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	206-7														
Maths. Zadowsky	Puskwe	,,	,,	,,	–	–	198-9														
Ms. Peculczky	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	196-7														
P. Kalčusky	,,	,,	,,	,,	–	–	194-5														

Those settled upon the free grants along the Opeongo since the fall of 1859, have raised some wheat, potatoes, rye, Indian corn, turnips, tobacco, &c. &c. &c., but by far not sufficient for their support until another harvest. With some I found the crop very fair, but with others it was not worth harvesting, partly in consequence of the land not having been sufficiently cleared or tilled, and partly of the rocky and sandy soil along the north side of a mountain, where the free grants are altogether worthless, and where the sun could not reach the small clearings among the heavy green pines.

Those who went in this spring, or during this summer and fall, have only erected their blockhouses, but will clear a few acres for spring crops.

This whole settlement possesses only five cows and some pigs; and as they cannot find employment nearer than Egansville, about 25 miles distant, it would be a great boon and assistance if these people were allowed to make a part of the Opeongo road, and for which they would receive a fair allowance or pay; I fear they will else suffer during next winter, although it is their own fault; they were warned not to go so far into the forest without sufficient means of support; and as they are situated they will not be able to do much upon their own lots; and as they are averse to hire out by the month, as in many cases they received no wages, they must lose the most of their time in searching and reaching a week's employment. But in the face of all this, they express themselves quite content; the hope of better progress gives them courage.

Note.—Forty of the 95 settlers mentioned in the above statement entered eighteen months ago, and during that time have progressed in the cultivation and settlement of their wild farms, so far as to furnish a fair criterion of what any industrious and persevering family, possessed of only 75 dollars, may accomplish; viz.:—

	Dolls.	*c.*	*Dolls.*	*c.*
Payment of first instalment on 4,000 acres, or 100 acres each			700	–
– 40 blockhouses, barns, and stables, at	40	–	1,600	–
– 48 cows	25	–	1,200	–
– 6 yoke oxen	80	–	480	–
– 15 steers	15	–	225	–
– 45 sheep	2	–	90	–
– 72 pigs	10	–	720	–
– 260 fowl	–	15	37	–
– 1,400 bushels wheat	1	20	1,680	–
– 422 bushels peas, rye, and barley	–	60	265	–
Payment of 642 bushels oats	–	40	256	–
– 3,060 bushels potatoes and turnips	–	30	918	–
– 330 lbs. flax and tobacco	–	10	33	–
– 40 tons hay	7	–	280	–
– 334 acres cleared, at	10	–	3,340	–
Total		*Dolls.*	11,824	–
Capital of 40 settlers, brought in with them 75 dollars each			3,000	–
Balance in favour of the settlement, to each 220 dolls. 60 c.		*Dolls.*	8,824	–

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, 20 October 1860.

(signed) *W. Sinn.*

CANADA.

TRANSLATION of the original Statement by the German Settlers.

WE, the undersigned German immigrants now settled in the county Renfrew, Canada West, by the advice of Mr. Sinn, who accompanied us into the wild forest, have settled here some eighteen months ago. We are now in possession of a homestead, which secures to us and our families the means of a comparatively independent livelihood. We are all satisfied with the land bought from Government; it produces abundant crops; and as we possess but little means, we find also remunerative employment among the old settlers, which enables us to procure the necessaries which we may require, until we have made a sufficient clearance on our own lots.

We can therefore, upon our own experience, recommend Canada to our friends and acquaintances in the old country who are desirous to emigrate.

Signed and given in our domiciles, in the townships of Alice and Wilberforce, in the month of October 1860.

Wilhelm Thur.	Gottl. Quast.	Wilh. Sückow.
Joachim Grund.	Theodor Wassmund.	Albert Sückow.
Johann Witzel.	Johann Weber.	Herm. Sückow.
Johann Boldt.	Carl Bussow.	A. Lange.
Fried. Schütt.	Edw. Weber.	Johann Wienholz.
Carl Wassmund.	Carl Ringel.	Fried. Kulasser.
Carl Rühs.	Julius Ringel.	Martin Liesk.
Johann Biesenthal.	Gottl. Volgeringer.	M. Budarick.
Fried. Witt.	Gottl. Weissenberg.	Aug. Freiwald.
Johann Christen.	Michel Mau.	M. Budarick, jr.
Nicolaus Kranz.	Ferd. Kaatz.	M. Rinza.
Gottl. Müller.	Jacob Ringel.	Wilh. Schroeder.
Aug. Schroeder.	Fried. Altenburg.	
Johann Bohn.	Fried. Weissenberg.	

The above is a faithful translation from the original.

Government Emigration Department,
Quebec, 20 October 1860.

(signed) *W. Sinn.*

No. 6.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,
10 September 1860.

Sir,

IN accordance with the approval of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as also from your communication of August the 14th, I proceeded to accompany the party of Norwegian emigrants, who arrived here by the brig "Brödrene," from Drontheim, to make the first Norwegian settlement in Gaspé, and herewith respectfully beg to report my success.

On the 6th of August I left in the steamer "Lady Head" with seven families, or 34 persons, and on our arrival at Gaspé Basin we were met by those Norwegians, whom I had sent down some three weeks previous with the same object, awaiting my arrival to assist them in the selection of a locality to commence to settle on.

They expressed much satisfaction with the appearance of the country, and also had every confidence with respect to future success for any industrious family to work out a respectable living. Having thus expressed themselves, an increased encouragement was felt by those whom I accompanied.

An arrangement was consequently at once entered into by all the Norwegians, that from amongst them four of their number should accompany me into the interior to examine the Crown lands, with a view of selecting a desirable locality for settlement.

The remainder I secured houses and obtained employment for, until a final conclusion could be arrived at for the future.

Having thus arranged, I proceeded to accompany the four Norwegians into the country, viz., through the townships of York, Douglas, and Mal Bay. In all the unsettled part of these townships I found a great deal of good land fit for agricultural purposes, but the absence of any kind of passable road caused some discouragement, and particularly so when it was found that not a single lot of land could be obtained from the Crown having a frontage on the sea coast; and after having thus spent some 12 or 14 days in various parts of the country, we returned to the township of Mal Bay (for reconsideration), and finally concluded to file their applications in the office of the Crown land agent (which I did on their behalf) for all the unsettled and unsold land in the township of Mal Bay, to which applications the agent, Mr. Eden, acknowledged the same having been filed in his office.

And having so far succeeded, an arrangement was again entered into, by which all the male adults, 17 in number, should at once proceed to Mal Bay, to commence the necessary erection of log-houses on their respective lots; after which, then to remove the remainder of their families for permanent occupation.

I trust

I trust that the Government will be pleased to take that interest in this first settlement in Gaspé of Norwegian emigrants as shown to other new settlements; for it must be observed that these people have gone there solely at their own expense, and some of them were obliged to remain in Quebec a week before they could obtain passage down, and also a great deal of time and money has necessarily been spent before they could locate themselves, and before the long winter is over, and during which time it is impossible to expect to obtain employment by which to make any money for the support of their families. The necessity of a passable road from the main road into where the Norwegians have made a commencement to settle is indispensable; and if it be desired to secure a successful settlement of a class of emigrants who by their former habits are so peculiarly adapted to the character of that part of Canada, which has hitherto been almost rejected by all other European emigrants, however much I may feel confident of its practicability for Norwegians to make a successful settlement, whether as agriculturists or fishermen, it must be remembered that the unsuccessful settlement of Norwegians in Bury (E. T.) has been made known in Norway, and has been made use of to show that the cause of the unsuccessful settlement there is because of the unequal character of Canada to that of the Western States, and which will be, if not properly checked, long considered as such by the Norwegian population.

Referring again to the actual position of the Norwegians now at Gaspé, I am happy to be able to state, that I left them perfectly reconciled to their new home; and although the most of them are possessed of some means, I fear that before the long winter is past some of them may become short, and, without some indirect assistance from the Government, they may have to encounter a great deal of hardships, which may cause discouragement amongst them, and particularly when subjected to the very high charges made on all kinds of the necessaries of life, such as groceries and provisions, on which they will have to pay at least 50 per cent. on Quebec prices. I was also informed that it was a general thing, after the 1st of January, to charge the flour as much as from 12 to 15 dollars per barrel, and all other articles in proportion.

In conclusion, permit me respectfully to solicit your favourable co-operation in recommending to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands the utility of opening a communication from the main road into the new Norwegian settlement, and along the Concession on which they have settled, as also the assistance of the Government for the erection of a school-house, which would also be occupied as a meeting-house, and which would be of great encouragement to them for the first few years.

The estimated expenditure in carrying out the above, I took pains to inform myself of the cost whilst I was there; and I feel confident, if carried out, it will be met with the most favourable results; and I venture to say that if these, the first, could be thus assisted, they would then feel perfectly at home in their choice of locality, and by their influence during the winter will, in all probability, induce a large number of their countrymen to come and join them next season.

The Norwegians at present in Gaspé are 17 male and 11 female adults, 8 male and 14 female children; making a total number of 50 souls.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. O. Closter.*

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

Government Emigration Office, Toronto,
28 November 1860.

Sir,

I HEREWITH furnish you with my Annual Return of Expenditure on account of Emigration for the year 1860, at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies.

STATEMENT of the Arrival of Emigrants at Toronto, Cobourg, Port Hope and Whitby, during the year 1860.

From England, *viâ* St. Lawrence	568
„ Ireland „ „	343
„ Scotland „ „	240
„ Germany „ „	218
„ Norway „ „	1,756
Estimated number who passed the Suspension Bridge by night trains, and not included in Mr. Dixon's Return	350
Estimated number entered Canada, *viâ* Rochester, as per Return from Captain Schofield	486
Estimated number, *viâ* Ogdensburg, Oswego, and Cape Vincent	525
	4,486
Mr. Kersten reports that the number who proceeded to the United States was	2,102
Number of actual Settlers	2,384

CANADA.

To these must be added the number returned by Mr. Macpherson, Kingston, and Mr. Dixon, Hamilton, in their reports to your office, in order to ascertain the total number of settlers added to the population of Upper Canada during the year 1860 to this date.

Of those who remained in Canada, there were assisted with transport and provisions 917, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread, and temporary shelter in the emigrant shed.

The expenditure incurred at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies during the year has been as follows:—

	$. c.
Transport - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	850 52
Provisions - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	84 80
Salary of A. B. Hawke, chief agent - - - - - - - -	1,600 –
,, W. J. M'Kay, clerk - - - - - - - - -	800 –
,, Edward Kersten, German agent - - - - - - -	425 –
,, Mrs. E. Huber (by Authority) - - - - - -	150 –
,, James Macpherson, agent Kingston - - - - - -	400 –
,, Office messenger (Toronto) - - - - - - -	242 –
Office expenses, including office rent, shed rent, fuel, stationery, printing, taxes, travelling expenses, and other items, including estimate for quarter ending 31st December - - - - - - - - -	786 32
TOTAL - - - $.	5,338 64

The condition of the emigrants who visited Toronto Agency was decidedly good; with scarcely an exception they appeared healthy, able-bodied persons. I am not aware of a single death among them during the past season.

Our prospects have greatly improved; and as it is known that there are large quantities of grain, pork, beef, butter, &c., yet to be brought to market, and in demand at fair prices, business is expanding, and consequently the demand for skilled as well as unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857.

Real estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past, at almost any price, begins to be inquired after, and sales are effected at what I consider fair prices. I hope the expansion of our Bank issues may not lead to speculation, as many anticipate; so far there is no disposition in that direction.

Although the cloud that has so long overshadowed this section of the Province has not entirely passed, it is evidently disappearing, and another such harvest as the last will set all to rights. The quantity of fall-wheat sown is very large. The sowing was early, and the seed, I am told, selected with unusual care; the tillage excellent, and the young wheat looks strong and healthy; but our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for our usual spring crops; and for these preparations our farmers have been much favoured by the mildness of the weather.

I am, however, opposed to giving any "invitation" to any class of settlers, except farmers, with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had on favourable terms; and the parties are sure of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Agent for Upper Canada.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

MONTREAL EMIGRATION AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT for 1860.

To *A. C. Buchanan,* Esq., Her Majesty's Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following facts relative to the emigration of the past season at the port of Montreal, together with such observations and suggestions as have occurred to me as likely to be useful to the emigrant himself, as well as to those whose duty it is to advise and assist him, either on his first great journey across the Atlantic, or, subsequently, on his oftentimes long and expensive inland transportation to the place of his selection on this continent.

My experience as emigration agent at this port, as you are aware, extends only over the last two years. I have therefore only the advantage of comparing the observations of the year now closing with my personal experience of the one immediately preceding.

I have, however, with a view to a proper preparation for the important duties with which I have been intrusted, carefully considered the mass of valuable information contained in your

your past reports, as well as that which is embodied in the able report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in its last session.

The few facts I have to record are as follows:—Though the number of emigrants applying at this office for advice exceeded in number those of the previous year by 500, the proportion of indigent and helpless families was largely diminished; and the relief afforded has been almost entirely confined to the transportation of widows, with families, joining their relations.

Diminished demand for relief.

I am happy to be able to report that a greater disposition upon the part of the comparatively well-to-do emigrant has been evinced this year to rely upon the agency for guidance as to eligible localities for settlement, prices of lands, and for cheap and direct routes of travel; and that but few (and those apparently accidental) instances of those painful misdirections, so ruinous to the purse of the emigrant of small means, noticed particularly in my last report, have occurred this year.

The comfortable, healthy appearance, and self-reliant manner of the applicants, indicated also not only the possession of means to purchase, but that correct emigration information is spreading abroad; and that, in general, the emigrating class are more on their guard against the gross and heartless impositions of their old enemy, the "Runner."

Improved quality of emigrants.

The great demand for labour at home, and the increased attention of the employer to the interests and comfort of the employed, is evidently still checking that large supply of the sturdy agricultural servant, with which, in former years, this Province was so abundantly blessed.

So great was the demand for this class during the height of our late abundant harvest, that applications reached me from farmers in Canada West, offering as high as two dollars per day for their services; but the actual supply was unequal to the demand of this city and its vicinity alone.

Great demand for servants of both sexes.

Of servant girls no less than 189 were engaged immediately on their arrival by families here; but these fell far short of the demand, and, in some instances, women, with the incumbrance of one and even two children, were readily engaged on the larger dairy farms of this neighbourhood.

In spite of the reiterated warnings furnished from the different emigration agencies in this Province, the skilled mechanic and clerk class still present themselves in great numbers. They throw themselves, inconsiderately, into a field already overstocked, injuring themselves, and, to some extent, the class with whom they compete; they become idle and dissipated, till at length, compelled to succumb, they apply for assistance from their relations at home to enable them to return.

Increase of emigration among mechanics and clerks.

Upon this subject, notwithstanding that so much has been said, I feel it my duty to add such testimony as my long experience of the social condition of this my native country enables me to do, in the hope that it may reach those persons in Great Britain for whose benefit it is more especially intended.

The great error that these people commit is in supposing that society here is still in a normal state. They cannot comprehend the fact, that society progresses infinitely faster in this young and vigorous quasi-democracy than in an old country; that we have now, at least, three generations raised on the soil; that thousands and tens of thousands of wealthy farmers are raising large families, and that the sons of those farmers have the same aspirations as the sons of farmers of other countries; some seeking the bar, some medicine, some engineering, and some mercantile pursuits; and these in far greater numbers than can succeed, without the addition of foreign competition.

It should be remembered, also, that the British Canadian has now, for many years, enjoyed the advantages of an admirable system of education; that he has been trained to a knowledge of the economy of his country and the habits of its people; that he has local habits and connexions often extending from one extremity of the Province to the other.

With all these advantages, is it to be wondered at that they are preferred to new comers, and that, in short, for the purpose in question they are infinitely superior to them.

Whatever may have been our necessities in past times for labour to clear our wild lands, there can be no question that the extraordinary competition of our agricultural societies in producing improved implements, seed, and stock, as also the thousands of acres which now present a surface unbroken by a single stump, and capable of receiving the highest order of agricultural skill, render our necessity for the best English and Scotch ploughmen quite as great in the present day as formerly.

General decrease of emigration.

The unanimity of the opinions expressed in the correspondence elicited by your circular of the 7th of February 1860, from shipowners, agents, and others in Great Britain, seems to leave no doubt that the great stream of emigration which has flowed so interruptedly to this continent, and for so many years, is at length dammed up, if not permanently, perhaps for many years to come.

This fact alone should be sufficient to direct the attention of one in my position to take every opportunity afforded by my intercourse with the newly arrived, and especially with the intelligent agricultural emigrant, to stand as much as possible in his position, to look at the question as he views it, and as those of his class view it at home; and, more particularly, to note the cause of preference evinced by those who do come to this colony.

It is, perhaps, natural that the majority should be attracted by connexion; but the shortness of the passage, the fertility of the soil, and especially the extreme healthiness of the climate, are commonly cited; and certain I am, that however capricious the tide of emigration may be at present, the advantages enumerated will, in the long run, assert for this country a lasting supremacy over every other field of emigration.

CANADA.

In corroboration of this view, I need scarcely remind you of the number of persons now settled in Western Canada, who had previously tried Australia and New Zealand; and though the farm labourer of England may, as your correspondents generally assert, enjoy at home full employment and good wages, I feel a confidence that the day will yet come when the fee-simple of Canada will become the favourite investment for his savings.

In your reply to question 106 (*see* page 35 of the Select Committee's Report), I observe the following passage:—

> "But a premium of 100 acres of land in fee-simple as it is now offered, whatever the regulations connected with it, should always be a consideration with industrious men of the labouring classes at home, and deserves to be made more generally known as the engagement of the Canadian Government towards every actual settler."

In this recommendation my information enables me entirely to concur.

I have found the better educated mechanic as well as many other emigrants of various occupation, who have determined upon a life in the bush, reading everything, and eagerly inquiring all about the Government free grant, though with little apprehension of the task they are about to undertake, but relying principally upon their powers of endurance to overcome all obstacles; and it is certain that perseverance carries many of these men through.

The agricultural labourer and small farmer, on the other hand, though not less alive to the charms of the fee-simple, approach the matter more warily. Their intimate acquaintance with farming and the labour necessary to improve wild land induces the resolution to prepare themselves, by some previous earnings and experience, to grapple with the prize.

In this city we have hundreds of men employed as carmen, warehouse porters, police, and hotel servants, saving their earnings with precisely the same object.

With one or two hundred dollars they know they can readily purchase the right of those who make it a business to chop and clear a few acres, erect a log-house, and remunerate themselves by selling out to new comers.

Advantages of steam ships for steerage passengers.

The past history of emigration shows that besides those whose necessities left them no alternative, there were many others who, though possessed of pecuniary resources, preferred inferior vessels, where a passage was attainable at from 20 *s.* to 30 *s.* per head, regardless of the risk of long passages, in ships crowded like slave vessels, and often overtaken with pestilence and famine, till at length the Passenger Act of 1852 became an imperative necessity to prevent the practice of a course so suicidal to the emigrant, and so fatal to the country upon which they landed.

Upon this subject the letter of Mr. Wilcox, of Plymouth (England), and the evidence of Hugh Allan, Esq., of the Canadian Ocean Mail Line, both of which are to be found in the Parliamentary Report, are worthy the notice of emigrants.

Mr. Wilcox states, that it is quite a mystery how steerage passengers are even now conveyed by Canadian ships, as low as from 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to 5 *l.*, and by American vessels as low as 3 *l.* 5 *s.*, without serious evasions of the Passenger Act.

With regard to the New York ships sailing from Liverpool, emigrants by that route have explained the mystery to me in this way: From 20 to 30 passengers have been known to be taken on board after the ship had been inspected, and had been drawn from the wharf and anchored in the stream of the Mersey.

Mr. Allan states that his charge for adults is 7 *l.* 7 *s.* sterling. When we consider the shortness of the passage, the generous dietary, the unlimited supply of water, the protection afforded by the better description of these ships from sickness, from ill-usage, and from the want of cooking accommodation, it is almost impossible to conceive how there can be any room for competition.

I am happy, however, to observe that these advantages are telling, and that the passengers by steam are increasing. The comfortable condition and respectability of the emigrants landed here during the last season from the Anchor Line, elicited much commendation from those who witnessed it. Still I cannot but think, that should the cycle of events ever cause emigration to assume its former dimensions, a large class of steamers, inexpensively fitted up, and devoting themselves to the conveyance of steerage passengers and cargo, the former at 5 *l.* per head, would not only be a paying speculation, but would so familiarise the emigrating class of Europe with Canada, as to cause them to look upon it as more accessible than many parts of their own country.

Prospects of the coming season.

I should be guilty of a great omission were I to close this report without some allusion to the extraordinary commercial and industrial prosperity manifested not only in this city, but in Lower Canada generally, during the past year. There is no merchant or manufacturer with whom I am acquainted who does not express himself satisfied with the results of the business season just past, and the benefits it has conferred upon all classes of our population.

It is, perhaps, only natural that they should feel more than ordinarily encouraged by the extraordinary mineral discoveries which are daily developing themselves both in the Eastern townships and in the neighbourhood of Quebec; and certainly, if the success of the "Acton" mines, which, though commencing late in the season, are reported already to have produced copper to the value of 200,000 dollars, is any indication of the product of the rest, it is impossible to make any calculation of their future without great danger of exaggeration.

I am

I am this day advised that ship building at Quebec, a branch of industry long dormant, is reviving, and that there is a prospect of employment through the winter for 5,000 men, on 18 vessels, and that preparations are also in progress for a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. Of these two latter branches of industry, you, who are residing on the spot, can form a more exact estimate than myself.

The copper discoveries are matters of public notoriety, the real value of which to the labour market time alone can test; and I shall be happy if, in my next report, I am enabled to say that the great hopes formed of them have been realised.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. H. Daley,*
Government Emigration Agent, Montreal.

Note.—December 24, 1860. Upon inquiring at Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan's office this day, I am informed that the passage money from Ireland is reduced to 6 *l.* 6 *s.* sterling, but that from Liverpool it is still 7 *l.* 7 *s.* sterling.

Government Emigration Office, Ottawa,
31 December 1860.

Sir,

The arrivals of emigrants at this port, during the present season, may be estimated thus:—

From England - - - - - - -	223 souls.
„ Ireland - - - - - - -	163 „
„ Scotland - - - - - - -	69 „
„ Germany and Poland - - -	159 „
Total - - -	614 souls.

Classified as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.
From England - - - - - -	126	44	53	—
„ Ireland - - - - - -	66	57	40	—
„ Scotland - - - - - -	27	18	24	—
„ Germany and Poland - -	57	43	52	7
Total - - -	276	162	169	7

The very large majority of the emigrants included in the above statement arrived in this city, *viâ* the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, from Prescott, which place they had reached from Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. A sensible increase from the latter two points was perceptible during the season of 1860, as compared with former seasons. Such increase is to be accounted for from the circumstance that passage by sailing vessel to Quebec was not procurable during the greater portion of the year, and from this sole cause emigrants were obliged to patronise foreign sailing vessels, and hence it is why increased numbers were landed at American ports during 1860.

As advised you, at various periods during the year, repeated complaints were made by many of the above respecting the treatment they had experienced after landing at the port of disembarkation, by being forced or induced by false representations to adopt a circuitous and expensive inland route, involving serious outlay of money and loss of time. In numerous cases the expense attendant upon reaching this place from the sea-coast equalled the cost of Atlantic passage. The extent to which this ungenerous treatment has been carried ought to warrant some effectual remedy being applied, as will prevent (if possible) any similar recurrence for the future.

The emigrants of this season were of a mixed character, apparently respectable, but generally of the poorer classes; they were healthy, and required but very trifling aid from our hospital establishments.

During the season, relief has been afforded at this agency to the undermentioned, to enable them either to reach their friends located in distant parts of the district, or to aid them to reach points where suitable employment was procured for them:

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In the aggregate 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, were assisted and forwarded to the following places:—

				$.	c.
7	adults	forwarded to	Portage du Fort, at a cost of - -	1	90
2	„	„	Montreal „ - -	2	00
6	„	„	Fitzroy „ - -	1	25
9	„	„	Gould's Landing „ - -	1	90
23	„	„	Farrell's Landing, for various places in the County of Renfrew, at a cost of - - - - -	1	75
3	„	„	Oliver's Ferry, at a cost of - -	1	50
2	„	„	Ara Prior „ - - -	1	50
2	„	„	Clarendon „ - - -	1	60
3	„	„	Beckwith „ - - -	3	00
31	„	„	Pembroke „ - - -	3	15

Several of the arrivals to this district during the season of 1860 had been aided to emigrate to this country.

A few male labourers reached this district that had been sent out by Lord Palmerston; on their arrival here, places were immediately provided for them with our farmers, who were glad to secure their services. Although they had not been accustomed to agricultural pursuits, yet the majority were found willing hands, and soon acquired a knowledge of the work of this country.

Nine lads sent out by the Wandsworth Industrial School also reached this district during this season, and on arrival were supplied with suitable places; they were healthy and robust lads, and from what I can learn, they have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner in their respective situations.

Among the arrivals of the present season, many had likewise received aid (to reach this country) from their friends already located in the Province: a large number of families arriving here, being *en route* to join their friends, showed that more had been aided in this respect during the present season than in former years; in fact, the number who so came out in 1860 largely exceeded that of any previous year in my experience.

The expenditure of this agency during this season has been as follows:—

	$.	c.
Transport by land and water - - - - - -	197	12
Provisions, bread supplied - - - - - - -	14	60
Other relief, medical aid - - - - - - -	40	00
Agency expenses, salaries - - - - - - -	1,240	00
Contingencies, office expenses - - - - - -	397	33
„ travelling expenses - - - - - -	12	00
„ other expenses - - - - - -	20	00
	$. 1,921	05

The annexed statement of arrivals of emigrants in this locality during the season of 1860, shows a small increase over that of the preceding year.

It is consolatory to be enabled to state that the entire number who reached the Ottawa Valley this season may now be numbered as permanent settlers thereof; such portion as required employment were at once provided with suitable places, and the residue either located lands for their own account, or else proceeded to join their relations or friends previously located in various parts of the country.

As stated in my last Annual Report, this section of the province, in an agricultural point of view, is rapidly increasing and extending in its proportions; and when the bountiful and greatly increased nature of the return of the crops of 1860 is taken into consideration, it will be easily understood that increased demand for labour must necessarily have followed. Applications were daily made at this office during the present season, from almost every township in the numerous adjoining counties, for labourers, averaging from 20 to 50 each, but I am sorry to add that a very small proportion indeed of the required help could be supplied by means or through the instrumentality of imported labour.

Female servants were likewise in great request; the number that reached this place this season was only 17. Great distress prevailed in every locality in this district for want of capable female servants. Only 26 mechanics reached this district during 1860; these were chiefly employed at the Government works in this city; a larger number would have found employment through the same source had they arrived here the present year.

The Germans and Poles of this year, as a general thing, followed the footsteps of their predecessors, and proceeded to the Upper Ottawa. They have now formed the nucleus of a settlement in different parts of the county of Renfrew, and doubtless will yearly augment in numbers; from all I can learn, they are progressing favourably, and in time will compose an important and highly desirable addition to the population of that section of the Province.

As respects the future, at no period were the prospects, as regards the future, of this section of the Province more propitious: the abundant harvest of the present season, with the

the consequent revival in every branch of trade, has caused an activity to prevail in the entire Ottawa valley, heretofore unprecedented.

The farmers are in a prosperous condition, and feel inclined to extend to their fullest extent their future operations; and to enable them to carry this intention into practical execution, they will require a large increase of labour during the next season; consequently, agricultural labourers may rest satisfied of being enabled to procure employment in this locality during 1861.

The services of farm labourers from the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom would be highly prized in this district; this class of emigrants, if they could be induced hither, would materially aid in developing the resources of the country, and at the same time their own future interests would be served by such a step. In this country, after a few years' servitude, every working man may become a landowner; that such is the case, the experience of almost every farmer at present in comfortable or affluent circumstances in the country can readily substantiate as no fiction. The future offers precisely the same encouragement to the willing and competent hard-working man as the past; and now, as then, it only needs determined energy and perseverance to become a happy and prosperous settler.

With reference to mechanics, as before repeatedly stated, it is always difficult to offer any advice to this class of intending settlers. The country already possesses a large amount of mechanical skill, but yet the new settled rural parts of the country would absorb a considerable number of artisans; they must, though, be content to abide their time, and to grow and progress with the growth and progression of the locality whither they may settle. In various country places, mechanical services can be advantageously combined with agricultural pursuits, and in this way, in the space of a few years an independence and comfortable home will most inevitably be the result. Here it may be that mechanics may find temporary employment, but such class of persons will generally find it to their ultimate advantage to seek a permanent settlement as quickly as possible after becoming acquainted with the localities, more particularly requiring their special trade, or in other respects suitable to their views with reference to the future.

It is indispensably requisite that some decided course of action should be taken to induce a sufficient number of female servants to emigrate to this country to meet its requirements. The subject has been so often brought under your consideration that I doubt not already you have taken the initiation in the matter; suffice it therefore to say at this time that the inhabitants of the Ottawa country generally will hail with unspeakable delight any steps that may be taken by you to supply them next year with a suitable class and sufficient number of female servants.

The judicious extension of the settlement of the country is always an important subject for consideration, and it especially behoves every one interested in its welfare to aid in developing and increasing its resources and capabilities: heretofore, a number of emigrants have located the waste lands of the Crown in various parts of the Ottawa country; of course it takes some considerable time before any decided opinion can be formed as to the result of such settlement.

At this period I consider that the experience of the past justifies my reporting that, under all the circumstances, the result of the settlement by emigrants during the three past years must be considered as imminently successful. Although in many instances the various persons locating the lands in question were not exactly the class of men who are best calculated to succeed in the like undertaking, and as it must be admitted that they were not agriculturists, and in many instances had never been accustomed even to undertake (much less endure) manual labour; still, under all these disadvantageous circumstances, they are now in a prosperous condition: their crops of this year will enable them to become exporters to a considerable extent, after providing a sufficiency for the maintenance of themselves and families for the entire year. All this being accomplished within the short space of three years, under all the afore-mentioned disadvantageous circumstances, I consider the proof self-convincing that the Ottawa valley does offer inducements to parties desirous of engaging in the cultivation of land for settlement purposes.

It may be said that the great proportion of the past three years' settlers had but very trifling means at their disposal, after reaching this district, on an average not more certainly than equal to sustain their families for the space of one year, and in some instances, doubtless, they fell short of such necessary capital; in some few cases, the reverse was the exception: a trifling number did possess a considerable amount of capital, and which has been expended in the erection of mills and other substantial improvements, all tending to promote the prosperity of the locality. With such evidence as the foregoing in my possession, it occurs to me that any recommendation that could be made in favour of inducing intending settlers to locate the waste lands of the Crown in the Ottawa country would not be unwarranted.

In my preceding Annual Reports it has been my custom to allude to the advantages that would be likely to ensue to a suitable class of setlers locating land belonging to the Government in various sections of this district; but at this time I consider my previous arguments greatly fortified, judging from the experience of those who have been the emigrant pioneer settlers of that section of the country.

It would be conferring an act of the greatest benefit on numbers of the agricultural classes of the United Kingdom if they could be made aware that such a field exists for the employment of their labour and energies as presents itself by the tillage of the soil of the Ottawa valley. It is with this desire that I now allude so pressingly to the subject, and trust

CANADA.

trust that in your hands it may receive that attention which its importance in a variety of ways so urgently calls forth.

It is of course highly necessary that none but competent and a working class of people should be encouraged to settle upon lands of this Province; they should also possess some capital, for without adequate means it would be worse than folly to undertake the cultivation of land, even though the soil should be granted them as a free gift. Great discrimination is necessary in the selection of persons who should be urged or even advised to emigrate with the view of settling upon lands at the outset.

Among the agricultural tenants and small freeholders of the United Kingdom there are many who would be greatly benefited by taking up lands of this country for farming purposes, and to such class the foregoing remarks are peculiarly applicable. The foregoing must be viewed as merely applicable to parties desirous of locating the waste lands of the Crown to other classes desirous of embarking a larger amount of capital, and undertaking at once extensive agricultural pursuits; there are suitable sites in numerous localities in this district always procurable for such purpose at reasonable prices.

The markets, as you are aware, throughout the entire Ottawa country generally rule the highest of any in the Province, caused by the great local demand which invariably exists for all farm products required for consumption in the lumber trade. In every point of view I can strongly recommend intending settlers to this section of the Province when they contemplate and are desirous of becoming permanent residents of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Francis Clemow,
Agent for Ottawa and the surrounding Country.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Government Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

Government Emigration Office, Hamilton,
12 January 1861.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, the following Report for the year 1860, and in doing so I cannot but express my regret, that out of the many thousands of emigrants who have left Europe for the purpose of improving their material condition in the blessings of life, so few have fixed their attention upon Canada as a field for their future enterprise. That there is some reason for this apparent neglect of a fine country must be evident to all those who think seriously upon the subject, and the necessity for a constant stream of emigration to build up the permanent prosperity of the country. What that reason is may be a matter of difference with those whose business it is to control the springs of action in the business of emigration, and to enlighten the public mind of Europe with respect to the substantial blessings which Canada offers to the capital and industry of the emigration classes. After the pamphlets which have been written, and the information which has been given in them, it would appear that they are either not properly circulated, or that no attention is paid to such means for imparting that judicious information about Canada which in Europe is so much required. The emigration to Canada does not increase, but, on the contrary, it has been decreasing in an inverse ratio to those efforts which have been made to increase it.

The number of emigrants arriving here and settling in Canada has for the year just closed shown a great falling off in the number, as compared with 1859, and still more when compared with 1857 and 1858. Yet it will be seen that the proportion of those who have settled in the Province to those who have arrived for the four years past has been nearly the same.

In 1857 the number arriving were 35,069; settled in Canada, 9,630, or over one-fourth. In 1858 the numbers were 27,325; settled in Canada, 4,895, or over one-fifth. In 1859 the numbers were 13,888; settled in Canada, 3,141, or nearly one-fourth. In 1860 the numbers were 7,622; settled in Canada 2,175, or over one-fourth; and which proportion, again, shows the motives that operate upon the masses in Europe before they leave their fatherland.

A striking feature also of that emigration which has flowed into the Province by way of the Suspension Bridge for the year 1860 is, that it has been of a straggling character, consisting almost chiefly of fragments of families repairing to their friends, and principally in very necessitous circumstances, on reaching Hamilton. Nevertheless, the emigrants who have arrived in 1860 have, so far as I know, found their friends generally prosperous, and in a position to offer to them a comfortable home, besides a much larger field for individual enterprise than they could enjoy in the older countries they have left.

Their appearance and health have been good, with very few exceptions, and these have had all the care and assistance it was in my power to bestow.

The number of emigrants who have arrived here and settled in Canada during 1860 have been landed almost altogether at New York, and their route has consequently been by way of the Suspension Bridge to Canada; the exceptions by the St. Lawrence, as shown in Schedule No. 1, amount only to 32. This fact is, as far as the poor emigrants are concerned, truly lamentable, for it seldom occurs that the simple and uninformed amongst them are allowed to enter the Province with any means in their possession, and very often have to leave their luggage, in order to proceed on their journey. For this state of things the cure has to be wrought in Europe.

The

The expenses for the year will be seen in the General Statement of Disbursements and Receipts, No. 3, amounting in the gross to $. 2,789. 80 c.

The amount of relief afforded to the indigent emigrants in transport is detailed in Schedule No. 2, and the amount expended in provisions is shown in the Statement fo General Disbursements, amounting together to $. 682. 49 c. The average cost for the relief of the necessitous will, therefore, be a little over 76 cents each. In the awarding of such assistance, I have exercised the strictest economy consistent with the distress of the recipients.

The present prospect for the agricultural class of emigrants is highly encouraging, and especially those who have means sufficient to purchase farms and stock them. And while there is no apparent distress among the class of general labourers, there does not appear to be any particular demand. The present political aspect of the United States will probably produce a more particular inquiry in Europe respecting the capabilities and advantages to be secured in Canada by the industrious emigrant. Such a result, I gladly hope, may be extensively realised by the well-wishers of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. C. Dixon,*
Emigration Agent.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Government Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

Emigrant Agent's Office, Kingston,
5 December 1860.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE yours of the 30th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the probable number of emigrants who have reached this district from or by the route of the United States during the past season, with their probable destination.

It will be impossible for me to give you a correct statement of the number of emigrants from or by the United States, or their destination, as most of the boats arriving here from the United States reached this port at night, and unless the parties were in actual want, or desired information as to how they would reach their destination, I had no means of knowing how many arrived to remain as actual settlers.

I, however, will give you a statement from my journal of all that reported themselves at my office.

January 28.—One Englishman and family by way of the United States; directed him to the township of Loborough; he purchased and settled on lot No. 17 in 12 Concession of that township.

May 4.—A. M'Gill and family from Greenock, Scotland, *viâ* New York; directed him to the township of Olden, where he has taken up 500 acres of land, and has written to several of his friends and relatives at home to come out and join him.

May 6.—Two English emigrants arrived by way of United States; directed them to the free grant lands on the Frontenac road, but cannot say whether they settled there or not.

May 15.—An English emigrant came by way of United States; gave him a list of lands in the rear of Kingston; he did not return to purchase, but may have squatted on some of the lots or free grants.

May 26.—An English emigrant, who came by way of New York, destined for Montreal; was sent by way of Hamilton instead of being sent direct to Montreal, and when he reached here he was entirely destitute, and no employment could be found for him at his trade (engine-driver); gave him a ticket by Great Trunk Railway to Montreal, where he expected to get employment.

June 23.—Twenty German emigrants and families arrived *viâ* New York and Oswego, and remained over Sunday and Monday, and proceeded on Tuesday to Eganville, in county of Renfrew, *viâ* Ottawa, by Rideau Canal steamer.

June 25.—R. Busket, an English emigrant, and by way of New York proceeded to free grant lands on Frontenac road.

July 16.—Two emigrants by way of New York arrived, and proceeded at once to Peterborough, Canada West.

July 30.—Godfrey Fatch, wife, and five children, Germans, arrived by way of New York, where they had been swindled out of all their money. I gave them a ticket per Grand Trunk to Naponee, from whence they were to proceed on the Addington road to the township of Barrie, where they had friends, and where they intended to settle.

November 1.—R. Galloway, a bricklayer from London, arrived by way of New York; was sent to Buffalo to reach Belleville; was robbed in the States of all the money he had; when he arrived at Belleville he found his friends had gone to Montreal, and as I could get no employment for him here, I gave him a passage on Grand Trunk to Montreal.

CANADA.

These are all that I am personally aware of arriving and remaining in the country; but I find, on applying at the Custom-house, that there have been 138 entries made under the head of "Settlers' Entries," but cannot say where the parties were from, or where they proceeded to, but would suppose that the greater part of them were Americans; and I suppose on an average each entry might be accompanied with at least two individuals of a family, but of this I can get no reliable information.

Trusting that the above will prove satisfactory,

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Macpherson*, Agent.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 2. —

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 18.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, 22 May 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received, 11 June 1860.)

I have the honour to forward for your Grace's information, copies herein enclosed, of two letters of the 18th and 21st inst. respectively, from the Emigration Officer at St. John, in which are contained two ship returns, reporting the arrival at the Port of St. John, with passengers, of the ship "Hiawatha" from Galway, and of the ship "Argentinus" from Londonderry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
18 May 1860.

Sir,

I beg to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a return of the passengers by the ship "Hiawatha," from Galway, Ireland. The number allowed by law has been exceeded by the master of the ship, and he explains this by stating, that four or five had secreted themselves on board, previous to the ship's leaving port. The ship, however, was clean, and all the emigrants landed in good health.

By the brig "Joseph Hinsley," likewise from Galway, there were 12 or 14 passengers. This ship, however, does not come under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act.

All who had embarked for New Brunswick, are now in the province, and have already found employment at the different kinds of labour suited to their capacities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Shives.*

G. M. Campbell, Esq., Private Secretary,
Fredericton.

Ship Return.

Report on the Immigrants by the barque "Hiawatha," McDonogh, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Galway (Ireland), on the 9th of May 1860.

Name of vessel, "Hiawatha."	Number of adults admissible computed according to the Passengers Act, 135.
Tonnage, 270, old.	Number of such adults actually on board, 138.
Place of departure, Galway, Ireland.	Port at which the vessel touched, none.
Date of sailing, 6th April.	Date of touching.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.	Days there.
Date of arrival, 9th May.	If placed in quarantine, for what cause.
Number of days on the voyage, 33.	
Superficies of compartments for the use of passengers, 2,000 feet.	

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.	Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 Year.	Totals.
Numbers embarked				133	4	1	138
Deaths on the voyage		none.	—				
Deaths in quarantine		none.	—				
Number of births on the voyage					none.		
Total landed in the Colony							138

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	F.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed. By Parish.	By Private Funds.	Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	Remarks.
About 20	5	10	none.	none.		none.	none.	—	Quality of provisions good; supply plentiful; and all landed in good health.

N. B.—Under this Head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.

Robert Shives,
Government Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
21 May 1860.

Sir,

May I request that you will lay the enclosed ship return of passengers by the "Argentinus," which vessel arrived at St. John on the 18th instant, before his Excellency for his information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Shives,*
Government Emigration Officer.

G. M. Campbell, Esq., Private Secretary,
Fredericton.

Ship Return.

Report on the Immigrants by the ship "Argentinus," McDaid, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry (Ireland), on the 18th of May 1860.

Name of vessel, "Argentinus."
Tonnage, 542.
Place of departure, Londonderry.
Date of sailing, 12 April.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, 18 May 1860.
Number of days on the voyage, 36.
Superficies of deck for the use of Passengers.
Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act, 270.
Number of such adults actually on board, 45.
Port at which the vessel touched.
Date of touching.
Days there.
If placed in quarantine, for what cause.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 Year.	Totals.
Numbers embarked - -	- -	- -	- -	24	21	5	1	51
Deaths on the voyage - -	- -	none.	—					
Deaths in quarantine - -	—							
Number of births on the voyage - - - - - - - -				–	none.			
Total landed in the colony - - -				24	21	5	1	51

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	Number of Domestic Servants. F.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed. By Parish.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed. By Private Funds.	Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number Assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	Remarks.
20	–	10	2	none		none	none.	—	Provisions and water good and plentiful. Passengers well treated by officers of the ship, and all in good health.

N.B.—Under this Head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the Quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.

The passengers by the "Argentinus" are all in the province. I know of but one who intends going to the United States.

Robert Shives,
Government Emigration Officer.

— No. 3. —

(No. 33.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, 14 September 1860.
(Received, 11 June 1860.)

Sir,

10 Sept. 1860.

I have the honour to forward to you for your information a copy herein enclosed, of a letter from the Emigration Officer at St. John, together with two ship returns, reporting the arrival with passengers at the port of St. John of the "Hiawatha" from Galway, and the "Elizabeth" from Londonderry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N.B.,
10 September 1860.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a return of the passengers by the "Hiawatha" from Galway, and the "Elizabeth" from Londonderry. Of the passengers by the "Hiawatha," 14 had paid their passage to Boston before embarking at Galway, and were forwarded to their destination by the master. Those left have chiefly found employment in the country districts. The passengers by the "Elizabeth" had been sent for and their passages paid by friends already settled in the province. The people in both vessels were young and healthy, and of a better class than we have had in former years from the same districts in Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Shives.*

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the ship "Elizabeth," Gillespie, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry, on the 7th of September 1860.

Name of vessel, "Elizabeth."
Tonnage, 707.
Place of departure, Londonderry.
Date of sailing, August 15.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, September 7.
Number of days on the voyage, 24.
Superficies of deck for the use of passengers.
Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act.
Number of such adults actually on board, nine.
Port at which the vessel touched.
Date of touching.
Days there.
If placed in quarantine, for what cause.

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.	Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 year.	TOTALS.
Numbers embarked				9	4	1	14
Deaths on the voyage		none.	—				
Deaths in quarantine		none.	—				
Number of births on the voyage				none.			
Total landed in the Colony							14

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed. By Parish.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed. By Private Funds.	Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
—	9	—	—		—	—	—	Vessel in good order; food and water good and abundant, and passengers healthy.

Robert Shives,
Emigration Officer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the barque "Hiawatha," McDonough, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Galway, on the 3d of September 1860.

Name of vessel, "Hiawatha."
Tonnage, 271.
Place of departure, Galway.
Date of sailing, 26 July.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, 3 September.
Number of days on the voyage, 39.
Superficies of deck for the use of passengers, 983.
Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act, 65.
Number of such adults actually on board, 40.
Port at which the vessel touched, none.
Date of touching.
Days there.
If placed in quarantine, for what cause.

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year	Children under 1 Year.	TOTALS.
				M.	F.			
Numbers embarked				8	32	1	1	42
Deaths on the voyage		none.	—					
Deaths in quarantine	—							
Number of births on the voyage				—	none.			
Total landed in the colony				—	—	—	—	42

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number Assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				*N. B.*—Under this Head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the Quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
8	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vessel clean. Food good and abundant. Passengers healthy.

Robert Shives,
Emigration Officer.

EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of Despatches relative to Emigration to the North American Colonies (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 606 of Session 1860).

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *April* 1861.

186.

Under 8 *oz.*

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, and *Mauritius*, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, for each Year since 1847.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *March* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the *West India* Colonies and *Mauritius*, in each Year from 1847 to the End of 1860, so far as known.

JAMAICA.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	2,015
St. Helena	743	773	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	379
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	598
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	472 †	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	*230	—	—	—	—	—	—	*362	—	—	—	592
TOTAL	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	—	362	—	—	645	6,202

TRINIDAD.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	1,159
Sierra Leone	207	255	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	4	476
St. Helena	—	1,290	304	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,122
Rio de Janeiro	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	634	—	—	173	1,309	2,089	687	291	628	1,414	2,083	3,763	2,169	14,840
China	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	988
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	291	628	1,586	2,113	3,767	2,871	19,636

BRITISH GUIANA.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	56
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	821	—	428	453	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,842
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
St. Helena	876	—	719	—	15	—	—	—	65	—	281	—	631	2,587
Rio de Janeiro	—	111	72	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	1,055	180	329	1,367	945	531	11,158
Azores	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
East Indies	3,545	—	—	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	2,342	1,259	2,596	1,405	3,102	5,076	27,295
China	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	699	1,942	3,288
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	766	—	53	—	—	819
TOTAL	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	3,397	2,270	2,925	3,162	4,746	8,180	47,799

ST. LUCIA.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	660	1,215
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	365	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	660	2,334

ST. VINCENT.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	669
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	234	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	989

GRENADA.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	711	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	176
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	362	299	—	944
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	796	261	10	23	—	—	—	—	283	362	299	91	2,125

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

RETURN of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West India* Colonies and *Mauritius*, &c.—*continued.*

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	ANTIGUA.														ST. KITT'S.													
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	12	26	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	—	—	195	12	44	26	949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	157	253	103	—	619
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	12	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	—	195	12	56	26	—	1,213	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	—	106	157	254	103	—	852

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	TOBAGO.														TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.													
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	19	—	—	—	—	68	26	—	113
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	6,769
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
St. Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,303	698	29	4	—	—	65	—	311	4	1,339	8,520
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	1,267	286	486	1,664	1,048	531	13,201
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,633	1,887	4,293	3,850	8,017	8,503	44,892
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	—	—	—	—	699	1,942	4,748
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	961	184	53	—	—	1,198
TOTAL	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	3,900	3,199	5,325	5,947	9,794	12,541	81,442

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	MAURITIUS.													
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	TOTAL.
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	18,516	12,915	12,854	12,725	29,946	44,397	*9,955	201,951
Madagascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
East Coast of Africa (Ibo)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	325
Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632	—	—	—	—	632
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	18,516	12,915	13,811	12,725	29,946	44,397	9,955	202,947

* The Returns of Immigration for the first, second, and third Quarters only of 1860 have as yet been received.

Government Emigration Board,
28 February 1861.

(signed) *S. Walcott.*

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 February 1861;—*for*,

"RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, for each Year since 1847:"

"And, similar RETURN for *Mauritius* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 172, of Session 1860)."

Colonial Office,
15 March 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *March* 1861.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 August 1860;—*for*,

"COPIES of a LETTER of the Clerk of the Council, dated the 12th day of May 1858, and stating that the Lord President could not comply with a Memorial from Mr. *Saxe Bannister* for the Privy Council to proceed upon the Queen's Reference of his Petition to it, as the Case concerned the Executive Government, and could not properly form the subject of a judicial Investigation and Decision:"

"Of that PETITION:"

"And, of Her Majesty's ORDER, referring it to the Privy Council."

Privy Council Office,
23 August 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to forward to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, and in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by the Clerk of the Council to Mr. Saxe Bannister on the 12th May 1858.

I also enclose a copy of a memorial of Mr. Bannister, referred to in that letter, in regard to his petition.

The petition itself, as was stated to you in a letter from this office of the 9th March 1858, cannot be found in this office, and it appears that a misapprehension exists respecting it, as there is no evidence in the Council books of its ever having been referred to a Committee by Her Majesty in Council.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

H. Waddington, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
Home Office.

Council Office, Whitehall,
12 May 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial which you have addressed to his Lordship; and I have to inform you that the Lord President, having fully considered the matter set forth in such memorial, and made inquiry into the same, is unable to comply with the prayer thereof, as the case appears to be one which concerns the Executive Government alone, and which cannot properly form the subject of a judicial investigation and decision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

Saxe Bannister, Esq.
To the care of Messrs. Pagden & Co.
30, Parliament-street.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Salisbury*, Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Memorial of *Saxe Bannister*, of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister, formerly Attorney General of New South Wales,

Showeth,

THAT in 1852 Her Majesty referred to the Privy Council a petition from your memorialist, praying payment of certain monies due to him, as he alleged, in respect of his said office. 1852.

That

That the whole of memorialist's said claims were for services performed, and for other valid considerations; and a large portion of the money claimed had been engaged on behalf of the Secretary of State to be paid to your memorialist.

1843. That two Peers of Parliament, namely, his Grace the Duke of Richmond and the late Lord Dacre, awarded memorialist payment of a large portion of his claims, after their Lordships had inquired into the case in the Colonial Office, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the present Earl of Derby.

That the whole of the proofs required to justify payment of the said claims are in the Colonial Office; and the late Secretary of State, the Right Honourable

1857. Henry Labouchere, has declared that such proofs were ready to be produced on requisition from the Lords of the Council.

That under the Presidency of the Earl of Lonsdale, in 1852, your memorialist's said claims were recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be settled on their merits, and the petition itself was sent from the Privy Council to the Colonial Office for that purpose.

1852. That the Secretary of State, the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington, and

1853. his successor, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, declined to go into the case.

1852. That a question arose in the Privy Council as to its jurisdiction over the matter of his petition; but memorialist has never been heard upon that question of jurisdiction.

That the late Mr. Frederick Lucas, M. P., in 1854, presented a petition from memorialist to the House of Commons, praying an Address to Her Majesty, to direct the Secretary of State to return to the Privy Council the petition referred to in 1852, to be proceeded upon according to law.

1855. That Mr. Lucas died before the case could be carried through the House of Commons.

1856. That further communications were then had with the Privy Council by memorialist respecting his petition, and the objection to the jurisdiction of the Privy

June 1856. Council was persevered in up to June 1856, but still without hearing him.

October 1856. That afterwards, in the autumn of 1856, memorialist submitted to the Lord President, the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, that he ought to be heard by his counsel upon the point of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council over your memorialist's petition of 1852; whereupon the Lord President recommended the case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Sir William Molesworth, for settlement upon its merits.

1856. That Sir William Molesworth died before entering upon the case, and then memorialist offered to abide by the sole decision of the case by his successor, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere; but memorialist also asked that Mr.

1856. Labouchere would return the petition of 1852 to the Council, if he should decline the settlement himself.

1857. That Mr. Labouchere did decline the settlement of it, but returned the petition to the Council Office.

1857. That, thereupon, memorialist made the usual preparations for proceeding

1858. with his petition, when he was informed by the Chief Clerk that the petition had been lost.

That, to replace it, memorialist, in the present year, addressed a like petition to Her Majesty for a fresh reference to the case (to the Privy Council), as the most suitable way to restore it to its legal condition under the reference of 1852.

1858. That such last petition was sent to the Right Honourable Spencer Walpole to lay before Her Majesty.

That Mr. Walpole has declined to advise the reference of such last-mentioned petition to the Privy Council, stating that it appeared that the Lords of the Privy Council, after due consideration of the case, had declined to entertain it.

That memorialist submits that Mr. Walpole could not have been aware that the late Lord President re-opened the case on its merits in the autumn of 1856, after their Lordships had so declined to entertain it.

That memorialist has not been heard upon the case by the Lords of the Privy Council, either on its merits or on the point of the jurisdiction of the Council.

That your memorialist respectfully submits that the words of the Privy Council Act of 1833 are positive in giving such jurisdiction to the Judicial Committee; and that before the date of that statute the Common Law gave such jurisdiction; and since the statute the same Common Law gives it to the Council generally; and the same has prevailed time out of mind, as the Register of the Council, the Journals of Parliament, and Colonial history abundantly prove.

That,

That, in particular, it was asserted to the House of Commons, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1834, that there is a judgment against memorialist upon the subject-matter of this very petition, as appears by the following copy of the Report of the Parliamentary proceedings of that date, as extracted from the "Mirror of Parliament," July 1834, p. 3106:— 1834.

"Sir *Charles Burrell* presented a petition from Mr. Saxe Bannister, late Attorney General of New South Wales, praying the House to address His Majesty to direct the Privy Council to consider his case.

"Mr. Secretary *Rice*. 'With respect to this petition, I think that when the House has heard the prayer of it, it will see that it is a matter in which it ought not to interfere. The case of this gentleman may be stated in two words: he was Attorney General of New South Wales; he voluntarily resigned his office; another gentleman was appointed to it, and then Mr. Bannister, repenting of the step he had taken, applied by petition to the Privy Council to be restored. His case was fully inquired into, and it being found that Mr. Bannister had voluntarily resigned his situation, the Privy Council was of opinion that he had no claim to be restored. Failing in his petition to the Privy Council, Mr. Bannister now seeks for the interference of the House. I think, however, the House will agree with me that the case is one in which it can take no step.'

"Sir *Charles Burrell*. 'Mr. Bannister informs me that he has been deprived of considerable sums of money he can prove to be due to him, if the Privy Council will allow him the opportunity of doing so.' Whereupon the petition was laid upon the table."

That the Secretary of State on this occasion was in error in supposing your memorialist to have resigned his office; nor did the Colonial Office ever receive his letters as a resignation. On the contrary, that office agreed substantially to his appeal by an increase of his salary, and by soon afterwards appointing a Solicitor General to do a part of the Crown business. 1825-6.

That the suggestion of memorialist having resigned followed upon his supposed misconduct; and when the Colonial Office discovered he had never misconducted himself, that suggestion ought to have been suppressed; and that, notwithstanding the positive assertion by the Secretary of State as to the Privy Council having condemned memorialist, it will appear by the register of the Council that memorialist had not been heard at all. 1832.

That it thus appears that the Colonial Office sought to get rid of your memorialist's application to House of Commons, by an assertion that the case had been formally entertained and adjudicated upon by the Privy Council; while to your memorialist even a hearing has been refused, not only upon merits, but on the point of jurisdiction, on the ground that the Right Honourable the Privy Council had no power to entertain the petition, still less to decide upon it.

That, according to the deliberate opinion of the ablest of constitutional judges, the Lord Keeper Somers, justice dispensed upon petition to the Sovereign is not precarious, as it rests upon the honour of the Crown. If, however, in the case of memorialist an adverse decision is made without any hearing of the petitioner, even upon the jurisdiction of the Privy Council under the Royal reference of his claim to it, there can be no justice done to him; and the successful discharge of his duty at the Antipodes is returned by direct injustice at home. 1696.

Your memorialist therefore prays, that your Lordship will direct that your memorialist's petition may be diligently searched for; and in the event of its not being found, that your memorialist's supplemental petition may be recommended to Her Majesty's gracious favour; and that the proper proofs and documents in this case may be obtained by requisition from the Colonial Office, and copies supplied to your memorialist; and that your memorialist may be heard upon the points of jurisdiction and merits raised by his petition to the Queen.

(signed) *Saxe Bannister*.

SAXE BANNISTER.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

CASE OF MR. SAXE BANNISTER.

(*Mr. Briscoe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *July* 1861.

394.

Under 1 *oz.*

531

SAXE BANNISTER.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 July 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of the Order of Reference by Her Majesty of a PETITION by Mr. *Saxe Bannister* to the Privy Council in 1852, and a Copy of that Petition:"

"Of any other PAPERS bearing on the Case:"

"Of the LETTER of Under Secretary *Hay*, in 1828, charging Mr. *Bannister* with Misconduct in his post of Attorney General of *New South Wales*:"

"And, of Mr. *Bannister*'s original Appeal, of the 18th day of December 1826, against his Ill-treatment by the Governor of *New South Wales*, recorded in the Colonial Office."

Colonial Office,
6 August 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *August* 1861.

PAGE

I.—Correspondence with the Council Office and Mr. Bannister with reference to a Petition, addressed by Mr. Bannister to The Queen in Council in 1852 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

II.—Other Papers bearing on the Case - - - - - - - - - 10

III.—"Letter of Mr. Under Secretary Hay in 1828, charging Mr. Bannister with Misconduct" - - - - - - - - - - - - - 31

IV.—"Mr. Bannister's original Appeal of the 18th December 1826, against his Ill-treatment by the Governor of New South Wales, recorded in the Colonial Office" - - - - - - - - - - - - - 33

SCHEDULE.

— I. —

CORRESPONDENCE with the Council Office and Mr. *Bannister*, with reference to a Petition addressed by Mr. *Bannister* to the Queen in Council in 1852.

No. in Series.	FROM WHOM.	DATE.	PAGE.
1	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart.	22 November 1852 -	5
2	Earl Desart to S. Bannister, Esq. - - - - -	3 December 1852 -	6
3	S. Bannister, Esq., to John Ball, Esq., M.P. - -	12 September 1855 -	6
4	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Lord President of the Council	11 September 1855 -	6
5	C. Greville, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq. - - -	1 November 1855 -	7
6	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Lord President of the Council	26 October 1855 -	7
7	The Hon. W. L. Bathurst to H. Merivale, Esq. - -	29 November 1855 -	7
8	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Lord President of the Council	– November 1855 -	8
9	H. Merivale, Esq., to the Hon. W. L. Bathurst - -	11 February 1856 -	9
10	H. Merivale, Esq., to S. Bannister, Esq. - - - -	9 February 1856 -	9

— II. —

Other PAPERS bearing on the Case.

1	The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst to Governor Sir T. Brisbane.	2 June 1825 (No. 32)	10
2	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst -	8 February 1825 -	10
3	The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane.	1 July 1825 (No. 44)	12
4	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst -	23 May 1825 - -	12
5	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	4 July 1825 - -	13
6	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	10 October 1825 -	15
7	The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst to S. Bannister, Esq. -	10 April 1826 - -	15
8	Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.	11 Oct. 1825 (No. 91)	15
9	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane -	28 September 1825 -	16
10	Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to S. Bannister, Esq. -	28 September 1825 -	16
11	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane -	29 September 1825 -	16
12	Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to S. Bannister, Esq. -	30 September 1825 -	17
13	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane -	2 October 1825 -	17
14	Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to S. Bannister, Esq. -	3 October 1825 -	18
15	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane -	4 October 1825 -	18
16	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	5 October 1825 -	19
17	The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst to Governor Darling -	23 April 1826 (No. 30)	19
18	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst -	7 October 1826 -	19
19	Petition of S. Bannister, Esq. to the King - - -	- - - -	20
20	R. W. Hay, Esq., to S. Bannister, Esq. - - -	14 March 1827 -	20
21	S. Bannister, Esq., to R. J. W. Horton, Esq. - -	8 February 1825 -	20
22	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	8 February 1825 -	21
23	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	23 May 1825 - -	22
24	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	5 March 1826 -	22
25	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	8 May 1826 - -	23
26	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	13 May 1826 - -	24

SCHEDULE—No. II.—*continued.*

No. in Series.	FROM WHOM.	DATE.	PAGE.
27	R. J. W. Horton, Esq., to S. Bannister, Esq. (Memorandum).	3 October 1826 -	25
28	W. Tooke, Esq., to S. Bannister, Esq. - - -	15 July 1825 - -	25
29	R. J. W. Horton, Esq., to R. W. Hay, Esq. - - -	6 June 1830 - -	27
30	S. Bannister, Esq., to R. J. W. Horton, Esq. - -	12 April 1830 - -	29
31	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	3 May 1830 - -	29
32	W. Tooke, Esq., to R. J. W. Horton, Esq. - - -	4 May 1830 - -	30
33	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - (Extract)	– April 1828 - -	30
34	Declaration signed by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Dacre.	- - - -	30
35	G. W. Hope, Esq., to the Duke of Richmond - -	19 July 1843 - -	31
36	G. W. Hope, Esq., to S. Bannister, Esq. - - -	22 November 1843 -	31

— III. —

"LETTERS of Mr. Under Secretary *Hay* in 1828, charging Mr. *Bannister* with Misconduct."

[It is concluded that one of the two following Letters, addressed by Mr. Hay to Mr. Weatherall, on the 27th June and 11th July 1828, is the Document moved for.]

1	R. W. Hay, Esq., to T. Weatherall, Esq. - - -	27 June 1828 - -	31
2	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	11 July 1828 - -	32

— IV. —

"Mr. *Bannister*'s original Appeal, of the 18th December 1826, against his Ill-treatment by the Governor of New South Wales, recorded in the Colonial Office."

1	S. Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst -	10 December 1826 -	33
2	Governor Darling to S. Bannister, Esq. - - -	12 October 1826 -	36
3	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Darling - - -	12 October 1826 -	37
4	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	6 October 1826 -	37
5	Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	5 October 1826 -	38
6	Governor Darling to S. Bannister, Esq. - - -	25 September 1826 -	38
7	S. Bannister, Esq., to Governor Darling - - -	26 September 1826 -	38

COPIES of the Order of Reference by Her Majesty of a PETITION by Mr. *Saxe Bannister* to the Privy Council in 1852, and a Copy of that Petition: of any other PAPERS bearing on the Case: of the LETTER of Under Secretary *Hay*, in 1828, charging Mr. *Bannister* with Misconduct in his post of Attorney General of *New South Wales:* and, of Mr. *Bannister*'s original Appeal, of the 18th day of December 1826, against his Ill-treatment by the Governor of *New South Wales*, recorded in the Colonial Office.

—1.—

CORRESPONDENCE with the Council Office and Mr. *Bannister*, with reference to a PETITION addressed by Mr. *Bannister* to the Queen in Council in 1852.

[The Petition was returned from the Colonial Office to the Council Office on the 11th February 1856, in which office, however, it cannot be found.]

No. 1.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to Right Honourable Sir *John Pakington*, Bart.

Townshend-road, St. John's Wood,
22 November 1852.

Sir,

IN reference to a letter of the 27th of July last from Mr. Merivale, stating "that you cannot re-open my case, on the ground that it has been fully considered by your predecessors," I beg leave to observe that these predecessors never fully considered it.

That is the reason why I insist on my right to have the merits of my claims heard; such hearing has been refused by all your predecessors except two.

Earl Bathurst was one; and his Lordship quitted office before I could present my appeal; but he formally wrote his wish that I should be heard. Earl Bathurst's letter to that effect is in the Colonial Office.

The Earl of Ripon was the other Secretary of State who consented to my claims being heard. They were referred accordingly to the Privy Council in 1832, but the Marquis of Lansdowne has informed me that they were not heard. Your predecessors generally were misled, as you are misled, on the subject, by the assistants in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Secretary Walpole advised the Queen to refer my petition to the Privy Council. The Lords of the Council stated the case to be fit for your examination.

I acquiesced readily in that statement, and my petition was sent to you from the Council Office. But since you refuse to hear the case, it must revert to the Privy Council for a decision under Her Majesty's order.

For this purpose I request you will direct my petition to be returned to the Privy Council Office, as I shall now transmit to the Lord President a copy of Mr. Merivale's letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Saxe Bannister.*

To the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M. P.,
&c. &c.

No. 2.

Earl *Desart* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 December 1852.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., and in reply to the request contained in it, I am to state that the Lords of the Privy Council have already declined to entertain your petition, and have referred it to this office; and as Sir John Pakington has himself declined to reopen the decision of his predecessor, he cannot return that petition to the Privy Council. He, must, therefore, leave it to yourself to take such steps as you may think proper, if you should continue to prosecute your claim.

I am, &c.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. (signed) *Desart*.

No. 3.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to *John Ball*, Esq., M. P.

13, Prince's-court, Storey's-gate, Westminster,

Sir, 12 September 1855.

I REQUEST you will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies this application respecting a petition of mine to the Queen, now in the Colonial Office, and referred in 1852, by the advice of Mr. Secretary Walpole, to the Privy Council.

Upon a suggestion of the Council, that petition was sent to the Secretary of State at the time, but Sir John Pakington refusing to examine the case, I then sought its consideration in the ordinary way by the Council, pursuant to the original reference.

The Lord President, however, held that the Privy Council was incapable of entering into the subject-matter of the case, but there is reason to think such holding to be erroneous.

In 1854 an appeal was made to the House of Commons on the case, which appeal has only been delayed to next Session on account of the ill health of the Member who gave notice of a motion on it.

I now request the Secretary of State will return my petition to the Privy Council, in order to the re-consideration of the point respecting jurisdiction.

I enclose a copy of my application to the Lord President for that purpose, and I beg leave to add, that having given my early professional life to the public service at the Antipodes, I seek the full payment of what is fairly due to me from the Crown, and also that consideration to which any public officer is entitled from the Crown for honourable and efficient service.

Upon grounds absolutely indefeasible, I, on the contrary, have been dealt with as a delinquent, without a hearing, and refused without an account, what two Peers of Parliament have certified to be my due.

I trust the change at this moment in progress in the administration of the Colonies, will extend to doing me justice.

I remain, &c.

John Ball, Esq., M. P., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Saxe Bannister*.

No. 4.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to the Lord President of the Council.

My Lord, 11 September 1855.

IN 1852 a petition from me to Her Majesty the Queen was referred to the Privy Council, and in your Lordship's Presidency it has been held, that the Council possesses no jurisdiction on the subject-matter of that petition.

There is great reason to doubt the correctness of that holding: therefore, and inasmuch as one of the present members of the Board formerly of a pre-eminent authority on colonial topics, is recently proved upon the grave occasion of Civil Service Reform to be utterly unacquainted with constitutional statute and common law, I trust your Lordship will

will do me the justice to re-examine again the point of jurisprudence so fatally decided against me without being heard on it.

Mr. Walpole, the Secretary of State when my petition was referred to the Council, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, was not likely to make a mistake in such a case, and the reasons are strong, and the precedents not few in the Council Register and in the Journals of Parliament, upon which I ground my assertions, that the jurisdiction in question does not exist, so that my petition ought to be entertained as referred to the Council in 1852.

All courts may err, and it is the peculiar attribute of the tribunal over which your Lordship presides, that a revision of its opinion on any matter is not to be refused if error can be suggested in its judgment. It is also clear that time works no prescription against claims upon the Crown, and I have never waived mine.

I ask, therefore, that my petition may be again considered upon the reference of 1852.

The enclosed paper is personal to myself, and the enclosed tract contains the proof of the matter averred above, respecting the member of the Privy Council alluded to.

I have, &c.

The Lord President of the Council. (signed) *Saxe Bannister.*

No. 5.

C. Greville, Esq. to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Council Office, Whitehall, 1 November 1855.

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Saxe Bannister to his Lordship, respecting a petition of his now lying at the Colonial Office, and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

I am, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq., (signed) *C. Greville.*
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to the Lord President of the Council.

Leevers Coffee House, Swallow-court,
My Lord, Oxford-street, 26 October 1855.

SOME time ago I claimed your Lordship's re-consideration of the point of law whether the jurisdiction of the Council reaches the subject matter of my petition referred to it in 1852 by Her Majesty.

The death of my able advocate, the late member for Meath, whose severe illness prevented my case being followed up in the House of Commons during last session, adds to the difficulty of my long struggle for what I hold to be just, and I would willingly be heard by the Council.

I therefore again appeal to your Lordship's sense of right to let me be heard upon the point of law, should any doubt still prevail respecting the jurisdiction of the Council upon such a petition as mine so referred to it by the Queen under the advice of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I ask that my petition, now lying at the Colonial Office upon the suggestion of your Lordship's predecessor, may be returned to the Council Office to be dealt with justly.

I have, &c.

The Lord President of the Council. (signed) *Saxe Bannister.*

No. 7.

Honourable *W. L. Bathurst* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Council Office, Whitehall, 29 November 1855.

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you the enclosed further letter from Mr. Saxe Bannister, formerly Attorney General of New South Wales, respecting his grievances and claims, and I am to request that you will lay the same before Mr. Secretary Labouchere.

I am, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq., (signed) *W. L. Bathurst.*
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to the Lord President of the Council.

My Lord, 22, Parliament-street, November 1855.

Copy of letter sent to the Colonial Office, 1855.

Mr. Greville having informed me that my statement respecting the jurisdiction of the Council in my case is sent to the Colonial Office, I beg leave to say that I sought the Council's acquiescence in my being heard before the Lords on the single point of jurisdiction under the Queen's reference of my petition of 1852 by the advice of Mr. Secretary Walpole.

But I gladly infer from this communication with the Colonial Office, that it is held reasonable I should be heard by the Secretary of State upon merits whatever the Council's own jurisdiction may be shown to be.

Conditional consent to leave the decision to Mr. Labouchere.

Most readily I submit the whole matter of my claims upon the Crown to the judgment of Mr. Labouchere alone, provided he consent to hear me on the facts and documents, which are few and brief.

Mr. Labouchere will not delegate to a subaltern, as his predecessors have done ever since 1830 in my case, the most sacred of their duties, namely, the duty of judging on an appeal for justice. He will not hold himself bound to adhere to that error, because his predecessors have set him the example. Entirely confiding as I do, in his upright and independent spirit, and being even sanguine as I am, that he will confirm the judgment of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Dacre in my favour, I at once waive my appeal to the Council, on condition that he hear me with the facts and documents in question before him, as they were to be moved for in the House of Commons by the late Mr. Lucas.

Refusals of hearing hitherto, 1830 to 1854.

I look with amazement at the refusals of the Colonial Secretaries (except Lord Bathurst, who was willing to hear me, but had no opportunity; and Lord Aberdeen who was not asked) to do me this simple justice; and as a great and salutary change has been made in our colonial policy beyond sea, I may properly express a hope that the Colonial Office will

Decisions *ex parte*.

at home abandon its practice of deciding individual cases *ex parte*.

That practice is contrary to the best constitutional maxims, and not less mischievous in effects than it is against good ancient usage. It tends to produce wrong opinions in minister's minds, and it excites well founded discontent when decisions adverse to their unheard objects, happen to be correct in themselves.

Change in the practice of the Colonial Office.

With this changed to my advantage, I will accept thankfully at Mr. Labouchere's hands, the compensation for what I deem a great grievance.

Statement that transportation is essentially bad.

I have never ceased becomingly to deserve consideration. When I returned to England in 1830, I printed a volume on transportation, to show its inevitable evils, and to suggest means of alleviating those evils the soonest possible. A copy of this volume I sent to the Colonial Office.

Inspection of prisons.

In 1832 I learnt in France an improved method of inspecting prisons; and at my suggestion, I have no doubt, Viscount Melbourne established the prison inspectors.

Patronage of discharged prisoners, 1837 to 1855.

In France also I long ago became acquainted with what is termed the "patronage" of discharged prisoners. Properly carried out, that system meets the great difficulties of the case capable of being met by any administrative and social action. It is the chief thing at our command to settle the present "ticket-of-leave" difficulty, which is only a small part of the discharged prisoner's case.

I have taken great pains since 1837 to impress the Government and others with the practical utility of that system of "patronage" which harmonizes with our habits.

In 1837 I was fortunate enough to obtain the attention of Archbishop Whately to the point for Ireland, to which country it is peculiarly suited.

Neglect in this respect, as Mr. De Mertz of Mattray lately observed, has occasioned no small embarrassment in the working of the excellent "ticket-of-leave" system here.

Humane policy on Colonies, 1830 to 1837.

I brought home also from New South Wales and South Africa in 1830, some views on the advantage of humane policy in our colonies, which were largely approved. Those views helped to stop one Caffre war; and if not neglected after 1837 at the Cape, they must have prevented the two last Caffre wars. They are now revived, with liberal grants of money from Parliament, and with a promise of great success if duly accompanied by the guards properly belonging to them.

Reform of the Indian department, 1823.

It was these sound views of the practical value of humane policy in the colonies, that in 1823 led to an intention on the part of the Government to send me as a Commissioner to Canada, for the reform of the Indian Department. This was before I went to New South Wales as Attorney General.

Digests of colonial intelligence, 1841–2.

One of the guards indispensable to the success of the present revival of humane policy at the Cape, is a measure long matured by me on this head, and, in 1841–2, well received by the Secretary of State, now the Earl of Derby. That measure was deliberately recommended by eminent individuals of all parties; by his Grace the Duke of Richmond; by Sir Fowell Buxton; by Mr. Masterman, Member for London, and by the members of the Aborigines Protection Society. It specially aimed at securing justice and wise policy respecting the native tribes, but in principle it was applicable to all colonial matters. It was based on ancient practice among us, as approved by the very highest authorities; and its special object was to give to Government, to Parliament, and the public, correct digests of intelligence from the Colonies.

An adverse incident in the Colonial Office stopped it, but it was resumed a few weeks ago,

ago, for the consideration of Sir William Molesworth, and it now lies for Mr. Labouchere's decision.

I take the liberty to mention these things, to show that while the Government has not dealt with me, as an efficient old officer of the Crown, with common justice, I have laboured hard to prove myself worthy of its consideration.

I trust your Lordship will think this letter a fitting one to be placed in Mr. Labouchere's hands, for his perusal, along with the former communication from your Lordship.

I add a printed paper as a special support to my claim to be heard on merits of the colonial reform actually come in a large measure, I have for a long life been amongst the most zealous advocates with my pen, and my practice, and I am entitled to share its benefits. All were not base in that "brazen colonial age," which Mr. Gladstone has justly denounced in his Chapter Lecture; and I will not submit to be classed with the men described by him as "not quite presentable at home, and sent with handsome salaries to remote Colonies, because not to be endured in office by the British public." The brazen colonial age.

I was appointed to my post on fair qualifications, of which the evidences are recorded in the Colonial Office, and I discharged my duties efficiently.

When Mr. Gladstone was Secretary of State, I earnestly challenged the most rigorous scrutiny as to my official conduct, but I could get no hearing, the errors of the "brazen age" not being then quite swept away. But I am sure it will be granted me now, and that no man will rejoice more heartily than the Right Honourable Member for the University of Oxford, at such an act of justice being done.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Saxe Bannister.*

To the Lord President of the Council.

No. 9.

H. Merivale, Esq., to Honourable *W. L. Bathurst.*

Sir, Downing-street, 11 February 1856.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, in answer to your letters of the 1st and 29th November,* on the case of Mr. Saxe Bannister, to return to you Mr. Bannister's petition, with the annexed copy of a letter which he has caused to be addressed to Mr. Bannister, and which I am to request you will communicate to the Lord President of the Council. * Page 7.

Honourable W. L. Bathurst, Council Office. (signed) *H. Merivale.*

No. 10.

H. Merivale, Esq., to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 February 1856.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge your letter of the 12th September* last addressed to Mr. Ball, for the purpose of being laid before Sir William Molesworth, relating to your petition to Her Majesty. This Department has received, also, from the Lord President of the Council, copies of two letters from you, dated the 26th October and November last,† addressed to his Lordship, on the same subject. * Page 6. † Pages 7 and 8.

I am to inform you that Mr. Labouchere cannot find, on the perusal of those letters, any reason assigned which should induce him to reopen a question so frequently considered by his predecessors in this office, that he cannot recommend on any public ground the consideration of your claims by their Lordships of the Privy Council, and that he has accordingly directed the return of your petition to the Lord President of the Council. Mr. Labouchere cannot express any opinion on your alleged claim to be heard as of legal right.

(signed) *H. Merivale.*

Saxe Bannister, Esq.

—II.—

"Other Papers bearing on the Case."

No. 1.

(No. 32.)

The Right Hon. Earl *Bathurst* to Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane.*

Sir, Downing-street, 2 June 1825.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Despatch, No. 7, of the 30th September, transmitting an application which had been addressed to you by Mr. Bannister, His Majesty's Attorney General, to receive the portion of his salary payable from the colonial funds, from the date of his embarkation in this country, the favourable decision of which question involves that of a similar indulgence to the other officers who have recently been appointed to situations in the Colony. On referring to what has been the practice in respect to judicial appointments in other colonies, I find that some of the salaries have commenced from the date at which Mr. Bannister has claimed the commencement of his emoluments; but in all such instances the persons have been under the necessity of defraying the expense of their own passages out to the Colony, whilst in the case of Mr. Bannister, and the other gentlemen who have received appointments at New South Wales, passages have been provided at the expense of the public. Upon a consideration, however, of all the circumstances, I am induced to sanction the payment of half salary to Mr. Bannister, and the other gentlemen whose cases are similar, from the date of their respective embarkations, and it will therefore be necessary that you should call upon the individuals in question, to whom it appears you have already issued full salary in anticipation of a favourable result to their applications, to refund, by such instalments as will not be inconvenient to them, the amount which they have thus received over and above the sum to which they will be entitled under the arrangement which I have now sanctioned. With respect to Mr. Bannister's application for a house, and for the assistance of a clerk, I cannot hold out any prospect of such being allowed to him. His salary was fixed at 1,200 *l.* per annum upon a consideration of the duties which he would be required to perform, and without reference to any other emoluments than those which he might have expected to obtain by his private practice; and if the profits of the latter have fallen short of those expectations it affords no ground for additional remuneration.

I have, &c.

Lieut. General Sir T. Brisbane, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Bathurst.*

No. 2.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst.*

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 8 February 1825.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a packet of papers relative to my office and the emoluments of it, upon which I have the utmost confidence that my statements will not be thought unreasonable, in regard to my personal interests, unless I have absolutely misunderstood the nature of my duties.

It is in the same confidence of not being deprived here or elsewhere of a fair reward for my willing past and future services, that I now state my inability to continue to serve his Majesty if a permanent change be not made in the emoluments of my post.

I have

I have not had time to draw up these papers in the manner I could have wished, and I am sorry that neither Mr. Forbes nor Mr. Stephen have been able to add their experienced views to mine on this subject; the time afforded them has been too short to admit of its being done pursuant to my enclosed request to his Excellency.

I accepted my office upon an expectation that it would be at the least as advantageous to me as similar posts are to other Crown officers elsewhere; and I trust that my fulfilment of its duties, if done with ordinary judgment and abilities, will entitle me to that compensation for the past and the future which I have persuaded myself the nature of my services justify me in asking.

I may take the liberty to give your Lordship a very decided opinion that so long as it is thought good that the Governors of New South Wales and the Secretaries should not be persons of some legal experience, the duties of the Attorney General will be increased rather than lessened with the enlargement of the Colony. I by no means presume to offer a sentiment now on the proper qualifications of a Governor and those officers, but I state my impressions as to the prospect for my own post.

During many years to come also the criminal calendar of the Supreme Court must continue great, and the Crown civil law business cannot fail to increase. I have been unwilling to enter rashly into suits, not however doubting that recourse to law will be unavoidable on many points; but I have thought it my duty to wait a few months, that the effect of some which are pending could be ascertained before others, perhaps equally important, should be commenced. The new courts are scarcely in operation, but no doubt, I believe, exists of their value here.

Under any Governors, the Attorney General's occupation as a draughtsman for the Legislature will long be laborious; and hitherto the few political cases I have carried into the courts of law show, I think, that this part of my duty may, by a very slight failure of judgment, lead to much anxiety and difficulty.

I trust I do not seem to your Lordship to exaggerate what I have a personal interest in. I am sure I feel myself to be far from disposed to do more than represent the case which actual circumstances produce.

I have the satisfaction of adding that these papers, although resting for their accuracy on my own responsibility, are sent home with the full concurrence of his Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, (signed) *S. Bannister.*
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE Duties of the Attorney General of New South Wales. *

His Commission.
Guides to his duty.
Outline of what Mr. Bannister has done.
1st. As to advice given to the Governor.
2d. As to direct communication with magistrates and heads of departments.
3d. As to actions on any legal arrangements on that advice.
4th. As to the business of the Criminal Courts.
Change suggested.
5th. As to civil Crown suits.
6th. As to local legislation.
7th. As to originating questions and accusations.
8th. Accessibility.
The result.

THE RESULT.

The result is, that my occupations for the Crown absorb the whole of my time; and the Paper B., showing the emoluments arising from these occupations, will explain the situation in which I now stand.

I do not complain of this result of the arrangement made in England, because it was made experimentally; and because I rely on an equivalent being made to me for the failure of that arrangement, which was established against my express opinion. Its object was wise, but all experience was against its success. If that object, of withdrawing the Crown lawyer from private solicitor's practice in a small community, and the further object of thereby

* Only "the Result" is printed.

thereby preventing his being unduly influenced by private interests are thought proper to be persevered in, I have no doubt of an Attorney General preferring the Crown practice without that inferior business; but if his Crown practice is to occupy him entirely, he must be paid equivalently to the labour he performs, and the station he fills.

(signed) *S. Bannister*,
Attorney General.

Sydney, 7 February 1825.

B.

	£.	£.
Gross income yearly		1,200
I pay to a clerk yearly	150	
I am liable to pay the rent of a house in which my family lives, and in which I have my offices. It is totally unbecoming my station	120	
My half-pay merged on my appointment	130	
		400
	£.	800

My professional income, inasmuch as my private practice is inconsistent with my public duties, and the limitations of my practice to that of a barrister, except for the Crown, prevents my making the arrangements usually made by Crown officers in the Colonies; still I have so much solicitor's business to do for the Crown that clerks are necessary to me.

No. 3.

(No. 44.)

The Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst* to Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane.*

Sir, Downing-street, 1 July 1825.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 8th February, stating that Mr. Bannister, the Attorney General, had submitted to you a statement of his case, as relating to his pecuniary situation and duties, and you recommend his application for an increase of salary to favourable consideration.

In the Despatch which I had the honour of addressing to you on 2d June last, I acquainted your Excellency that I did not consider Mr. Bannister to have any claim to an additional allowance, to which I now beg to add that the inadequacy of his profits appears to have proceeded rather from his want of professional practice than from the disproportion of his official income, and the latter having been fixed without reference to any other pecuniary advantages unconnected with his public situation, cannot now be augmented, because those advantages, professional and pecuniary, should happen not to be so considerable as were expected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Bathurst.*

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Brisbane,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst.*

Parramatta, New South Wales,
23 May 1825.

My Lord,

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Thomas Brisbane does me the honour to transmit this letter to your Lordship, in which I will take the liberty to repeat very shortly a statement with regard to my income and office, which was made to your Lordship in detail by the ship "Mangles."

I came to this country with a restriction on my practice in the line of a solicitor, which in all small Colonies is combined with that of the advocate. The impossibility of finding materials in small communities for a division of labour has made the practice what it is elsewhere. I have by this cause been deprived of the usual advantages enjoyed by Crown officers. I came also hither with a fixed income of 1,200 *l.* a year for doing the Crown business, upon a supposition that I should make a considerable sum yearly as a barrister So far from being able to realise this expectation, my time is so much occupied for the public, that in the last term I was compelled to decline private practice, and

and to ask for the assistance of the Solicitor General in about 40 criminal prosecutions. I will not trouble your Lordship with a repetition of what, I trust, will reach England safely in the "Mangles." The result is, and I take the liberty of stating it to your Lordship with great frankness, but I trust not, in your Lordship's judgment, with impropriety, that to stay here upon my present establishment will be too ruinous to my health and necessities to make me hesitate in the step I now take. I hope not to be misunderstood as attempting to make a bargain with your Lordship; and except the general dislike which it is impossible not to have of such a population as is in this Colony, I have no wish to leave it; but I cannot sacrifice my youth, and fail in the obligations I have incurred without being exposed to disgraceful applications here which will totally disqualify me for performing to the King the duties imposed on me by His Majesty's Commission.

If, therefore, in your Lordship's judgment, others can do for my salary what I fail in, I have to request either that I may be employed where a less healthy climate may render large salaries proper—either in Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, or in any settlement on this side of that Colony.

If my services are not required elsewhere, I take the liberty of requesting that an allowance may be made to me for my voyage to Calcutta, instead of to England.

I take the liberty of again assuring your Lordship that this letter is not written under a disinclination to the King's service, but with a conviction that if I stay here with my present salary and my present duties, I am utterly ruined. I enclose for your Lordship's consideration a short note of my account with my office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Bannister.*

To Right Hon. Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTE of my Account with my Office.

	£.
Salary, per annum - - -	1,200
	395
Leaving me an income of -	£. 805

per annum for labour of extreme incessancy and anxiety.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

	£.
Permanent clerk, per annum -	150
Additional for two months past, at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum.	
Rent of my house this year, in which my office has been held -	120
The house is in all respects unsuitable for me; and in future my rent will be upwards of 200 *l.* per annum in house and offices.	
My half-pay merged - - -	125
	£. 395

No. 5.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl *Bathurst*.

Sydney, New South Wales,
4 July 1825.

My Lord,

A CONSIDERATION of the embarrassments I am exposed to induces me to mention again the disappointment of my expectations in coming to this Colony, and in what manner I hope to be compensated.

My offer to serve His Majesty was made without special stipulations, but under an impression drawn from the general experience in posts similar to mine, and from an official conversation, that I should make upwards of 2,500 *l.* a year. Part only of my time was to be devoted to the public service, inasmuch as I was to attend to private practice expected to be of considerable amount. When referred in 1823 to Mr. Stephen, to consider the point of remuneration for Crown business, he asked me if 1,500 *l.* a year would be sufficient; I declined giving an opinion on a subject which experience could alone explain; and I expressed disapprobation of the intended restriction from private attor-

ney's practice, as in small colonies a division of labour cannot be effected so as to keep barristers occupied; but I remarked that the sum seemed large, and that I understood I might rely on making, in addition to it, 800 *l.* or 1,000 *l.* a year at the least; much more had been casually mentioned to me by persons not connected with the Colonial Office, but they assumed that the ordinary course would be pursued, and that I should not devote my whole time to the business of the Crown. The subject of an Attorney General's income here, was, however, new and doubtful; one thing only being certain, namely, that the Crown was intended to be served on the usual terms of its officer being justly paid; but bills of costs, much to my satisfaction, were not to be made out. The sum of 1,500 *l.* was mentioned, and 1,200 *l.* was afterwards fixed, without communication with me, and I believe I am correct in saying, experimentally; and so as to justify my late and present explanation of the true circumstances of the case.

The public business has greatly surpassed all expectation, and in order to meet its pressure, I have confined myself chiefly to it. The demands on my time are indeed so urgent, that I have at length stated officially to his Excellency the Governor, that it is physically impossible to proceed without assistance. The ordinary criminal business is equal to that of a community of 200,000 souls; the machinery of government is in a course of creation in many departments; and the Crown property bears an unusually large proportion to that of private persons. New laws also are to be made on a vast number of subjects, and require peculiar discretion and diligence in the public officers on whom so large a share of this work falls.

Having devoted myself to the service of the Crown, although a moiety only of my time was engaged in England, I cannot hesitate to prefer my claims to pecuniary compensation to at least an equal amount of what I have received from the Crown.

I have persuaded myself, and I hope your Lordship will think this to be simple justice for the past and current period from my embarkation, or from my arrival, unto the time when I shall receive an answer to this application. Until that time, I shall continue to act as I have hitherto done.

For the future, it becomes me, I trust, to state frankly, that if I am to continue to provide my own house, office, and clerks, which, permanently, will be at a cost of not so little as 400 *l.* a year, and to be occupied as I now am for the Crown, I cannot stay in New South Wales upon a yearly salary of much more than double my present income.

In making this statement, I presume that lands will not be given to me, which, indeed, want of capital, and many other circumstances, would render almost useless.

My habits are not expensive, but I am satisfied your Lordship does not wish me to hold an office on terms unsuitable to its responsibility; and I fear I have hitherto scarcely supported respectability of outward establishment. I am obliged to deny myself those associations which facilitate the despatch of public affairs; and I do not speak censoriously in asserting that the general circumstances of this Colony are such as to require compensations of a greater, rather than of a less value, than those obtained elsewhere.

In making these statements, I trust that I have not overstepped the duty which I owe to your Lordship. It was eminently due to myself at this distance of place not to be indecisive; and the very painful allusions I have made to pecuniary topics have been pressed on me by the ruinous embarrassments into which I have been led.

If my prospects are improved I am willing to stay in New South Wales, and I am extremely disinclined to address a peremptory alternative to your Lordship; but if the public service can in future be provided for at a less cost than I have stated to be necessary, I shall be glad to be removed to another Colony to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Cape, where less favourable climates render higher salaries usual.

I trust that my claims for the past will be thought just; but if not, I trust not to be making a disrespectful decision in requesting the favour of being ordered a passage to India or to Ceylon, instead of to England, for myself and my family.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 6.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst.*

Sydney, 10 October 1825.

My Lord,

I ENCLOSE a duplicate of a former letter to your Lordship, to which further experience justifies me in adding my confirmed belief of the views expressed in it being correct.

When I consider how much I am employed for the Crown beyond what was expected in England at my appointment, and how completely that increased employment has precluded me from a source of income which your Lordship contemplated I should enjoy as a private barrister, it appears to me to be only just to myself to claim payment for the excess of labour I have bestowed on the affairs of the Crown. A sum of money for this, therefore, I request to have paid to my agent, whatever may be the future arrangements.

If my income be adequately increased I am content to stay in New South Wales; if not, I must be pardoned, believing that it is as much due to your Lordship as to myself, that I should resign a commission rather than ruin myself whilst I degrade it.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 7.

The Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Downing-street, 10 April 1826.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 4th of July and the 10th October, and to acquaint you, that, since it appears to be your wish to be removed from the situation of Attorney General at New South Wales, unless the salary annexed to that appointment is increased to double the amount of your present income, another individual has been appointed by His Majesty to succeed you as Attorney General.

I have, &c.

Saxe Bannister, Esq.

(signed) *Bathurst.*

No. 8.

(No. 91.)

Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane* to the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst.*

Government House, New South Wales,
11 October 1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a correspondence between myself and the Attorney General, which will more clearly explain the matter and difference between us and the point for your Lordship's determination than any abstract view which I can convey to your Lordship. I have only to add, that it is a point of great importance which requires a speedy determination. I cannot bring myself to doubt what your Lordship's determination will be, and I should not have hesitated to take a more decisive step if the transaction which gave rise to the difference of opinion between the Attorney General and myself had not suggested it to me as a more prudent course to refer it to your Lordship, as part of the cases upon which I have already addressed your Lordship in several Despatches.

I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Tho. Brisbane.*

No. 9.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to Lieutenant General Sir *Thos. Brisbane.*

Sir, Sydney, 28 September 1825.

YESTERDAY I received your Excellency's instructions to prepare a Bill pursuant to a paper sent therewith, and signed by three members of the Council, "to stay all criminal proceedings which may have been, or shall hereafter be commenced against any magistrate for any sentence, act, matter, or thing passed or done in execution of his office before the promulgation of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 96, in the colony of New South Wales." This paper also states that a report is made "respecting the origin and extent of the practice of inflicting punishment after conviction to compel restitution of property or disclosure of parties implicated."

I have to submit that the recommendations extend beyond the objects of the report, and to request your Excellency will be pleased to order that document to be sent to me, inasmuch as it is necessary that I should examine it before I can venture to draw this Bill.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 10.

Lieutenant General Sir *Thos. Brisbane* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Government House, Sydney,

Sir, 28 September 1825.

I HAVE just received your note upon the subject of preparing a Bill pursuant to a recommendation of the Council as conveyed in a letter to me of yesterday's date, and signed by a majority of the members, in which you request that the Report of the Council should be sent to you for examination before you could venture to draw the Bill.

It does not appear to me that I can comply with your request. In the view you seem to take of the subject, I apprehend that when the Governor has taken the advice of the Council upon any legislative measure, the Governor acting upon that advice requires the Attorney General to prepare a Bill for giving effect to the recommendation of the Council, that the Attorney General's office becomes merely ministerial. Whether a proposed law be repugnant to the law of England or not is a question for the Chief Justice; the policy of the measure is exclusively with the Governor and Council. It is possible the Attorney General may take a different view of that policy, but I conceive that would be no reason why he should not be called upon to put into regular form any Bill which may be required by the Governor with the advice of the Council.

Viewing the matter in this light I send you the report of facts upon which the Council have thought proper to found their recommendation of a Bill agreeably to the paper placed in your hands, and I must desire you will prepare a Bill strictly in conformity with that recommendation.

I have, &c.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., Attorney General. (signed) *Thomas Brisbane.*

No. 11.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to Lieutenant General Sir *Thos. Brisbane.*

Sir, Sydney, 29 September 1825.

THE Bill of Indemnity which your Excellency directed me to draw, is intended to stay proceedings in criminal cases against all magistrates of New South Wales, who in the execution of their office may have inflicted what I find in law held to be torture, and this not rarely but as a very general practice.

The passing of such a law will remove many perplexities which are now pressing on me as Attorney General; but it is with unaffected pain that I find myself compelled to decline drawing the Bill on the instructions before me, and also to state that I cannot venture to be a party to the measure even in that minor degree, without having an opportunity of examining its merits.

The difficulty in which those instructions place me is extreme. The subject matter considered, a more important Bill can hardly be contemplated; it touches directly one of the great principles of our law, and I am not furnished with the materials out of which the indispensable preamble can be penned.

I am much relieved in the case by knowing that the ordinary objections to my refusal cannot exist here, inasmuch as the mere machinery of the Act is not complicated, and your Excellency has the means of supplying the step which I cannot take. What I now do will therefore not thwart the passing of the law.

That vindictive criminal prosecution may not be proper under certain circumstances cannot be doubted; and in the matter in question the facts have always appeared to me to demand the most careful examination. But I trust to be pardoned for being scrupulous to

act

act myself without examination of them, and for stating the principle which guides me in regard to drawing the Bill, and in regard to the duty which my office imposes on me, as I conceive, forming an opinion on the measure itself.

The practice complained of is repugnant to a fundamental law peculiar to England for ages; and I think that on such a subject an Attorney General in New South Wales owes it to the King, whose commission he holds, to your Excellency whom he is bound to advise, and to himself, if he draws a Bill indemnifying parties against criminal proceedings for breach of that law, to do so upon such a view of facts as will enable him to introduce into it, as is usual, averments tending to its justification, and also to weigh the evidence of facts adduced on such a topic, that he may not become even a remote party to what may be a measure in the highest degree wrong.

On the subject itself there are several points of extreme importance, as it appears to me, which I feel it will be my duty to lay before your Excellency if I am permitted to examine the facts.

If that liberty be not allowed to me, I have humbly and with great respect, to submit that my view of the duties of my post in this case differs from that which your Excellency was pleased to send to me yesterday.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Bannister.*

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Government House, Parramatta, 30 September 1825.

I HAVE read your letter of yesterday's date with much regret. At the present moment, and under the many embarrassments which attend my administration, I can but ill spare the co-operation of any officer of Government, but I cannot bring myself to receive your assistance upon the terms on which alone you seem to feel yourself justified in affording it.

I am not deeply versed in law, but reading the Act of Parliament creating the Governor and Council a legislative body in New South Wales, I cannot find in what way the Attorney General can become party to any law.

He may assist the Governor with his counsel, but the Governor must act at his own discretion, and the advice of the Attorney General would not protect him from responsibility. I apprehend the duties of the Attorney General are to be collected from his commission. Your commission gives you the rights and privileges which belong to an Attorney General, that is I presume an Attorney General of England, so far as the circumstances of the Colony will admit.

The legislative functions of Parliament are entirely independent of the Attorney General in England. I understand it to be the practice in Government Bills to send them to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals to see that they are prepared in due form, and do not interfere with any right of the Crown, but beyond this the Attorney General of England has no discretion to exercise over the measures which the Government may think proper to lay before Parliament.

The policy or impolicy is entirely with the ministry, the Attorney General may happen to be in the minority in the cabinet; but surely that would not be a sufficient reason why he should refuse to see that the measure which he may disapprove should be put into due form of law. This is the case in my Government. You addressed a letter to me on the presentments which appeared in the newspapers for my instructions on the subject. As the case was a delicate one I laid it before the Council and requested their advice; before they gave it they inquired fully into the subject, and at last came to the resolution to recommend a particular measure to me, in the propriety of which I, as Governor, entirely concur. From your letter I understand that you decline drawing a Bill to give effect to this measure until you have examined its merits and made up your mind upon its propriety.

Now this appears to me to amount to a complete veto upon the Governor and Council, and renders the Attorney General a third estate in the legislature of the Colony. I cannot consent to this, the Council will not consent to it, and I must therefore desire you to reconsider your letter, and inform me whether you still decline to prepare a Bill according to the instructions of the Governor, unless you are permitted to examine its merits, and form your judgment upon its expediency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Brisbane.*

Saxe Bannister, Esq., Attorney General.

No. 13.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane.*

Sir, Sydney, 2 October 1825.

I HAVE this day the honour of receiving your Excellency's commands of Friday last that I should reconsider my letter of Thursday, and inform your Excellency whether I still decline

decline to prepare a Bill according to the instructions of the Governor unless I am permitted to examine the merits and form my judgment of its expediency.

I beg permission to tender my thanks for this opportunity being afforded to me of reconsidering my letter. It was extremely painful to me to write it, and I know at what possible price I take the step should my judgment mislead me.

I trust that I shall not be thought to be paying an ill-timed compliment to your Excellency in saying that, by affording me this opportunity, the same kind consideration has been shown which I have always experienced at your Excellency's hands; under any circumstances therefore, and more particularly now, I feel myself bound to measure my exertions as a Crown officer in your Excellency's Government only by my ability, with the single exception of cases involving what seems to me to be the ruin of my character.

As a general proposition, I cannot hesitate to reply to your Excellency's present requisition that the Attorney General's judgment is by no means necessary to be deferred to on the point whether a Bill shall be prepared in this Colony.

I am sure I may appeal, without disrespect, to my own practice in framing instruments when the cause they promoted seemed to me to be wrong, as a proof that I admit the general proposition sincerely.

But I think that cases may arise, of which the present unfortunately appears to me to be one, which creates exceptions to the rule. It is a case touching a fundamental law of England of the highest importance, and perhaps a necessity does not exist for the measure; what has come before me officially tends to raise that impression even in such a case. I would not decline the mere frame of the Bill if I did not know that the absence of my pen can be supplied.

Under these circumstances I think it is my duty not to withdraw my letter of Thursday.

If my opinion be erroneous it will be amongst the most painful of my reflections, that my error should have occasioned a discussion with your Excellency; but other principles would expose me to consequences in such cases as the present to which I cannot consent to be liable.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 14.

Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Government House, Parramatta,

Sir, 3 October 1825.

If I am right in my apprehension of your letter of yesterday's date, you admit as a general principle that the Attorney General's judgment is not necessary to be deferred to whether a Bill shall be prepared in the Colony, but you consider that cases may arise which create exceptions to the rule, and that the recommendation of the Council in the pending case is one. Admitting this principle as a rule of your guidance, it becomes of course discretionary with yourself whether you will prepare any Bill, of the necessity of which you may entertain doubt.

Under such circumstances it will be impossible for me to call upon you to prepare any Bill without submitting to the chance of a refusal, and therefore until the pleasure of His Majesty's Government is made known, I must seek for professional aid in this branch of my Government elsewhere.

I have, &c.

S. Bannister, Esq., Attorney General. (signed) *Thomas Brisbane.*

No. 15.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane.*

Sir, Wooloomola, 4 October 1825.

I am grateful that your Excellency should have condescended to correct my impression that I was suspended in my office; so much of doubt had I on the subject that I have continued to do what I was before occupied in; and if I could have done it consistently with the respect I owe to your Excellency I should have offered my services even if ceasing to be a public officer.

I am aware that an Attorney General is not a Minister of State, but some subjects are of extreme delicacy, and in this I think that to draw this Bill would expose me to punishment.

I took the liberty of waiting on your Excellency this afternoon, and I will call at Government House early in the morning.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. (signed) *Saxe Bannister.*

No. 16.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Brisbane*.

Sir, Sydney, 5 October 1825.

In my letter of yesterday relative to what your Excellency might think it right to state to Earl Bathurst, upon the circumstances designated in my previous letters, I expressed the confidence I then felt, and still feel, that the statement will be full. I have no other desire on the subject than that the whole matter should be known to those whose approbation I hope to continue to enjoy.

The disappointment I have met with in point of income renders it probable that I may soon leave New South Wales, and as I cannot be a stranger in any part of the world, moderate as my pretensions are, the welfare of many who somewhat depend on me is deeply concerned in my good fame. My English friends, therefore, should know exactly what occurred in a matter likely to affect their opinion of my judgment and honour.

I am sure my feelings cannot be too chivalrously tender on this topic.

Your Excellency has rightly and kindly rejected any impressions which unworthy conjectures of my conduct between the contending parties in recent affairs might have made, but the same justice may not be done me at home, if I am silent under what I clearly perceive has been whispered in several quarters.

I was ready to explain my proceedings to your Excellency, as I mentioned on Monday week. To no one else in New South Wales is even explanation due from me. Because the nature of my office render some things obscure, I made this offer to your Excellency, although I feel that I require no defence against such very inconsiderate conjectures.

I must, however, put my friends in possession of the means of denial, that if I have any enemy here, others elsewhere may not suffer pain from my neglecting to state the truth; for these reasons I wish to send the documents to my brothers in London, leaving to your Excelleney absolutely to determine what may be proper to be submitted to Earl Bathurst. The papers I beg to have copied are my report relative to Mr. Hannibal McArthur's application to me about the 22d of August; my letter relative to the Rev. Mr. Marsden, about the 15th of September, with an enclosure; my report of the 20th September, with documents relative to the presentment of the Parramatta and Sydney grand juries.

I have, &c.

His Excellency
Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 17.

(No. 30.)

The Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst* to Lieutenant General *Darling*.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 April 1826.

I have received Sir Thomas Brisbane's Despatch of the 11th of October last,* enclosing copies of a correspondence which had taken place between himself, as Governor, and Mr. Saxe Bannister, as Attorney General, arising out of the refusal of the latter officer to prepare a Bill, pursuant to a recommendation of the Council, previously to its being passed into a law.

* Page 15.

As it was deemed advisable by his Majesty, previously to the receipt of that Despatch, to appoint another person to succeed Mr. Bannister in the office of Attorney General at New South Wales, in consequence of his desire to be relieved if the salary annexed to that appointment was not increased to double the amount of his present income, I do not think it necessary to trouble your Excellency with any remarks on the correspondence in question.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant General Darling,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Bathurst.*

No. 18.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurst*.

Sydney, New South Wales,
7 October 1826.

My Lord,

I have the honour to request your Lordship to consider the allegations in the enclosed petition, and to be pleased to cause an answer to be sent to me upon it, at the Cape of Good Hope, and a duplicate to Mr. Graeme Hall, of Lincoln's Inn.

In order to prevent the delay of a reference hither upon the assertions, I have placed a copy of the document in the hands of his Excellency the Governor, requesting that such remarks as should appear to be necessary might be in England early in the next year.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 19.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Attorney General of New South Wales,

Showeth,

That upon your petitioner's appointment, in 1823, a portion only of his time was intended to be occupied in the public law business of the said Colony, for which the remuneration was, therefore, calculated with reference to the estimated value of his whole time, and that the remaining portion was meant to be devoted to private practice.

That the public service has required all that period, and, in your petitioner's judgment, does still require the whole personal attention of the Attorney General in New South Wales.

That, in fact, your petitioner, when in health, and with one interval only of recess of 16 days, has applied all his labour and pains, with very inconsiderable exceptions, to the criminal and civil law business of the Crown.

That your petitioner has therefore been unable to receive private practice as a barrister, in the manner intended upon his appointment, and has consequently been ruined in his circumstances, and compelled to resign his said office, after making full explanations to your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

That your petitioner has not wished to shrink from the unexpected labour which has been imposed upon him by the necessities of the Colony, perceiving that it was difficult, in 1823, for your Majesty's said Secretary of State to anticipate what those necessities would be.

That your petitioner declined to take private practice till since the beginning of the present year 1826, confiding that his exertions would not be accepted without a due reward.

Your petitioner, therefore, trusting that he will be found to have exercised his office irreproachably, prays that the aforesaid allegations may be examined, and that compensation may be made to him, if they appear to your Majesty to be correct.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 20.

R. W. Hay, Esq. to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 March 1827.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of October last, accompanied by a memorial which you have addressed to his Majesty, relative to the emoluments received by you as Attorney General at New South Wales, and his Lordship further desires me to acquaint you that your petition will be submitted to his Majesty as requested in your letter.

I am, &c.

Saxe Bannister, Esq. (signed) *R. W. Hay.*

No. 21.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 8 February 1825.

I am not aware of more than one point upon which I ought to be desirous to explain my conduct to you and to Earl Bathurst: it is on what is called here the jury question. Having to execute the Act of Parliament whenever circumstances brought its enactment under my immediate attention, the first occasion for consideration of its provisions occurred in May last. Two cases were sent to me by his Excellency the Governor, both of which, in my opinion, were proper for the quarter sessions; I therefore suggested that the commissions of the justices should be drawn with the ordinary powers. It then became necessary to consider

by

by what means the quarter sessions for freemen should judge of facts. In May, and since, I have had but one opinion of the point, that a jury must be had; I had no doubt that the Governor was bound to establish sessions, and that for the trial of freemen these sessions must have juries. I was of opinion that the only safe construction of the Act led to these conclusions. The questions are purely legal, and certainly I am anxious to hear from home whether this construction is held by the more experienced to be the true one.

Being of this opinion, I took what I trust will be thought to have been the usual and proper steps to have the Act executed. An Act made so recently, and with so much care as this was, could not be presumed to be passed erroneously. Nothing but a case of legal necessity could justify a departure from it.

The next question was, from what classes the jurors were to be drawn: I prepared myself with an opinion on that point: I felt it to be full of difficulty, and confined myself solely to consideration of law. The expediency of the line to be drawn in this matter I have always thought would be settled, and be best settled in England, and it is a very obvious principle which has governed me never to go away from legal principles to expediency principles. Waiting till I should be asked questions on this subject, I was prepared to answer such as the following:

As to the capacity or incapacity to be put on juries:

1. What is the effect of judgment of felony?

2. What is the effect of the service of a term of transportation for infamous judgments?

3. What is the effect of the Governor's pardon of persons transported upon infamous judgments?

4. By what evidence is the infamous judgment to be proved in New South Wales?

5. What classes do you advise to be on the juries?

I think it is doubtful whether the sheriff is bound himself to make up the jury lists, or whether the Acts of Parliament apply to New South Wales, which direct lists to be provided for him; the difference is not very material, and for conformity at least there was no impropriety in the arrangement which took place of the constables being ordered to make these lists. I had expected upon the preparation for these lists to be asked for answers to all the foregoing questions; but to my surprise, the magistrates confined themselves to what in fact involved the 1st, 2d, and 3d only. I was greatly relieved by this course, and had only to take care to let them quite understand the difficulties of the subject as they occurred to me, and in determining to exclude the class familiarly called the Emancipists, the justices acted without my advice, except taking my written opinion that in England a pardoned felon could not sit on a jury. Whatever my opinion, therefore, may be on this subject, I have never yet been bound to state it.

I give this explanation, inasmuch as it has been said here that the Emancipists are excluded by my advice. In reply, I have only to say that hitherto it has not been my duty to give such advice, and it would be in the last degree imprudent to volunteer it.

I have written to Mr. Brougham that, as a friend of mine, I could wish him to see the paper sent to Lord Bathurst upon my duties here. If there be not an irregularity in it, and he should apply to you, I beg the favour of a copy being shown to him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *S. Bannister.*

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq.

No. 22.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 8 February 1825.

I HAVE written so long a statement to Earl Bathurst on my situation here, that I will not repeat it to you. I am utterly ruined if I stay in New South

Wales without a change; but I rely on the office I fill being put on its true basis; whatever is the result, I beg the favour of its being mentioned to my agent, Mr. Bonnor, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; to whom I also request such sums may be paid as appear to you just to be allowed me. I should not have been induced to the course I am taking by anything but a pressing necessity. I keep neither horse, carriage, nor society; but on the contrary, I am selling even a part of my library to enable me to meet engagements which expectations, in which I did not stand alone in England, led me to make.

I hope not to be understood to express reproach, I speak only of the fact, which quite alarms me; but until I hear again from home, I am content to trust to an equivalent being ordered for what I am doing, and have done from the first week after my arrival.

If Earl Bathurst shall not think it his duty to alter the arrangements already established here, I beg the favour of the usual provision for my passage to England being changed for an order of the amount of what may take me to Ceylon, or to one of the ports of India, with my family.

It is most distressing to me to have this subject to decide upon; but no choice is left me between a competent income in the King's service, or such as I know my exertions will procure out of it.

I am, &c.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq., (signed) *S. Bannister.*
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Parramatta, 23 May 1825.

I WILL not again trouble you with what I have written officially to Earl Bathurst. I hope I have written explicitly without bluntness. To have balanced would have been weakness; and my only apprehension has been that in the rapidity in which I am obliged to do these things, there may have escaped me any remarks unbecoming in me to address to his Lordship. I am now but recovering from a severe fit of illness, occasioned by my unceasing labour, and I have no hesitation in stating that another such year as the last has been, would seriously affect my constitution, unrequited as it has been by that which alone can render a residence amidst such a population as fills this Colony tolerable. I only beg leave to assure you of the willingness with which my very poor services are devoted to the Crown, and that the representations I am making appear to me to be of essential necessity to my honourable existence. If it should seem fitting to make me any remuneration for the past and current year, I beg the favour of its being paid to my agent, Mr. Bonnor, who is known to Mr. Blunt, a gentleman of your department.

I am, &c.

To R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq., (signed) *S. Bannister.*
&c. &c. &c.
Downing-street..

No. 24.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 5 March 1826.

I RECEIVED your letter relative to the improvement of my situation under the Crown, but no official instructions have yet reached General Darling, except that the restriction on my taking a grant of land is withdrawn. I have therefore determined to wait for the confirmation of your private intimation, and I have applied for so many acres as my rank entitles me to.

I have stated to the Governor that I consider myself a fair claimant of compensation for the labour of the last two years, which my salary has not met, and then my present application for a grant is independent of that claim.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the King's service and to myself under the present arrangements.

The

The ruin and the disgrace to which I have been exposed in my private engagements, must alone govern my own resolutions, but I pledge my professional character that the scheme proposed by my commission cannot be executed on a salary of 1,200 *l.* a year. Evasions of the engagement will not be a fulfilment of it; but the public here would be pleased with its being evaded, I am well assured.

This I pledge my opinion to, in regard to the mere doing of the law business of the Crown in my department in this Colony. I am here under a fair expectation that I should be as well rewarded as similar officers elsewhere; and I am doing the business partly because it is due to myself to wait that the facts of the case may be understood, and compensation may be ordered to be made to me, partly because time must elapse before my successor can arrive, and I cannot quit my post till I am relieved. But no one fit to be appointed will, I suppose, come hither without wishing to know the result of the experiment of his predecessor.

In regard to myself, what I have suffered can never be repaired. The character which came unsullied to the Colonial Office, and upon which alone my pretensions to the appointment rested, is shaken so much in the failure of the ordinary advantages of such a post, that I doubt whether I can come to England without meeting with personal reproaches.

I am bound to be grateful for Mr. Tooke's good intentions in my affairs. I know how excellent his disposition is, but it is probable that his opportunities of observation have not been frequent upon the complicated duties of my office; and at the same time that it is my interest and my sincere desire to promote plans which you recommend, it is my higher duty to act up to the dictates of my own judgment, which a little experience in the midst of facts and a great deal of reflection and research have formed.

It is a small matter compared with the main purpose of pecuniary emolument in coming hither, to find my office placed below its usual level.

Personal respect I have not lost, I think, and for myself I should not choose to complain, but the legal appointments here are not equal to that of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. M'Leay has not too much, although we have reason to look to his Crown income as a proof that we have too little.

I have more than once determined to abstain from further care on this subject beyond a simple resignation of my office. What is due to others has prevented this; and I repeat my expression of a clear conviction that in point of business, the arrangement made in England is wrong, and that a large compensation is owing to me.

If I appear to write tediously, you will be good enough to allow me to remind you that, when I left England, you stated your willingness to hear from me; and further, that I am ruined for the present under the course of an experiment which was expected to make my office respectable, and with a salary intended to be an equivalent for the labour bestowed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *S. Bannister.*

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq.

No. 25.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 8 May 1826.

I WRITE you long letters, I fear, very unacceptably, and I do assure you, most unwillingly; the necessity of writing such letters at all is one of the evils of the office I fill.

I have found it necessary to repeat, through General Darling, the conditional resignation which Sir Thomas Brisbane forwarded by several ships. Every hour's fresh experience convinces me of the certainty of my ruin if I stay here on the terms of my present appointment.

You are aware of the honourable principles on which I came hither, and I may justly put it to you to consider whether I ought to have been left exposed to the disgraces which I have since incurred in pecuniary matters. Such disgrace to myself has indeed been the least of the mischievous consequences of my fair

expectations failing; others, in connexion with me, have, by relying on them, endured sufferings beyond reparation.

I am living in difficulty, and I fear in meanness, and I have reason to believe, that they who at home have known me for years, are struggling, only because they have known me, against pressing proof that as to them I have acted since my appointment like a swindler.

I am quite astonished on reflecting on what has passed since June 1823. I console myself in some degree by hoping that since July last, you may have caused some reparations to have been made to me in England, and, strong as appearances on pecuniary points are to my disadvantage, I am conscious of integrity.

Your private letter of July last, relative to an intended improvement of my emoluments, I received from the present Governor in December. It is now May, and no official communication has reached his Excellency on the subject.

If such communication be not on the way, or if being sent, it is prospective only, I have to request that the arrears may be paid to my agent. Including my rent to June next, I shall have paid more than 450 *l.* for house and office alone, and if the rent be intended to be allowed for the future, for the past it is clearly due.

But I cannot accept what your letter specifies. I cannot escape ruin under it, and my post will be permanently established in circumstances which cripple its efficiency in a Colony especially requiring vigorous and prudent exertions in the department of the public prosecutor and adviser.

If I am to retire, my advice is, that my successor may act under instructions to the Governor to regulate the office according to his Excellency's judgment on the spot.

If I stay, I hope that a similar discretion will be reposed in the Governor; but stay I will not, unless with a remuneration from the Crown adequate to the labour and responsibility to which I am exposed.

I neither court nor fear inquiry into my conduct here, and I should very much despise myself to be uneasy at the miserable newspaper slanders of these Colonies. What they will attempt may be conjectured from the fact, that in order to bring discredit on this Government in the Almarah case in India, there has been republished, in a Calcutta paper of the 11th June 1825, the slander on my appointment, which appeared in the "Sunday Times," in London, on the 12th October 1823; but the reparation which was inserted in the "Sunday Times" of the 19th October was omitted, although both paragraphs had been copied together into the New South Wales paper long before to produce an evil effect, the slander only was sent to the Calcutta editor.

Having a great value for the liberty of the press even here, I am content to risk, in my own reputation, something in the enjoyment of it.

But it is due to you, that I should solemnly assert that I have sent in my conditional resignation reluctantly, and after deep consideration, and solely under a belief of my pecuniary ruin being unavoidable if I stay without a large increase of salary.

I am, &c.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 26.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 13 May 1826.

In my letter which goes to England in the "Mangles," I have omitted to repeat the reason of my claim for compensation.

It was intended that I should be paid 1,200*l.* a year (1,500*l.* being mentioned first), for such a portion of my time as would enable me to make a large sum by private practice. Instead of finding the business of the colony in a state to admit of my limiting my attention to the public service, my whole time has been devoted to it, with the exception of the two last months, in which I have made about 100*l.* in private business.

So much has there been to do, that the Solicitor General has been sometimes employed, and the Crown Solicitor during the last 12 months constantly, at a cost

a cost of about 500*l.* I do not complain of the mistake, the true point of view in which to view it is, that it has been experimental; nor do I regret that there is much to do with a Government intending to act rightly. I care not how large a share of the public business falls to me, but in such a case I am obviously entitled to an equivalent.

I forbear to explain to you how I have been injured by the restriction on my private practice. To that I consented in England, not so to the other point of excess of employment. In point of taste I cannot but be pleased with the restriction: as a matter of business I think it is wrong, even as to the Attorney General here; and I am sure that the principle, if carried into the practice of the other lawyers, will exceedingly embarrass all affairs in which legal advice or agency is required.

I am, &c.
(signed) *S. Bannister.*

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq.

[No answers to the preceding letters are on record in the Colonial Office, but their purport may be gathered from the following documents.]

No. 27.

MEMORANDUM recorded in the official Correspondence of the Colonial Office.

3 October 1826.

MR. HORTON'S private letter to Mr. Bannister is dated 28 July 1825, and is in these words:

"Mr. Tooke has been good enough to show me his letter to you, and he has so faithfully represented what passed between us, that it is unnecessary for me to add anything to his statement."

Annexed is a copy of Mr. Tooke's letter to Mr. Bannister.

No. 28.

W. Tooke, Esq., to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

My Dear Sir, Bedford-row, 15 July 1825.

I HAVE been much gratified by the receipt of your several very friendly letters, to which I took an opportunity of replying several months ago, but have reason to fear, that owing to an untoward mistake, the particulars of which it is not worth while to detail, my letter will probably never reach its destination.

Just as I was about once more to address you, I was unexpectedly favoured by Mr. Wilmot Horton, with a communication of your several letters to him, and the detailed representation of the difficulties and disappointment experienced by you, as well in the due fulfilment of your office, as in the emoluments of it.

Mr. Horton, in thus transmitting your papers to me, appears to have been actuated by the very friendly motive of putting you in possession of his general sentiments on the subjects alluded to by you, without making them matter of official correspondence, which, under the circumstances, could not well be expected from him, to the extent of your requisitions; and were he to have confined himself merely to such parts of your letter as more immediately affect the public relations of your office, which alone could engage his attention, the result might not prove so satisfactory as the mode he has thus adopted.

After a very careful perusal of your statement, &c., I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Horton by special appointment on the 8th instant, when he entered into the several particulars with his usual urbanity, and I am enabled, I conceive, without however committing him officially on the occasion, to report to you the following as the general outline of our conversation, and comprising the view taken by him of your case.

In the first place, he disclaimed on behalf as well of himself as of Mr. James Stephen, who was appealed to on the occasion, any expectation held out to you of a probable annual income of 2,000*l.*, or any other amount, except the stipulated salary of 1,200*l.*; private practice was of course contemplated, but no sum

alluded to derivable from it, nor indeed could any estimate have been formed of what must always baffle prospective calculation.

He next adverted to an error under which you seem to labour, by supposing that the salary of Attorney General at New South Wales was on the lowest scale of colonial allowances, whereas, he satisfied me that it was among the highest; Jamaica, and the West India Islands, New Brunswick, and several other of the colonies being much below, in point of salary, the amount paid to the Attorney General of New South Wales, who had been originally classed at 600*l.* per annum, but the sum was doubled in consequence of the restriction of not practising as an attorney and solicitor.

With respect to any change of appointment, you must consider that wholly out of the question. The East Indies are not within the Colonial Department, and Ceylon will have its own succession of Law Officers, nor can any increase of salary be contemplated except upon the footing of some allowance in lieu of house rent, which upon a distinct application may perhaps be obtained.

The restrictions upon practice, as heretofore arranged, will also be adhered to, but instructions will most probably be sent out to afford you some relief from the drudgery of collecting information, and examining evidence, and other mechanical details of business, which should and may be as well, if not better done by the Crown Solicitor, or other subordinate professional men in the colony, under your direction, and subject to your control.

With respect to all the other matters alluded to by you, Mr. Horton wholly declines entering into them; they relate to the fulfilment of the duties of your office, in which you must be governed by the Act and your specific instructions as far as they extend, and by your own discretion and sense of duty in all other particulars. Mr. Horton, with all his ability and extraordinary dispatch of business, could not by possibility find time to enter into the minutiæ of practice respecting which you require his opinion. You must exercise your own legal judgment on the points in question, in cordial concurrence with the Governor and other authorities when so required, and what I am sure exists in you, an honest and conscientious determination to do right, will be your best protection from error or its consequences; my advice, however, to you would be, according to our legal phraseology, to travel out of the record as little as you can, willingly to promote any real improvement in practice when duly suggested, but otherwise strictly adhering to established forms and precedents, thus laying the groundwork for a regular routine of practice which will from year to year gain strength by habit, and afford great consequent relief to yourself. I am happy to find that you have been nominated on the Colonial Committee of the Australian Agricultural Company, of whose resolution to that effect I subjoin a copy, although I presume you have long since been more officially apprised of it. I communicated to my brother your suggestions as to the prospects of the company, for which he felt obliged, and you will of course be enabled in the committee to discuss the several local views of the subject, and from time to time to transmit the result to the directors here. I am much attached to the company both as a proprietor and as having studied and taken a peculiar interest in the great question of colonization, to the progress of which the company may be subservient by introducing a more systematic and judicious conduct than has ever yet been pursued by any modern Government. The Romans thoroughly understood and reduced into practice all the important objects of colonization; in modern times no system whatever has been acted upon or adhered to; all the arrangements have been hitherto ephemeral or on vicious principles, and the effect produced consequently very disproportionate to the labour bestowed and the expense incurred.

The great improvements in the Colonial administration of this country and the liberal views of Government, give every reason to expect a powerful effort towards effecting a gradual and salutary change for the better in the exercise of the controlling power and fostering influence of the parent State, in giving a right direction to the great and salutary principle of emigration, the only legitimate remedy for the partial evils of an increasingly redundant population.

From the foregoing statement, you will observe that the two only but very material particulars in which you may anticipate some amelioration of your situation, are:—

1. Some compensation for house rent.

2. Relief from the drudgery of professional detail in Crown prosecutions.

The

The former will prove a direct addition to your means, and the latter have, indirectly, the same effect, by leaving you more at leisure to attend to private bar practice.

The only other matter referred to in your paper applies to the propriety of your holding powers of attorney on behalf of persons having claims to debts or property in the Colony. I cannot see any objection to your so holding and acting under such powers in all cases which do not involve an interest adverse to the Crown, for even should any of such claims apply to monies or other effects payable by the Crown, and incontestably due, there appears no reason why you may not be empowered to receive them.

Allow me, therefore to hope that you will not suffer your mind to be disturbed any more by mooting abstract propositions as to any supposed improvement in the forms of office, nor by any contemplation of a removal to any other place, but apply the powers of your mind in the first place to the fulfilment of your official functions, and next in conciliating private business; and if thoroughly intent on these paramount objects, I am quite sure you must and will succeed; they would be equally necessary wherever else you might be placed, nor do I think you could have any better field for action if properly cultivated. A high office, chance of promotion by succession, a propitious climate, and a thriving population, constitute a prize for which many here would contend, and which I trust you will soon have ample and substantial reason to appreciate as it deserves.

This letter has unexpectedly run to so great a length that I must reserve for another opportunity noticing other more general matters alluded to in your letters. In the meantime Mrs. W. Tooke unites in every kind expression of regard to the Miss Bannisters and yourself.

(signed) *W. Tooke.*

S. Bannister, Esq.,
Her Majesty's Attorney General, Sydney.

No. 29.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq., to *R. W. Hay*, Esq.

Sir, Sudbrook Park, Petersham, 6 June 1830.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you copies of two letters addressed to me by Mr. Saxe Bannister, late Attorney General of New South Wales, on the subject of his alleged claims on the Colonial Department, and also a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. William Tooke upon the same subject. In compliance with the request contained in those letters, I have to submit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State, the following observations on the several points upon which Mr. Bannister desires a "declaration" on my part.

The two first of these points are—

1. "That at my direction Mr. Bannister conferred with Mr. James Stephen in 1823 upon the subject of his official emoluments."

2. "As to whether Mr. James Stephen reported that he mentioned to Mr. Bannister 1,500*l.* as a proper salary."

I have no written record of any direction to Mr. Bannister to confer with Mr. Stephen, or of any report made by that gentleman upon the subject of Mr. Bannister's official emoluments; and at this distance of time it is impossible for me from mere recollection to make any statement upon these points. It is very probable that some communications did take place between Mr. Stephen and Mr. Bannister at my direction prior to the appointment of Mr. Bannister to the situation of Attorney General of New South Wales; but it is difficult to perceive how any importance can now be attached to such communications with reference to Mr. Bannister's present claims. Whatever may have passed in any private interviews prior to his appointment, Mr. Bannister accepted that appointment at a salary of 1,200*l.* per annum; if, however, it be thought necessary that Mr. Bannister's two first "points" should receive a more specific answer I must beg to refer to Mr. Stephen for further information.

3. "That 1,200*l.* was fixed as the sum."

Unquestionably it was.

4. "That the office was new, and the state of law business in the Colony uncertainly known at home."

I admit this statement to be correct.

5. "That in 1825 Mr. Bannister wrote from Sydney to Earl Bathurst upon the insufficiency of the emoluments of his office, and the excess of his employment for the Crown."

A reference to the official correspondence of the Colonial Department will show that such an application was made by Mr. Bannister to Earl Bathurst, and will also, I conclude, show what answer was returned officially to that application.

6. "That thereupon, in 1825, an engagement was made with Mr. Tooke to allow an increase of Mr. Bannister's salary to the 1,500*l.* a year from the term of his appointment, with some other advantages to him."

7. "Whether Mr. Tooke's letter of 1828 to me represents that engagement accurately."

Upon these two points I have to state, first, that no "engagement" was made with Mr. Tooke in 1825 to allow any increase of Mr. Bannister's salary, or any advantages to him; secondly, that Mr. Tooke's letter of 1828, referred to by Mr. Bannister, and of which I enclose an extract, does not represent any such "engagement" to have been made. Some parts of that letter are, perhaps, expressed with some degree of ambiguity, but the sentence which terminates the enclosed extract sufficiently negatives the supposition of any positive engagement. "As far as I can task my recollection," says Mr. Tooke, "you then informed me that you should, as to these heads of extra charge, submit to Lord Bathurst the propriety of an increase of Mr. Bannister's salary of from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, to take effect from the date of his appointment." In his letter of the 4th of May last (a copy of which is also enclosed) Mr. Tooke says, "I consider it due to you, to obviate some misapprehension on the part of Mr. Bannister, distinctly to state, that on the result of the several interviews you favoured me with, on occasion of his remonstrances as to inadequacy of salary, &c., you never gave or professed to give any pledge that the suggested extra payments should be allowed; you were kind and considerate enough to express an opinion that some of them were not unreasonable; and as far as my recollection extends you were pleased to say that you would submit them to the favourable consideration of your principal." Coupling this explanation with Mr. Tooke's letter of April 1828, I admit the general accuracy of the statement contained in that letter. Upon one part of that statement, however, it is necessary to make the following remarks. I have not a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Tooke to Mr. Bannister in 1825, as stated in Mr. Tooke's letter to me of April 1828. I presume, however, that that letter was expressed in a manner consistent with the closing part of Mr. Tooke's statement in his letter of April 1828, and with the explanation in his letter of the 4th of May 1829; that is to say, that it conveyed to Mr. Bannister the information, not that certain extra allowances "would be granted," but that the propriety of granting them would be submitted by me to the Secretary of State. I cannot believe that I approved and confirmed, by an accompanying note, any communication to Mr. Bannister which represented the granting of any increased allowances to him as certain, when the decision of the Secretary of State had not been taken thereon; and even if I had committed the impropriety of sanctioning such a communication, it is evident that it could not have been binding on the Secretary of State.

The last point on which Mr. Bannister has appealed to me is, "that his successor receives the 1,500*l.* a year, and the allowances, with the additional assistance of a Solicitor General and a Solicitor of the Crown."

The emoluments and assistance enjoyed by the present Attorney General of New South Wales are matters upon which I have no peculiar means of information; I will merely observe, that whatever may be the amount of the additional advantages now possessed by that officer as compared with those which Mr. Bannister enjoyed, the correctness of the view which I was induced to entertain, in 1825, of the expediency of an increase in the emoluments of the situation, appears to be confirmed by the fact that such increase has been subsequently made. That that increase did not actually take place in the case of Mr. Bannister himself, must, I conclude, have been occasioned by peculiar circumstances, which the records of the Colonial Department will probably explain.

I have, &c.

R. W. Hay, Esq. (signed) *R. W. Horton.*

No. 30.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Sir, 17, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's-Inn, 12 April 1830.

I BEG leave to state more formally than I have done heretofore the points relative to my pecuniary claims as Attorney General of New South Wales, upon which I am anxious to have your declaration. These points are:

1. That, at your direction, I conferred with Mr. James Stephen in 1823, upon the subject of my official emoluments.
2. As to whether Mr. James Stephen reported that he had mentioned to me 1,500*l.* as a proper salary.
3. That 1,200*l.* was fixed as the sum.
4. That the office was new, and the state of law business in the Colony uncertainly known at home.
5. That in 1825 I wrote officially from Sydney to Earl Bathurst upon the insufficiency of the emoluments of my office, and the excess of my employment for the Crown.
6. That thereupon, in 1825, an engagement was made with Mr. Tooke, to allow an increase of my salary to the 1,500*l.* a year from the term of my appointment, with some other advantages to me.
7. Whether Mr. Tooke's letter of 1828 to you represents that engagement accurately.
8. That my successor receives the 1,500*l.* a year and the allowances, with the additional assistance of a Solicitor General and a Solicitor of the Crown.

My claims to compensation have ever been connected by me with my proved efficiency in my office, and I shall be excused repeating some circumstances which show, as I think, that I may safely rely on such efficiency.

Time has produced further evidence of facts, before obscure, and a favourable change has actually taken place in Downing-street respecting me. In my absence from England in 1828 Mr. Hay stated that I performed my duties unsatisfactorily, and that my conduct was such, that if I had not resigned I must have been removed; since my return, however, this sweeping and ruinous imputation is reduced to an averment that, in Earl Bathurst's opinion, I misconceived my duty in two cases.

Even this qualified censure I assert to be injurious to Earl Bathurst, and unjust to me, inasmuch as the cases in question have not been fully examined, and I have the strongest confidence that the change in opinion regarding me will go further, if those two cases shall ever be examined.

Referring to the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Colonial Department, I may add, that the two cases of my alleged transgression of the limits of my duty were, first, declining to draw a torture indemnity bill in 1825 without being informed of its justification (this bill has since been proved to be highly improper, and it is substantially unlike any Indemnity Act ever passed by Parliament); and secondly, my cautioning, in a moderate confidential manner, General Darling against proceedings which now the Governor himself deeply regrets having sanctioned.

In justice not only to myself, but to all who were instrumental in my appointment in 1823, I claim credit for performing my duties correctly, and for being prudent in my views of the public interests. To give up my reputation would indeed be more ruinous to me than all the other evils which I have suffered in the King's service. If my zeal for that service was not appreciated by the Governors whose rashness eventually brought anxiety to themselves, and dishonour to the Crown, it is surely wrong to permit my zeal to be returned by contumely and great loss, now that time has proved my opinions to be as sound as my intentions were ever admitted to be upright.

Upon these principles your testimony regarding the foregoing points is asked, entirely subject to the most rigorous scrutiny into my conduct; for if I was not efficient in my office in all respects (venial imperfections excepted), I am not entitled to your aid, or to the remuneration which I am seeking.

I have, &c.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq.. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 31.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Sir, 17, New Boswell-court, 3 May 1830.

IN reference to the application which I had recently the honour to make to you upon my claims on the Crown, I beg the favour of that application, with the reply, being transmitted to the Colonial Department.

By a letter, of which a copy is subjoined, I have informed the Secretary of State that I have made this application.

I have, &c.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 32.

W. Tooke, Esq., to *R. J. Wilmot Horton*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Russell-square, 4 May 1830.

With reference to Mr. Bannister's claims on the Colonial Office, I have advised him to write to the Secretary for that Department, requesting direct application to be made to you as to the nature and extent of the suggestions for extra allowances made by myself and others on behalf of Mr. Bannister, together with your then opinion thereon, adverting only to the office, and not to the individual who filled it.

While on this subject, and regretting, as I do, my inefficient interference with it, I consider it due to you, to obviate some misapprehension on the part of Mr. Bannister, distinctly to state, that on the result of the several interviews you favoured me with, on occasion of his remonstrances as to inadequacy of salary, &c., you never gave, or professed to give, any pledge that the suggested extra payments should be allowed; you were kind and considerate enough to express an opinion that some of them were not unreasonable; and as far as my recollection extends, you were pleased to say that you would submit them to the favourable consideration of the principal of your department.

That such your view and feeling was correct, as applied to the office of Attorney General in New South Wales, is evidenced by the fact, that an improvement in the salary and emoluments of that officer has since taken place to a greater extent than was even solicited on behalf of Mr. Bannister, by,

Dear sir, &c.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. (signed) *William Tooke.*

No. 33.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. *William Tooke* to Mr. *Wilmot Horton*, in April 1828.

In the summer of 1825 I had the honour of waiting on yourself and Mr. Hay two or three times, in consequence of representations made by Mr. Bannister of disappointments experienced by him in his emoluments and accommodations at Sydney. You considered such representations in several instances unfounded, but were pleased at the same time to concede that some additional allowance might be made in respect of house-rent, to which Mr. Bannister was unexpectedly subjected, owing to the Governor having appropriated to the residence of some other public officer the house occupied by the Judge Advocate, and which Mr. Bannister, before he left England, had reason to expect would have been appropriated to his own use. You also thought that some allowance might be made for the salary of an extra clerk or assistant to relieve the Attorney General from some of the practical details of the increasing pressure of Crown business. On this understanding you recommended me to write the result of such conferences to Mr. Bannister, apprising him that the greater part of his remonstrances were considered unfounded, but that, to the extent stated, extra allowances would be made. I wrote accordingly a long letter to him to that effect, and submitted it to your perusal and approval, which I understood it received, and such letter was accordingly forwarded to Sydney through the Colonial Office, and was accompanied by a confirmatory note from yourself. As far as I can task my recollection, you then informed me that you should, as to these heads of extra charge, submit to Lord Bathurst the propriety of an increase of Mr. Bannister's salary of from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, to take effect from the date of his appointment.

No. 34.

Declaration signed by the Duke of *Richmond* and Lord *Dacre*, referred to by Mr. *Bannister*.

[The original document is not recorded in the office, and the following is given from a copy in the office.]

Declaration.

1. That it appears to us that Mr. Bannister was not removed, unless by Governor Darling, subsequent to his own resignation having been accepted.

2. That it does appear that Mr. Bannister had entertained sanguine expectations of private practice; and that, upon failure of such expectations, Mr. W. Horton did, in communication with Mr. Tooke, raise expectations that Mr. Bannister would receive an increase of emolument, to the amount of 400 *l.* per annum; and that Mr. Bannister has a fair and equitable claim to an equivalent remuneration, calculated upon the data supplied by Mr. Tooke's statement, which we incline to adopt in the absence of other evidence.

(signed) *Richmond,*
Dacre.

No. 35.

G. W. Hope, Esq., M.P., to the Duke of *Richmond.*

Mr. Hope presents his compliments to the Duke of Richmond, and, by Lord Stanley's desire, writes to say that he (Lord Stanley) cannot admit the claim of Mr. Bannister, even as put by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Dacre, and consequently that he will not move in the matter.

Mr. Hope would have made this communication earlier, but thought he might have had an opportunity before now of speaking to the Duke on the subject.

Colonial Office,
19 July 1843.

No. 36.

G. W. Hope, Esq., M.P., to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 November 1843.

With reference to your letter of the 19th of September last, and to the reply already sent you, to the effect that any further answer would be deferred till my return to town, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that his Lordship does not assent to, or consider as in the least binding upon him, the opinion expressed in the memorandum on your claims, which was drawn up by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Dacre, which he considers, moreover, in the light of a private document. Therefore, although he has no objection to your being placed in possession of a copy of that memorandum, yet in order to obtain it, he must refer you to those noblemen from whom it proceeded.

I have, &c.

S. Bannister, Esq. (signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— III. —

"Letter of Mr. Under Secretary *Hay*, in 1828, charging Mr. *Bannister* with Misconduct."

[It is concluded that one of the two following letters addressed by Mr. Hay to Mr. Weatherall, on the 27th June and 11th July 1828, is the document moved for.]

No. 1.

R. W. Hay, Esq., to *T. Weatherall*, Esq.

Sir, Downing Street, 27 June 1828.

I have received and laid before Secretary Sir George Murray, your letter of the 19th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Horace Twiss, submitting a statement in behalf of Mr. Saxe Bannister, late Attorney General of New South Wales, whereby a claim is endeavoured to be established in favour of that gentleman, to certain allowances founded upon an arrangement stated to have been recognised by this department for increasing the emoluments of the office held by him in that Colony.

Whatever hopes may have been held out to Mr. Bannister's friends that some extra allowance would be granted to him prospectively, to make up for any disappointment which he may have experienced in not finding as much private practice in New South Wales as he anticipated, when he first accepted the appointment in question, Sir George Murray is satisfied that it never could have been intended that this indulgence should be granted to him for any antecedent period, when it became known that Mr. Bannister had conducted himself with so much indiscretion in his office as would have rendered his removal necessary, had his own resignation not anticipated that measure.

As it is stated in your letter that I was a party to the arrangement to which you have referred, and by virtue of which Mr. Bannister was encouraged to expect that his claim to an increase of salary would be recognised, and that his drafts would be honoured to a certain extent, I feel myself called upon to remark that it is my full conviction that neither Lord Goderich nor Mr. Huskisson would have consented to grant the allowance in question to Mr. Bannister, under the circumstances of the case, and to state that to the best of my recollection, I never, either in conversation with any of Mr. Bannister's friends, or by any other mode of communication, admitted that his claim was founded in justice, or held out the slightest hope of the success of the application.

I am persuaded, on the contrary, that it will be found on inquiry that such application has always been distinctly refused in all the communications which, by the desire of the Secretary of State, I have had occasion to address to him or to his friends upon this subject.

Under these circumstances, Sir George Murray has directed me to acquaint you that he does not consider that Mr. Bannister has any claim whatever to the arrears of salary for which you have applied on his behalf, and that as no authority has been conveyed to Mr. Bannister to draw for the amount, nor any expectation ever held out to him that his claim to such arrears would be admitted, the Secretary of State does not feel himself at liberty to direct the payment of any sum to Mr. Bannister on that account.

I am, &c.

Thomas Weatherall, Esq.,
25, Austin Friars.

(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

No. 2.

R. W. Hay, Esq., to *T. Weatherall*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 July 1828.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in reply to one which I addressed to you, by the direction of Sir George Murray, on the 27th of the same month, relative to Mr. Saxe Bannister's claim to certain extra allowances, under the circumstances stated in your previous communication.

In consequence of the additional observations which you have now offered upon this subject, I have caused a fresh search to be made amongst the papers of this department for any authority for granting to Mr. S. Bannister the considerable sum to which he lays claim, on account of the extra allowances in question. No authority, however, of that kind is to be found, nor any minute or record which would justify the Secretary of State, upon the faith of any previous understood arrangement, in directing so large a payment as that which you have claimed, to be made to Mr. Bannister, especially when it is considered in how unsatisfactory a manner he performed the duties of his office.

Without taking upon myself to say that no assurance of compensation was given by Mr. Wilmot Horton (indeed, it would appear that he had contemplated recommending some measure of the kind to the consideration of Lord Bathurst), I must object to being considered a party to any such arrangement, for, at the date of the conversation between Mr. Wilmot Horton and Mr. Tooke, at which I am said to have been present, and which appears to have taken place in July 1825, I had so recently commenced the discharge of my official duties here, that I could have had no voice in deciding on a case, with the circumstances of which my acquaintance must necessarily have been extremely imperfect.

I have further to observe, that there would appear to be some inconsistency in the notion that Lord Bathurst had given his consent before the 28th July to the granting any extra allowances to Mr. Bannister, since, in a Despatch addressed to Sir Thomas Brisbane, dated 1st July 1825, and which was not despatched until the 22d, his Lordship, in answer to one from that officer, distinctly refused this request, in the following words, viz.:—

"In the Despatch which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 2d June last, I acquainted your Excellency that I did not consider Mr. Bannister to have any claim to an additional allowance; to which I now beg to add, that the inadequacy of his profits appears to have proceeded rather from his want of professional

fessional practice than from the disproportion of his official income, and the latter having been fixed without reference to any other pecuniary advantages unconnected with his public situation cannot now be augmented, because those advantages, professional and pecuniary, should happen not to be so considerable as were expected."

Upon these grounds I do not see that I can, with any degree of propriety, recommend to the Secretary of State a compliance with your request in Mr. Bannister's favour; and I must, therefore, decline bringing that gentleman's case again under the consideration of Sir George Murray, with any view to such a result.

I am, &c.

T. Weatherall, Esq. (signed) *R. W. Hay.*

— IV. —

"Mr. *Bannister*'s original Appeal of the 18th* December 1826, against his Ill-treatment by the Governor of New South Wales, recorded in the Colonial Office."

* This is no doubt a wrong date, and that the Letter of the 10th December is intended.

No. 1.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to the Right Hon. Earl *Bathurst*.

My Lord, The ship "England," at Sea, 10 December 1826.

I TAKE the liberty to lay a series of documents before your Lordship relating to my removal on the 12th of October last by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales from the post of His Majesty's Attorney General in that Colony, and to certain gross slanders published against me in regard to my office in the very hour of my removal being announced as a resignation.

These documents are sufficiently full in particulars and clear in their meaning, I believe, to justify my sparing your Lordship the trouble of a long preliminary comment; but this appeal is made, inasmuch as the ruin or success of my future life are involved in it, and the ruin of any man is no trivial matter. To prove that I am no agitator of foolish questions, I can fortunately produce numerous instances in the last 18 months of my great forbearance in really important official points affecting myself.

I complain of the removal, which was to drive me in disgrace from a post which I had been compelled by most unhappy circumstances to be about to leave. I complain also that the Governor did not support me against the slanders above mentioned.

Governor Darling's specified cause of removal was communicated to me in No. 1 of the enclosed papers; it was the letter of the 6th October (No. 3 of the same documents) on the execution of the criminal laws. From a remarkable variance in his Excellency's account of his own motives noticed in No. 3 c of the documents, I am uncertain what other causes existed on the 12th October for removing me. But your Lordship is in possession of official letters, also to and from the Governor, written since the 15th of June last upon the weekly press, upon the violences between the aborigines and the distant settlers, and upon the execution of the criminal law, as well in regard to the robbers called bush-rangers and their confederates, as to other branches of it which may deserve consideration. I mention them because I shrink from no latitude of inquiry, but I am conscious of not having exceeded my duty in any of them, and by the Governor's refusal on the 16th September to let me leave my post, they are proved to have been no impediments to my doing its duties.

Besides the disapproval which I have excited in honestly giving my advice upon these topics of pressing interest, the newspapers published in the very hour of my removal also charge me with having sacrificed my duty to the Crown in the persons of two Governors, to my alleged party connection with Mr. M'Arthur of Camden, and to what, in local politics, is termed the faction. I think I do not act unjustly in attributing these slanders to higher hands than those of the editors. Without most improper disclosures to the latter, they could not have known the facts even in the degree which their loose allusions betray. All the

evidence of the case appears to me to press against some official persons having originated these attacks. Although I do not believe the Governor was concerned in them, except by the discouragement he has failed to put to similar things, and except by leaving me unsupported in October, when I offered in documents Nos. 5, 11, and 11B, to prove to him my integrity and my independence, I think he has been unduly influenced.

In regard to the late Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, this grave charge of betrayal of my trust is narrowed to a single incident, namely, to the torture transactions discussed between the 25th August and the 6th October 1825. In my preceding 17 months of service several delicate affairs occurred, but my fidelity to the qualified allegiance which is due to every Governor is unimpeached, I believe, as to all of them.

In regard to General Darling, the charges embrace numerous subjects, and go to the extreme length of imputing to me that I have endeavoured to "rule" the Governor, and that I have been an instrument in hands which attempted an unconstitutional control in public affairs.

Upon all these points I am prepared with proof that I am grossly wronged as to facts by the assertions in the documents presented to your Lordship herewith.

I seek not to withdraw my conduct from the opinions of men, and errors in my official career I may doubtless have fallen into, although none have yet been pointed out to me; but language does not contain terms too strong to express my denial of guilt in the foregoing matters. Guilt is imputed, high as that imputation is, and for assumed guilt Governor Darling has ventured to punish me by removal, as well as by refusing me the common-law right of every Crown officer to the protection of the Crown against slander on their official conduct. Purity in office is due by the common law to the King, and whilst the officer is pure, he is entitled to the King's support by the same law, whether derived from feudal relations, or from the great principles of human nature. The practice of the King's government is, I am sure, conformable to these principles. Instead of being guided by this rule, General Darling has first most wrongfully removed me, and then he has given additional force by lessening the resistance to the calumny, saying that it was published when I was out of office. Upon this miserable point (which has no foundation) he has left me to stand up as I can against one of the most unprincipled attempts ever made to destroy an individual for the purpose of promoting bad projects on which his testimony is feared. These late occurrences have given me an insight into some matters to which I had before paid little attention.

As I am justified in denying the guilt, I do so most peremptorily, either as it is urged directly by the Governor or by other parties, or as it is implied in the spirit of any of the allegations. From the beginning to the end facts are assumed without the slightest foundation. I put all the matters in issue in point of fact, I am sure that no evidence has ever existed to justify these assumptions, and upon the result of a full examination of them, I cheerfully risk my future reputation. I have not so carelessly filled my post but that my course can be followed through abundant memorials which I hold of acts not dishonourable to myself, I hope, nor, I am sure, faithless to the Crown.

That falsehood has been uttered, relatively to my appointment in 1823 having been made through Mr. M'Arthur's influence, there can be no doubt. Your Lordship knows how unnecessary patronage was to support my offer to serve His Majesty, and the documents are recorded in Downing-street, showing how honourably, if I may say so much, I came to the public service.

Beginning with this slander, the parties have had the audacity to proceed to the foul assertion that my conduct in my office has been the price of the influence which obtained it. I challenge the production of a single act of greater or less weight to support it. The evenness of my official course between conflicting parties has been as fortunate as the proof is complete which I happen to possess to show it.

I should deserve to be thought of most meanly, indeed, if I could not distinguish between friendship with the universally excellent family of Mr. M'Arthur, and a political subserviency to its head. A more estimable family in all its numerous branches does not live. That gentleman possesses many well-earned titles to eminence, and the various hostilities which, arising in Colonial politics, can inflict on him and his no lasting wounds; but if he had no other claim to the gratitude,

gratitude, I will say of England, than to have introduced into his adopted country the examples which his family exhibits, he might safely rest upon it alone his most ambitious pretensions. But this, my Lord, is no theme for an official letter, and I should violate the retiring feelings of the best of hearts if in their praise I should give way to my own.

Your Lordship knows so well the wickedness of this slander of me in regard to my alleged appointment through Mr. M'Arthur, that you will pardon my treating the similar calumny of subserviency in my office to him or to his party with unlimited scorn.

Although prepared with ample proofs upon the topic, when required to produce them, I will not degrade myself, nor insult your Lordship's understanding, by hastily supposing it to be necessary to argue upon it.

Upon the letter of the 6th of October, which in No. 1 of the enclosed documents, Governor Darling charges specifically upon me as a breach of duty, I have many things to say, whenever it shall be thought fit to inquire into that subject. It involves the very elements of justice, and a most material branch of our criminal law. It is right upon this point that I should state my opinion without hesitation ; that if the practice of the Governor be not stopped, great mischief will arise from it to the Colony, where the cardinal principles of, criminal justice are daily brought into exercise. With apparently good intention, he possesses exceedingly little knowledge of matters of laws and the constitution, and submits, I fear, to persons equally uninformed, or to others who, with less excuse, support unconstitutional courses.

Long prior to his Excellency's mind being clouded towards me, I had laid before him suggestions upon this subject, and on others closely connected with it. Silence would, I am sure, have been a betrayal of my trust from the Crown. If I possessed knowledge or judgment upon any point whatever of my duty, this was precisely one in which it should be at all proper times producible without something like decision.

The subject is indeed a serious one everywhere, but especially so in New South Wales ; and I appeal to my reports and letters to show if the occasions of my suggestions were ill chosen, or if the manner of them was ever disrespectful. I have not interfered so often as I might have done justly, and I can prove by documents that I have not forgotten that the Attorney General is subordinate to the Governor as a minister of justice ; but I know well that the law is superior to both, and that where the Governor has little acquaintance with it, the Attorney General should attempt, at some risk of displeasing, to supply his deficiencies, so far, however, from obtruding my opinions, I have often had to reproach myself for passing by unnoticed what I thought were considerable errors.

Upon the conduct attributed to me, with a remarkable incorrectness as to facts, in regard to the alleged practice of torture in New South Wales, I have also much to observe when necessary. But I trust that my whole case on this point has long ago reached your Lordship, and that the documents which passed under my hands have fully corrected the impressions made by the intelligence received from the Colony in April last. Delay is often required for the explanation of many things, unavoidably obscure for a time, in such an office as mine. It is an obvious evil incident to that office, to which I have cheerfully submitted. With means in my hands to throw light on every measure to which I have been a party, and relying that true reports would be made on my conduct, if it should be noticed at all, I have hitherto been anxious to avoid offering explanations unduly. I now perceive the advantage that has been taken of my adoption of a principle by which, however, I do not repent having been guided. I am sure it is the true principle ; but I must now resort to my means of protection, and disabuse the King's Government.

I have, therefore, to entreat inquiry, tendering to your Lordship documentary evidence upon almost every point in all these transactions.

To me, what I ask is a debt of justice ; but beyond my personal interests I submit that the good government of New South Wales is concerned in the establishment of the truth, and in the redress of wrong.

Governor Darling, in his letter of the 12th October, removes me from my office, upon express cause, partly specified, partly alluded to only. I have appealed from that removal, and I pray that my appeal may be heard.

Some objection may be raised against the application of the statute 22 Geo. 3, c.* to this case, but there can be none to my right to His Majesty's protection; in your Lordship's office I stand on the one ground if the other fail.

* *Sic* in orig.

Nor I am sure will this appeal be met by the most unbecoming fact of the Governor having in words appointed my substitute on the 13th of October last, upon my alleged "resignation," whilst on the preceding day a removal, in defiance of my will, and because I would not resign, was communicated to me by his Excellency's own pen, with terms of "surprise" that I had not before voluntarily withdrawn myself from my post upon an opportunity "intentionally" afforded, as asserted on the 12th October, I presume to get me out of the Colony, but, as expressed on the 25th of September, the leave was granted in compliance with my wishes to go home.

By what circumstances General Darling has been misled it is not material to consider now, although I do not apprehend any difficulty in tracing what has occurred to plain causes and to the real artificers.

Mine is at present a narrow case. I think that I have reason to complain of a great injury, and I offer to your Lordship proofs that I have been much wronged by Governor Darling, and under his immediate eye.

My reputation has, by strange events, become my sole worldly possession, and to be safe from utter ruin I must preserve it unsullied. Therefore, I humbly claim a hearing, and I hope for redress, if I deserve it, at the hands of my Sovereign.

The pecuniary claims, to which chiefly my former address sent home in the "Fairfield" was confined, might have been connected with my official behaviour, and I was prepared to prove it not unworthy. I could not afford to give up my pecuniary claims. My commission has cost me more than 3,000 *l.*, and after swallowing up the little which family misfortunes had left, it has brought me largely into debt; but still less can I afford to give up my reputation. Without it poverty and shame will attend me to my grave. I therefore no longer claim the smallest pecuniary compensation, except subject to the approval of my conduct.

In these principles I trust a reasonable explanation will be found for the urgency of my prayer to his Majesty for inquiry and redress.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 2.

Copies of Documents referred to in the Letter of Appeal to Earl Bathurst of 7th November 1826.

(1.)

Sir, Government House, 12 October 1826.

I have been so much occupied preparing my Despatches for England, and in other matters of consequence, that it has not been in my power before this moment to attend to your letter of the 6th instant.

I shall make no observations upon it, though I cannot but express my surprise, as you are aware of the situation in which you stand in relation to the Government, that you did not avail yourself of the opportunity intentionally afforded you, by my letter of the 22d of last month, of retiring from an office which you had already resigned.

As you have not done so, I am now to acquaint you that the acceptance of the resignation of your office having been notified by the Secretary of State, I shall make immediate arrangements for placing the duties in other hands.

I have, &c.

S. Bannister, Esq. (signed) *R. Darling.*

No. 3.

(2.)

Saxe Bannister, Esq. to General *Darling*.

Sir, Sydney, 12 October 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day, stating that your Excellency had been so much occupied preparing Despatches for England and in other matters of consequence, that it had not been in your power before that moment to attend to my letter of the 6th instant, and that your Excellency will make no observation on it, although you cannot but express surprise, as I was aware of the situation in which I stood in relation to the Government, that I did not avail myself of the opportunity intentionally afforded me by your Excellency's letter of the 22d of last month of retiring from an office which I had already resigned; and that as I had not done so, your Excellency acquaints me that the acceptance of my resignation being notified by the Secretary of State, arrangements will be made for placing my duties in other hands.

In reply, I take the liberty to refer to your Excellency's letter of the 16th of last month, stating that your Excellency understands it to have been Earl Bathurst's intention that I should continue to exercise the functions of Attorney General until the arrival of my successor, as your Excellency had not received any instructions to make other arrangements for the performance of the duties of that office, and therefore declining to accede to my request to be allowed to go home immediately.

To this intimation I sacrificed my wishes, and obtained only temporary leave of absence, whilst the criminal trials were suspended.

Your Excellency perceives that on the 16th of last month the intention of enabling me to go home did not exist, and I am not aware of the circumstances which occurred in the following six days to create that intention upon the 22d, as stated in the foregoing letter.

But I am too conscious of having served the Crown faithfully to withdraw from any trial of my conduct, either in regard to the letter of the 6th instant, which your Excellency mentions, or to any other matters.

To this announcement of my removal from my office, I take the liberty of stating that I shall exercise such right of appeal to His Majesty as I may be found to possess by law.

I have, &c.

General Darling. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 4.

(3.)

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to General *Darling*.

Sir, Sydney, 6 October 1826.

IT has appeared to me more than once to be my duty to notice to your Excellency the serious inconvenience arising from matters of law and police being improperly administered in the Colony.

And unpleasant as it is to me under the circumstances in which I am placed, I cannot forbear mentioning another important instance.

I allude to the inaccuracy of the statements on which the Government notice of the 29th September last, relative to an attack on Dr. Dalhunty's family, is drawn.

Yesterday I reported to your Excellency what seemed to me to be the nature of the crime, and who the perpetrator was, as proved in the Supreme Court. The transaction, I am convinced, was very different from that set forth in the notice.

I do not mention this to extenuate the crime of the offender Thomas Mustin, or to depreciate Dr. Dalhunty, the conduct of whose family was shown to be exemplary. But it is of infinite importance in the administration of justice not to confound crimes, and that a prejudice should not before trial be raised against any accused parties. Common rumour is apt to create a difficulty of this kind to courts, but if the Governor of the Colony interposes his authority out of time and incorrectly, the due course of law is in danger of being perverted.

I have, &c.

General Darling. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

No. 5.

(3 b.)

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to General *Darling*.

Sir, Sydney, 5 October 1826.

I HAVE to state to your Excellency the circumstances connected with the trials of the Bushrangers yesterday, on points to which probably the report of the Chief Justice could not apply.

Independently of the cases of Mustin, Watkins, and Brown, who were convicted, Adam Oliver and Thomas Atkins were tried and acquitted of capital felonies. They were in Dr. Dalhunty's service, and were charged with having, together with the other Government servants of that gentleman, aided Thomas Mustin in his attack on Mr. Clay. I thought it doubtful if the crime could be proved against any of the accessories, and I brought the first information against Mustin and two only of the servants. Upon their trial, it appeared, I think conclusively, that Mustin snapped his gun at Mr. Clay without concert with any of the men, and nothing could be proved against them beyond what, I think, is only a misdemeanor, he having harboured and abetted a runaway felon, they knowing that he was in the act of committing further felonies. We could not prove against any of them either that they were present at or supporters of any specific felony. I have, therefore, directed that they should be dealt with summarily by the magistrates under the New South Wales Act.

In the case of Oliver, who was also charged with robbery, and acquitted, some consideration seems to be due to the fact in his favour of his having led to the discovery of the stolen property.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Governor. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

(3 c.)

When writing my reply to the announcement of my removal on the 12th October, I had forgotten the following letter, which gives a very different character to the Governor's motives in acquiescing in my wishes, from the hostile intention expressed in the letter of the 12th October.

No. 6.

General *Darling* to *Saxe Bannister*, Esq.

Sir, Parramatta, 25 September 1826.

I HAVE received your letter of this date, and have to state in reply, that mine of the 22d, signifying that I should make arrangements for the performance of the duties of Attorney General, was in consequence of the desire expressed in your letter of the 15th instant to return to England in the course of next month.

As you now inform me it is your intention to await the arrival of your successor, I beg to acquaint you, that previously to granting you leave to be absent from Sydney three weeks, I am desirous the trial of the prisoners should take place who were concerned in the proceedings at Burwood on Saturday night, and I request to be informed when you will be prepared for this trial, that I may communicate with the Chief Justice, considering it of importance that it should take place with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

S. Bannister, Esq. (signed) *R. Darling.*

No. 7.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., to General *Darling*.

Sir, 26 September 1826.

IN reference to your Excellency's letter upon the cases of the prisoners taken at Burwood, I apprehend that no objection can occur to their being tried at two days' notice. But I have no desire to hasten the trials on my own account, and my impression is made by conversational knowledge only of the transactions.

I have not yet seen the depositions, with which I think the magistrates are occupied to-day.

I have, &c.

General Darling. (signed) *S. Bannister.*

I am

I am quite sure that these two letters prove that nothing had occurred at their date to impede the public business of my department, and it so happened that I was not absent at all. The Governor's letter is anxiously obliging in regard to his motives in signifying on the 22d that he would make arrangements for the performance of the duties of my office, whereas on the 12th of October it is asserted that the real intention was that I should have an opportunity of withdrawing from a Government, with the head of which I did not stand well.

It is for General Darling to reconcile the letter of the 25th of September with that of the 12th of October.

I determined to stay because his Excellency had stated to me on the 16th of September that he thought Earl Bathurst intended me to wait till my successor should arrive. But undoubtedly if a hint had been expressed that my absence would be allowed because I was not on good terms with the Governor, I should have thought of suicide sooner than of quitting my post.

Retreat in such a case would have been certain ruin.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

CASE OF MR. SAXE BANNISTER.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1861.

559.

Under 8 *oz.*

NOVA SCOTIA (GOLD DISCOVERIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 June 1861;—*for*,

A "COPY of DESPATCH from the Governor of *Nova Scotia*, relative to GOLD DISCOVERIES there."

Colonial Office, 13 June 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Mulgrave* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
18 April 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that some months ago I was informed that a discovery of gold quartz had been made in the eastern district of the county of Halifax, but on sending to the spot for the purpose of investigating the truth of the report, it appeared that, although some minute particles of gold had undoubtedly been found, yet that the quantity was so small as to be scarcely worthy of consideration.

Within the last week, however, it has been reported to me that a fresh discovery, which appears to be of much greater importance, has been made not very far from the same spot.

The place where gold has now been discovered is situated close to Tangier Harbour, about 40 or 50 miles to the eastward of Halifax.

I am informed that already between 20 *l.* and 30 *l.* worth of gold has been obtained, and I herewith forward to your Grace a specimen, both of the gold and the quartz rock.

As soon as the information was received, orders were sent by my Government to the Deputy Surveyor of the district, to proceed at once to the spot, with directions as to the course which he was to pursue, a copy of which I enclose.

Should it appear from further investigation that this discovery is likely to prove of importance, I shall myself visit the place, in order that I may ascertain what arrangements may be necessary to maintain order and regularity among those who will soon be induced to resort to the locality for the purpose of searching for gold.

The country about Tangier is rocky and barren, and the population in that district is very small, but being close to the sea-shore, there would be little difficulty in furnishing supplies to any numbers should the amount of gold discovered be such as to induce a large influx of persons.

The thing most to be feared is, that the hopes of large gain will induce many to neglect their ordinary avocations, which, in a country like this, where the population is thin, cannot fail to act injuriously on the colony, especially at this season of the year, when every one engaged in agricultural pursuits ought to be occupied upon his farm.

Whether this discovery may ultimately prove of importance or not it is impossible as yet to say, but sufficient gold has been found already to direct considerable attention to the district, and I doubt not that, before long, many

persons

persons will be induced to proceed there; and as it may be necessary to make further regulations with regard to the workings, I should feel much obliged to your Grace if you would furnish me with copies of such rules and regulations as may have been found most beneficial in Australia or British Columbia.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Mulgrave.*

(Enclosure.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax,
Sir, 9 April 1861.

Referring to your verbal report on the exhibition of gold on the sea-coast to the eastward of Tangier, I am commanded to instruct you to proceed to the spot, and lay off, for the occupants of the soil, a space, 20 feet by 50, to be selected by themselves. They will be permitted to work within this space free of charge. You will then lay off other lots of the same proportions, and intersecting the quartz vein, and execute leases of these lots for one year, on the payment of forty dollars for each lot, it being understood that four dollars will be reserved out of the rent of each lot, to be paid to the occupants of the soil.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Howe.*

(No. 39.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Mulgrave* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
My Lord Duke, 15 May 1861.

I have the honour to inform your Grace, that on Monday the 6th instant, I sailed in the revenue schooner "Daring," for Tangier, in order that I might myself inspect the gold diggings at that place.

The harbour of Tangier is safe and commodious, and though the entrance is rather narrow in one place, there is nothing to impede any ship, not drawing more than 18 feet, from making the harbour.

The neighbouring country is very rough and uncultivated, and only inhabited by a few fishermen. The spot where the gold has been found is about half a mile from the shore.

At present, nine different lodes of quartz have been discovered, running about east and west, and I have every reason for believing that they extend for a very considerable distance.

The lodes are narrow, varying from about three inches to three feet; the smaller lodes however being the richest, the gold being generally found on the outsides of the lode.

As yet, only the most primitive mode of searching for gold has been adopted, the quartz being taken out and broken up with a hammer, and the gold picked out by hand. Notwithstanding this, a considerable quantity has been found. As an instance of this, I may mention that two men working in one claim, secured about 30*l.* worth in one week from first breaking ground.

This however was the best yield that I heard of, and I doubt whether, on an average, the parties were doing more than making good wages, even if they were doing that.

Considerable excitement is beginning to be felt on the subject of the diggings, and persons are coming in from all parts of the province, but as yet no great amount of work has been done, many only coming for the purpose of prospecting and taking up a claim with the intention of working it later on in the year after their crops have been sown.

Whether it will eventually pay individuals to work these quartz, is, I think, extremely doubtful; but from what I saw, I have little doubt that the discovery is one of considerable importance, and that these lodes if worked by companies

on

on scientific principles, with all the appliances of machinery, will prove remunerative.

I took Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary, with me, and went carefully over the claims which had already been opened, and before leaving, we decided to reduce the price of the claims from 10*l.* to 5*l.* I, at the same time, authorized the immediate construction of a road to the harbour, to facilitate the carrying up of supplies to the diggings, as I fully anticipate that before many weeks, a very large number of persons will be attracted to the spot.

I am also taking steps to have the land in the neighbourhood surveyed, and also, as far as possible, to trace out the different lodes. This however is a matter of some difficulty, as the ground is extremely rough, and the quartz in many instances is covered by some feet of soil and boulder-stones. I propose returning there in about a month, when I shall hope to be able to speak more positively as to the probable extent of the deposit.

I impressed upon the miners the necessity, even for their own comfort, of maintaining law and order; and assured them of the determination of my Government to act fairly by them. So far I am happy to say, their conduct has been irreproachable, and a very good feeling seemed to prevail among them. There were, at the time of my leaving, over 100 men upon the ground; but many who had been there, after securing their claim, had returned home for the purpose of getting in their crops.

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of two Blue Books on the subject of the Gold Mines in Australia and British Columbia.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Mulgrave.*

NOVA SCOTIA (GOLD DISCOVERIES).

COPIES of DESPATCHES from the Governor of *Nova Scotia*, relative to GOLD DISCOVERIES there.

(*Mr. Caird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1861.

344. *Under* 1 *oz.*

573

QUEENSLAND.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

THE AFFAIRS OF QUEENSLAND.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

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PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

THE AFFAIRS OF QUEENSLAND.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 112.) Government House, Sydney, December 5, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received February 9, 1860.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 11, dated 18th August last, enclosing copies of the warrant establishing Queensland as a Colony separate from New South Wales, and appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., Governor of the same; also of the instructions issued to Sir George Bowen, and of the Order in Council empowering him to make laws and to provide for the administration of justice in the said Colony.

Sir George Bowen arrived here by the mail steamer on the 15th ultimo; he remained with me at Sydney, making arrangements for the establishment of the various departments of his Government, in which I gave him every assistance in my power, and he sailed for Moreton Bay in Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia" on the 3rd instant.

I enclose copies of the proclamation issued by me notifying the separation of the two Colonies. The proclamation Sir George has taken with him to Brisbane, and by its publication there the fact of its separation will be made known to the inhabitants of Queensland, which will from the date of that proclamation, that is, 1st December, be in every respect freed from the interference of the Government or Legislature of New South Wales.

In saying this, however, I must except the somewhat anomalous power conferred upon the Governor of New South Wales of nominating the members of the first Legislative Council, and of issuing the writs for the election of the members of the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland. I could have wished that these duties should have been intrusted to the Governor of the new Colony, by whom they will even now be practically exercised, for I, of course, must be indebted to him for all the information which I shall require in order to enable me to act.

The Governor of New South Wales, by the Order in Council, is directed to issue the writs for the election of the members of the Legislature of the Colony of Queensland, under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales. I have no power or authority over the people to whom these writs are addressed, and though I do not anticipate any objection on their part to act in the matter, I am by no means sure that some may not be made here, on the ground that the duties which the Colonial Secretary is called upon to perform have reference only to matters in which New South Wales has an interest, and that he is not in any way bound to perform ministerial duties for the benefit of adjoining Colonies.

I mention this at present in order that your Grace may be aware of the feeling which exists here with reference to separation, and may not be surprised at the steps which I may be compelled to take in order to enable me to obey Her Majesty's instructions as contained in the Order in Council.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) W. DENISON.
&c. &c. &c.

QUEENSLAND.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Published by authority. No. 244. Thursday, December 1st, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as "amended of the Legislature of New South Wales 'to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, "'and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,'" it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies any territories which might be separated from New South Wales by such alteration as therein was mentioned, of the northern boundary thereof; and in and by such Letters Patent, or by Order in Council, to make provision for the government of any such Colony and for the establishment of a Legislature therein, in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales as the circumstances of such Colony will allow; and that full power should be given in and by such Letters Patent or Order in Council to the Legislature of the said Colony, to make further provision in that behalf. And whereas Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers so vested in Her Majesty, has by Her Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, appointed that from and after the publication of the said Letters Patent in the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, the territory described in the said Letters Patent should be separated from the said Colony of New South Wales and be erected into the separate Colony of Queensland: Now, therefore, I, Sir William Thomas Denison, the Governor of New South Wales, in pursuance of the authority invested in me by Her Majesty, do hereby proclaim and publish the said Letters Patent in the words and figures following respectively:—

QUEENSLAND.

LETTERS PATENT erecting Moreton Bay into a Colony, under the name of QUEENSLAND, and appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the same.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Commander of Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, greeting.

Whereas by a reserved Bill of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of Our reign, as amended by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Our reign, entitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as "amended, of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a constitution on New South Wales, and "to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," it was enacted that nothing therein contained should be deemed to prevent Us from altering the boundary of the Colony of New South Wales on the north in such manner as to Us might seem fit; and it was further enacted by the said last recited Act, that if We should at any time exercise the power given to Us by the said reserved Bill of altering the northern boundary of Our said Colony, it should be lawful for Us, by any Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies any territories which might be separated from Our said Colony of New South Wales by such alterations as aforesaid of the northern boundary thereof, and in and by such Letters Patent, or by Order in Council, to make provision for the Government of any such separate Colony, and for the establishment of a Legislature therein, in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales as the circumstances of such separate Colony would allow, and that full power should be given by such Letters Patent or Order in Council to the Legislature of such separate Colony to make further provision in that behalf: Now know you, that We have, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the said Bill and Act, and of all other powers and authorities in Us in that behalf vested, separated from Our Colony of New South Wales, and erected into a separate Colony so much of the said Colony of New South Wales as lies northward of a line commencing on the sea coast at Point Danger, in latitude about 28° 8′ south, and following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane Rivers, westerly to the great dividing range between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River Murray; following the great dividing range southerly to the range dividing the waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River; following that range westerly to the Dumaresq River; and following that river (which is locally known as the Severn) downward to its confluence with the Macintyre River; thence following the Macintyre River, which lower down becomes the Barwan, downward to the 29th parallel of south latitude, and following that parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of east longitude, which is the eastern boundary of South Australia, together with all and every the adjacent islands, their members

and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean: And do by these presents separate from Our said Colony of New South Wales and erect the said territory so described into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland.

And whereas We have by an Order made by Us in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, made provision for the government of Our said Colony of Queensland, and We deem it expedient to make more particular provision for the government of Our said Colony: Now know you, that We reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyality of you, the said Sir George Ferguson Brown, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, to be during Our will and pleasure Our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony of Queensland, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established or which shall be erected and established within our said Colony, or in its members and appurtenances: And we do hereby authorize, empower, require, and command you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions, and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of Our present Commission and of the said recited Bill as amended by the said recited Act; and according to Our Order in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, and to such instructions as are herewith given to you, or which may from time to time hereafter be given to you, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; and according to such laws and ordinances as are now in force in Our said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and as shall hereafter be in force in Our said Colony of Queensland.

2. And whereas it is ordered by Our said Order, made by Us in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, that there shall be within Our said Colony of Queensland a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, to be severally constituted and composed in the manner in the said Order prescribed; and that We shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of Our said Colony in all cases whatever: And it is provided by the above recited Act, that the provisions of the Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, intituled, "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," which relate to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty, shall apply to Bills to be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly constituted under the said reserved Bill and Act, and by any other legislative body or bodies which may at any time hereafter be substituted for the present Council and Assembly: Now We do, by virtue of the powers in Us vested, hereby require and command that you do take especial care that in making and passing such laws, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, the provisions, regulations, restrictions, and directions contained in the said Acts of Parliament, and in Our said order made in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, and in Our instructions under Our Sign Manual accompanying this Our Commission, or in such future Orders as may be made by Us in Our Privy Council, or in such further instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet as shall at any time hereafter be issued to you in that behalf, be strictly complied with.

3. And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed to advise and assist you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, in the administration of the Government of Our said Colony: Now We do declare Our pleasure to be, that there shall be an Executive Council for Our said Colony, and that the said Council shall consist of such persons as you shall, by instruments to be passed under the Great Seal of Our said Colony in Our name and on Our behalf from time to time nominate and appoint to be members of the said Executive Council, all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure: But We do expressly enjoin and require that you do transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, exemplifications of all such instruments as shall be by you so issued for appointing the Members of the said Council.

4. And We do hereby authorize and empower you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, to keep and use the Great Seal of Our said Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of Our said Colony.

5. And We do hereby give and grant to you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, by and with the advice of the said Executive Council, to grant, in Our name and on Our behalf, any waste or unsettled lands in Us vested within Our said Colony, which said grants are to be passed and sealed with the Great Seal of Our said Colony, and being entered upon record by such public officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be effectual in law against Us, Our heirs or successors: Provided nevertheless, that in granting and disposing of such lands you do conform to and observe the provisions in that behalf contained in any law which is or shall be in force within Our said Colony, or within any part of Our said Colony, for regulating the sale and disposal of such lands.

6. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within Our said Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us, but subject to the regulations and directions contained in the instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this Our Commission, or in any future instructions as aforesaid.

7. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office, within

QUEENSLAND. Our said Colony, any person exercising any office or place under or by virtue of any commission or warrant granted or which may be granted by Us, or in Our name, or under Our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to you: And We do hereby strictly require and enjoin you, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to you by Our present or any future instructions as aforesaid.

8. And in the event of the death or absence of you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, out of Our said Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, We do hereby provide and declare Our pleasure to be that all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by Us, by warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, to be Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Colony, or in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us, in like manner, to administer the Government in such contingency; or, in the event of there being no person or persons within Our said Colony so commissioned and appointed by Us as aforesaid, then Our pleasure is, and We do hereby provide and declare that in any such contingency the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby granted to the Colonial Secretary of Our said Colony for the time being, and such Lieutenant-Governor, or such person or persons as aforesaid, or such Colonial Secretary, as the case may be, shall exercise all and every the powers and authorities herein granted, until Our further pleasure shall be signified therein.

9. And We do hereby require and command all Our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of Our said Colony of Queensland, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, or, in the event of your death or absence, to such person or persons as may, under the provisions of this Our commission, assume and exercise the functions of Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Colony.

10. And We do declare that these presents shall take effect so soon as the same shall be received and published in the said Colonies.

Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) W. DENISON.

By his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

God Save the Queen!

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 5.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, December 19, 1859.
(Received March 12, 1860.)
(Answered, No. 6, April 11, 1860, page 83.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the 10th instant, I landed at Brisbane; and that after taking the usual oaths before Mr. Justice Lutwyche, Judge of the Supreme Court, I assumed, in obedience to the Queen's commands, the office of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its dependencies. I enclose copies of the first number of the Queensland Government Gazette, containing the proclamation which I issued on that occasion.*

2. My reception was very gratifying to me personally, and eminently satisfactory on public grounds, as proving the excellent spirit with which all classes of the inhabitants of the new Colony are animated towards their Queen and mother country.

3. From a variety of motives, similar to those which actuated the people of the Colony of Victoria, before its separation from New South Wales, and which it would be superfluous in me to recapitulate to your Grace, the inhabitants of the Moreton Bay districts have, during several years, petitioned the Queen to be formed into a separate Colony. My arrival as first Governor was a tangible proof that the prayer of their petitions had been granted and their long deferred hopes fulfilled; and the people of Queensland appear to have determined, as one man, to evince (in the language of the address presented to me) their "heartfelt gratitude, love, and devotion towards their Sovereign," and "their affectionate attachment to Her Majesty's person and government," by uniting in a hearty welcome and royal greeting to Her Majesty's first representative among them.

4. The Address from the people of Queensland (together with several other Addresses from various public bodies) was presented to me shortly after my arrival in a pavilion erected for that purpose in the Botanic Gardens of this city, and in the presence of (at the lowest estimate) four thousand (4,000) of the inhabitants of Brisbane and its vicinity.

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* This Proclamation is printed at page 2.

In my reply I took occasion to mention that "Queensland, the name selected for the new "Colony, was entirely the happy thought and inspiration of Her Majesty herself. Other "designations had been suggested to her, but the Queen spontaneously determined to "confer her own royal title on this new Province of Her Empire." The announcement of this simple fact was received by the 4,000 of Her Majesty's subjects who formed my audience, with an emotion rarely witnessed in so large a concourse; it was received with tears of joy, and shouts of God save the Queen!

5. These expressions of love and loyalty to the Queen, and the cordial welcome given to Her Majesty's first representative, are far from being mere phrases or empty compliments. The reception of a new Governor in other Colonies is, generally speaking, simply an affair of ordinary military display on the part of the garrison, and entails neither expense nor trouble on the inhabitants. But there is not a single soldier in Queensland. Here all preparations were made by a "reception committee," appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants; and the whole cost, including the hire of several steamers engaged to escort me up the river Brisbane, from Moreton Bay to the seat of government, and the purchase of cannon to fire salutes, was defrayed by public subscription.

6. It is an honourable duty for me to solicit your Grace to lay before the Queen not only the assurance of the devoted loyalty and gratitude of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, but also the manifold proofs which my official correspondence will afford of their growing welfare and happiness, and of the rapid progress here, alike of material industry, of mental activity, and of moral and physical well-being. "Everything," as I ventured to express my hope in one of my addresses, "may be expected from such signs as these. "They are strong proofs to our Queen and countrymen at home that the foundations of "a rich and flourishing province of the British empire have been laid in this part of "Australia."

7. I enclose printed copies of the addresses presented to me on my assumption of office and of my replies.* It will be perceived that I have somewhat deviated from the set form of such compositions. A governor may be of much use here by explaining and adapting the social and political institutions, the feelings and habits, of the mother country; in short, by looking at Australia with English and at England with Australian eyes. Accordingly, I seized the opportunity presented to me of offering observations and advice on some of the idiosyncracies which distinguish this like all other communities. Thus, I reminded the people of Queensland in my reply to their address, that an arduous and responsible, but most important and interesting task awaits them; for the attainment of self-government is an epoch in the life of a state, resembling the attainment of his majority in the life of an individual. So again I pointed out to the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Brisbane the many direct and indirect advantages of municipal institutions, which have been somewhat neglected in Australia; confirming my own views by a quotation from the report of the Privy Council on the Australian Colonies, presented to the Queen in 1849. So again in addressing the "representatives of the working men," I deprecated the use of that phrase in any sense which could imply that it belongs exclusively to any separate class, whose feelings and interests were adverse to, or even distinct from the feelings and interests of any other class of the inhabitants of this Colony. I reminded my hearers, moreover, that in a new and free country, where there are no paid idlers or sinecurists, every man,—Governor, Judges, Clergy, and all,—*every* man is emphatically a *working man*. Let us, then, I continued, all unite cordially in promoting our common interests. I concluded by assuring my hearers that they will at all times find me their zealous *fellow-workman* in all that may tend to promote the happiness and welfare of the people of Queensland. Finally, I took advantage of some expressions of incitation made use of in one of the addresses against the neighbouring Colony of New South Wales, to exhort my audience to convert such jealousies into emulation.

8. I trust that your Grace will approve the tone and matter of my replies. They certainly made a most favourable impression in this country, as appears partly from the applause with which they were received at the time of their delivery; partly from the enclosed comments of the rival organs of the colonial press,* which have discovered a common ground of agreement in their praise, and partly, from the sensible diminution which I am happy to believe is already observable in the virulence of party spirit, and of local and personal jealousies.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

* Not printed.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 11.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, January 6, 1860.
MY LORD DUKE, (Received March 12, 1860.)

ALTHOUGH I have been incessantly occupied since my assumption of office on the 10th ult., in creating and organizing the several departments of government in the new Colony, I have not omitted to turn my attention to the vast, but as yet very partially developed natural resources and productive capabilities of Queensland.

2. In my Despatch No. 3 of 28th November ult., I alluded briefly to the valuable supplies of timber, and of minerals of various kinds, which await here the further introduction of labour and capital; and in a Despatch of even date herewith, I have furnished some information as to the prospects of the cultivation of sugar within this Colony. I shall return to each of these subjects separately in future reports.

3. For the present there is no need that I should enlarge on the capabilities of this soil and climate for grazing purposes. It is a well-known fact that the wools exported from the Moreton Bay districts rank highest, and command the best prices in the European markets. A rich pasture land, extending in length from north to south, about 120 miles, with an average width of 50 miles, was discovered so far back as in 1827, by that distinguished botanist and traveller, the late Mr. Allan Cunningham, and was named by him the "Darling Downs," in honour of General Darling, at that time Governor of New South Wales. The description which its discoverer wrote of this district is also, to some extent, applicable to other pastoral regions which have since been explored and occupied within the limits of the new Colony.

"These extensive tracts of clear pastoral country commence about the parallel of 28° south latitude. Deep ponds supported by streams from the highlands, immediately to the eastward, extend along their central lower flats. Its lower grounds thus permanently watered present flats which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year; the grass and herbage generally exhibiting in the depth of winter an extreme luxuriance of growth. From these central grounds rise downs of a rich, black, and dry soil, and very ample surface, and as they furnish abundance of grass, and are conveniently watered, yet perfectly beyond the reach of those floods which take place on the flats in a season of rain, they constitute a valuable and sound sheep pasture . . . . . with a most beautifully diversified landscape, made up of hill and dale, woodland and plain."

4. Although the "Darling Downs" had been discovered in 1827 by Mr. Cunningham, it was not until 1840 that the first sheep owners drove their flocks before them into that region, over the "dividing range" of hills which forms the watershed of Eastern Australia, and separates the districts of the coast from those of the interior. The success of the early pioneers encouraged a host of followers. The history of this settlement relates how flock after flock, and herd after herd came pouring in until the Downs were fully occupied, and the more adventurous and enterprising settlers found themselves constrained to push further out into the unexplored wilderness. Nearly two years ago it was computed that within the limits of the districts now comprised within the Colony of Queensland there were not less than three millons five hundred thousand (3,500,000) sheep, four hundred and fifty thousand (450,000) horned cattle, and twenty thousand (20,000) horses, and the annual export of wool, tallow, hides, and skins, was valued at above half a million of pounds sterling. It is probable that the census of the next year will show a notable increase; for already flocks feed within the tropics far to the northward of Port Curtis and Keppel Bay; and a region (all within the new Colony of Queensland), stretching nearly six hundred miles (600) from north to south, and about 300 miles from east to west, and enjoying a serene and salubrious climate, is studded with the stations of the pastoral settlers. Nor is, perhaps, the general expectation too sanguine which predicts the establishment within the next few years of a chain of settlements from Moreton Bay to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the consequent opening of a rapid and easy communication with India and China by the way of Java and Singapore.

5. But the above are topics on which I shall have abundant opportunities of reporting more fully hereafter. My immediate object is to solicit the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the projects now on foot for cultivating cotton in Queensland.

6. The subject of cotton engrosses at the present moment a large share of the attention

of the press, and of the public generally in this Colony. It is felt that nothing more fortunate for the steady prosperity of Queensland could occur than that, while pastoral settlers spread over the highlands and downs of the interior, some enterprising capitalist or association of capitalists should introduce on an extensive scale the cultivation of cotton on the eastern seaboard, and along the banks of the rivers. The peculiar adaptation of the climate and soil of this part of Australia for the growth of the most valuable description of this plant, the Sea Island cotton, has long been a fact far removed from all doubt by frequent and successful experiments; and the demand in England, now chiefly supplied by the produce of American slave labour, is practically insatiable. The whole of the low lands and alluvial plains near the mouths of the rivers of Queensland, as well as a seaboard of at least 600 miles along the shore of the Pacific, could be rendered almost immediately available for the production of this lucrative, because necessary, article of commerce. As I observed in a previous despatch, there is a succession of harbours at intervals along the coast, so that the cost of carriage to the port of shipment would be comparatively trifling. I will only allude to the advantage of rendering the English manufactures less dependent on foreigners for their supply of cotton, and to the discouragement of slavery which would accrue from the successful cultivation of thatplant by free labour.

7. I enclose a prospectus of a cotton-growing association, which it is proposed to establish at Maryborough, in this Colony.* My impression, however, is, that the manufacturers of England must apply their own skill, energy, and capital, if cotton is to be produced on an extensive scale in Queensland. Before leaving London last summer, I put myself in communication (as I mentioned to your Grace at a personal interview,) with Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, and with the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association. Since that period, Mr. Bazley has addressed to me a letter, stating that he is "not indisposed to find a few families willing to emigrate to Queensland, to cultivate "cotton," and inviting me "to offer my suggestions in aid of that object."

8. After consulting fully with Governor-General Sir William Denison, and with other high practical authorities, I have, in reply to the above-mentioned letter, recommended Mr. Bazley to send out to Brisbane forthwith an agent, empowered to negotiate with the Colonial Legislature, to select land for purchase or lease, and to make all other necessary arrangements. I have further assured Mr. Bazley, that if he does me the honour of adopting this suggestion, his agent will, on arrival at Brisbane, receive every personal attention from myself, and every facility from my Government, towards carrying out an object likely to prove so beneficial, both to the Colony and to the mother country.

9. It appears to me, that the cultivation of cotton might be carried on with success in Queensland, on two different plans; in the first place, in the tropical districts of the Colony, when the climate is unfavourable to European fieldwork on large plantations, and with Asiatic labour; and, in the second place, in the temperate districts, on small farms, occupied by English emigrants and their families.

10. With regard to the former plan, Chinese and Malay labour could be obtained without much difficulty. I presume, moreover, that the Government of British India would sanction the emigration of coolies to Queensland (should the Legislature of this colony make proposals for that object), on conditions similar to those carried out with so much success at Mauritius. Why should not English capital and free Indian labour do for cotton in Northern Australia, what English capital and free Indian labour have done for sugar, with so great advantages both to the employers and the employed, in the similar climate of Mauritius? On this part of the subject, I beg to refer your Grace to "A Letter to the Colonists of Queensland," recently published in London by Mr. Marsh, M.P. for Salisbury, and a large proprietor in this Colony. That gentleman shows (page 30), that "the introduction of Asiatic labour would be to Queensland, what machinery "has been to England, elevating the (European) labourer to the rank of a mechanic, "and the mechanic to that of an employer, and contributing in a marvellous degree to "the well-being of every class of society."

11. With regard to the second of the two plans proposed above, there appears no sufficient reason why, in the vicinity of Brisbane and Maryborough, and, generally, throughout the temperate districts of this colony, cotton-growing should not be brought under the conditions of European labour, and made to form a part of the industry on small farms. This is done in Texas by German farmers, in a climate not less sultry, and infinitely less healthy, than that of Queensland. The whole subject, therefore, is as deserving of the attention of small farmers as of large capitalists; for it seems capable of proof, that cotton-growing can not only be prosecuted with success on extensive plantations, and with Asiatic or African labour, but can also be made a profitable part of

* Not printed.

Queensland. a yeomanry agriculture. In fact, the cultivation of cotton is one of the least expensive of all agricultural operations, especially in Australia, where, owing to the absence of severe winter frosts, the plant is perennial, and not, as in North America, an annual. The women and children of English emigrant families could be employed in the light labour of picking the pods in harvest time.

12. Mr. Bazley and other high authorities have expressed most favourable opinions of several bales of cotton, already grown in Queensland. Indeed, since writing the above paragraphs, I have been glad to learn that the opinions which I have ventured to express have been confirmed in a remarkable degree by Mr. Bazley himself, in a speech delivered at a public meeting in Manchester, on the 27th September. On that occasion he is reported to have said, "About five years ago, a few bags of Moreton Bay cotton were "shipped to Liverpool, and he saw at once that with such vastly superior cotton, yarn "could be produced finer than any before manufactured in India or Great Britain. He "bought that cotton, brought it to Manchester, and spun it into exquisitely fine yarn. "He found that the weavers of Lancashire could not produce a fabric from it, it was so "exceedingly delicate; the weavers of Scotland could not weave it; nor could even the "manufacturers of France weave this yarn into fine muslin. It occurred to him to send "it to Calcutta, and in due time he had the happiness of receiving from India some of "the finest muslin ever manufactured, the produce of the skill of Hindoos with this "delicate Australian cotton. At the Paris Exhibition some of this muslin was placed "in the same glass case with a large golden nugget from Australia, and the two attracted "much attention. The soil and climate of Moreton Bay were capable of producing "600 pounds of this exquisitely fine cotton yearly per acre. Two crops could be grown "each year. He valued this cotton at 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound, which would be equal to 40*l.* "per acre. This was no over estimate, for he held Australian cotton, for which he had "recently given 1*s.* 7*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound. Now 40*l.* per acre was an enormous "yield for any agricultural product, and he did not think such a profitable return would "be obtained in any other country. Judging by what was done in the United States, a "man with his family, in Brisbane, could cultivate 10 acres of land, which would yield "400*l.* per annum, a very high rate of profit."

13 I venture to suggest that it might be well, if copies of this Despatch were transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society, and to the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. Bowen.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 12.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, January 6, 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received March 12, 1860.)

In my Despatch, No. 3, of the 28th November ultimo, I mentioned that extensive districts within the Colony of Queensland are well adapted for the growth of the sugar cane among a variety of other produce.

2. Since I wrote the above Despatch, I have seen three specimens of the sugar cane which have been grown near the town of Maryborough. These specimens, which are finer than any that were shown me at Mauritius, were forwarded to Sir William Macarthur, a gentleman of large property, well known ability, and great experience in scientific and agricultural pursuits; and who was Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. I have received permission to transmit to your Grace the following extract from a letter containing Sir William Macarthur's opinion of the samples submitted to him:—

"I yesterday made several trials of the juice of the sugar canes forwarded by Mr. Aldridge, of Maryborough.

"As I had to extract the juice by pounding the cane in a mortar, I only experimented upon the largest and the smallest of the three forwarded. As they appear to have excited some attention, I may mention that they were quite ripe, of a bright yellowish brown colour, with the joints from two to five inches apart, the largest being about 10 feet long, not quite eight inches in circumference, and weighing just 18 pounds. About three feet of the upper end, however, was too short jointed to yield abundantly, and hardly

ripe. The walls of this cane were exceedingly thick, giving it great stiffness and solidity to resist storms of wind. It proved to be hardly so juicy as I expected. From various portions of its length, I crushed enough for those trials which indicated specific gravities, varying from 1·071° to 1·073°. The smallest cane was just six (6) inches in circumference, and about nine (9) feet long, weighing thirteen (13) pounds. The walls were less thick than those of the first, but still very strong, and the interior was much more juicy. The average density was slightly less than the juice of No. 1; but the mean of both may be taken at 1·072°; 1·070°, is about equal to 10° of Baume's areometer, and equal, I believe, to the average density of ordinary raw cane liquor in the sugar colonies. I regret that I am not competent to make a perfect analysis of this cane juice, or to afford further information of my own knowledge.

"The following data, which I collect from authentic sources, may be interesting. Cane juice of the density of 1·072° ought to yield one pound and three quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) sugar to the gallon, the precise quantity, stated in decimals, being 1·884 lbs. Under the action of the best modern sugar mills, seventy (70) per cent. at the least of the weight of the canes should be obtained in cane liquor; the actual constituents being calculated to be eighteen (18) per cent. sugar, seventy-two (72) per cent. water, and ten (10) per cent. ligneous fibre. Very perfect mills will yield eighty (80) per cent., or more, of the gross weight of the canes in juice. The very ripest picked canes in the West Indies yield juice as dense sometimes as 1·085°, or equal to $2\frac{2}{10}$ lbs. to the gallon, but these are exceptional.

"I understood you to say, that these canes had been produced in eight or nine months from being planted, and without any particular care. Taking this for granted, there can be no question, I think, that with sufficient capital and under efficient management, the cultivation of the cane for sugar ought to prove one of the most profitable arrangements which offer themselves in Australia, I mean at Maryborough, or other places equally well situated on the north-eastern coast. I have for many years thought that sugar plantations to the northward of Moreton Bay ought to be highly remunerative. The climate is favourable; there is no lack of good land, and unlike the Mauritius, we never hear of the ravages of hurricanes."

3. The opinion of so high an authority as Sir William Macarthur, coupled with a number of facts within my knowledge, leave no doubt in my mind that, when capital and labour shall have been introduced, the cultivation of sugar may be carried on in this Colony, with at least equal success as at Mauritius, and on a vastly more extensive scale than in that island.

4. I beg to subjoin a short description of the district of Wide Bay, or Maryborough (referred to above), condensed from a recent publication by a writer of local knowledge and competent authority.

"In twenty-five degrees twenty-six minutes of south latitude, on the north bank of the river Mary, is situated the town of Maryborough. The approaches to this river are two; first the southern one, through Wide Bay, which has a bar entrance of from three fathoms upwards, and by comparison the best bar on the coast of New Holland; second, the northern passage round Break Sea Spit, and through Hervey's Bay. By this passage the largest vessels afloat can with perfect safety be brought to, opposite the mouth of the river Mary, where there is good holding ground perfectly land-locked by Frasers or the Great Sandy Island, on the east by Wood Island, on the south-west by the main land, and by groups of small islands to the south. From this point eight miles up the river heavy vessels drawing twenty feet can be taken; and thence to the township of Maryborough vessels drawing fourteen feet. Only two impediments exist in the river, shingled flats (which when once cleared would remain so permanently), to prevent vessels drawing twenty feet being taken direct to the town of Maryborough. By the entrance through Wide Bay, a vessel drawing 14 feet could be taken with perfect safety to the same town. About 30 miles above Maryborough vessels of light draft of water can be taken. The rise and fall of the tide, from measurements at different periods, is considerable at the township, from eight to eleven feet. The approaches by land from the westward are equally favourable; drays loading in the township of Maryborough for the Upper Burnett and Dawson River, usually take from fifty cwt. to sixty cwt., (and some even more,) and go over the range without assistance. The back country is extensive, its capabilities are so well known, we need not dwell upon them. The soil on the branches of the river Mary and its tributary creeks, and within easy approach to the same, is excellent and in large quantities. Its producing capabilities may be illustrated by the following facts. In one piece of ground may be seen growing in perfection the sugar cane, cotton plant, grass-cloth plant, arrowroot, tascan wheat, yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, custard apples,

QUEENSLAND. pine apples, banana, guava, and many other tropical productions ; along side of which may be seen turnips, wheat, barley, mangel wurzel, English potatoes, artichokes (Jerusalem), broad beans, maize, &c. At the same place a crop of maize (which was estimated to yield from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre) is in a forward state of ripening, and from the same piece of ground, three crops of maize have been gathered within the twelve months. Where is there another river in Australia with capabilities for the growth of such varied productions, each perfect of its kind, and such facilities for shipping, by vessels of the largest tonnage, the produce direct to any part of the world? Wheat has been only grown in small patches, each time however with success. Cotton was here produced in the same way from a few plants, and pronounced by competent judges to be of the finest quality both in staple and texture. Equally favourable results have been obtained with the other products named above. The particulars of climate I give from a resident at the township of Maryborough, for the period of 12 years before the place was surveyed, who declares his own health and the health of his wife and children to have been excellent, and better than he or they ever had before, that he has never experienced a hot wind in the place, and that the sudden changes of temperature as felt in Sydney are never felt in this favoured locality. That the rain showers are regular and abundant, more so than in any other place he has been in in this Colony ; hence the extraordinary growth of vegetables, &c. Eight months in the year not a finer climate can be be found in the world, and the remaining four summer months are not so oppressive in their effects as in other warm countries, from the temperature being more uniform, and the purity of the atmosphere so great. The same gentleman declares that he has, upon his occasional visits, experienced the heat in Sydney much more oppressive. Great natural capabilities exist in the township of Maryborough for the formation of dams at a trifling expense, which would collect large bodies of water. Minerals, consisting of gold, copper, iron, and coal, have been procured in several places in the district. Timber exists of cedar, cowrie, and hoop pine, a white hardwood, known as fluidoza, gums, dye woods, and other most useful and valuable cabinet woods, are to be found in great abundance. The dugong is found in large numbers in Hervey's Bay, from which the famed oil is manufactured, also the pearl oyster.

"All these are sources from which wealth will be derived, and which will afford employment to a large population. As to the aborigines of this district, it may be placed to their credit, that they are willing at times to work, and even well. The steamer which trades to the place every fortnight always takes from Frazer's Island a number of them to discharge and load the vessel. They are also largely used in the town for cutting wood, drawing water, bullock driving, horse riding, and breaking up the ground in the gardens.

"The population and trade of the town of Maryborough are rapidly increasing. The source from which the business is at present entirely derived is the pastoral or squatting interest, leaving all other valuable and important interests to be yet developed, such as agriculture, mining, fisheries, and the timber trade. A large agricultural population may be expected to settle themselves down on the river.

"Maryborough has been recently proclaimed as one of the towns wherein District Courts are to be held. The exports are wool, tallow, &c., with great power of expansion."

5. I may mention that experiments upon a small scale, but attended with very successful results, have been made in the extraction of sugar from the stalk of the Sorghum saccharatum, the seed of which was introduced into Australia by Mr. Deas Thompson, a few years back, and which promises to be extensively cultivated in this Colony. This Sorghum is principally used for the sustenance of horses and cattle during the winter, but as it is exceedingly prolific, and can be successfully cultivated during seasons and in climates affording a fickle or insufficient rain-fall, it may be inferred that in the event of the attention of the Colonists being to any large extent enlisted in the manufacture of sugar, they will not omit to take advantage of the productiveness of this valuable plant.

6. I beg to suggest that a copy of this Despatch, together with a copy of my Despatch of even date herewith, respecting the cultivation of cotton in this Colony, should be transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 19.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, February 6, 1860.
MY LORD DUKE, (Received April 13, 1860.)

1. IN a recent Despatch respecting the electoral franchise in Queensland, I stated that it might perhaps be expected that I should take the opportunity presented to me of making some remarks, for your Grace's information, on the practical working in this Colony of vote by ballot and manhood suffrage; I added that such observations would form the subject of a separate communication.

2. It has long been known that a large proportion of the animal and vegetable productions of Australia is distinguished by characteristics directly the reverse of what is familiar in Europe. It would almost appear that an anomaly of similar nature exists in the influences exercised at the antipodes by certain political institutions.

3. I find that it is a very general opinion among competent authorities that vote by ballot and manhood suffrage, as compared with open voting and a low property qualification, are, in this community institutions of a decidedly conservative character, and calculated to give increased influence to the landed proprietors and rich settlers in the country districts, as opposed to the mixed population of the towns.

4. In Australia aristocratic influence cannot be said to exist, but the ballot protects the voter against the occasional violence and dictation of democratic opinion.

5. Again, energy and industry, with the prosperity consequent on those qualities, are so common among the Australian settlers, that in the towns and villages of Queensland there is hardly a working man who does not possess, at least, the property qualification required by the New South Wales Constitution Act of 1853. In fact, the majority of our labouring classes live in their own houses, built on their own land. In the towns and villages therefore, manhood suffrage may almost be said to have practically existed before it was formally enacted (with slight modifications) by the Electoral Law of 1858.

6. But in this Colony there is a numerous class of shepherds, stockmen, and agricultural labourers settled on the pastoral stations of the interior. Though equally trustworthy and prosperous, in most cases, with their fellow-workmen in the towns, these men were excluded from the electoral roll by the provisions of the Constitution Act of 1853, because they are regarded, in some degree, as hired servants living in houses belonging to their employers. They acquired the franchise by the introduction, in 1858, of the principle of manhood suffrage, and are stated to have usually exercised their new privileges, when well treated by their employers, as those employers recommended. This class of men are now again disfranchised, in consequence of the construction put upon the Order in Council of June 6th, 1859, by Sir William Denison's legal advisers, and many of our great pastoral settlers ("squatters") consider that they have thereby lost a large amount of political influence.

6. If a general view be taken of the important question now under consideration it will appear that vote by ballot and manhood suffrage are not likely to lead, in this Colony, to those dangers and inconveniences which have been apprehended from similar institutions in older, more thickly-peopled, and less universally prosperous communities.

7. In the first place, distress and pauperism, those comprehensive terms so frequently used in European politics, are unknown in Queensland. All classes of this community appear to be thoroughly imbued with the love of law and order, and the other virtues which naturally grow up with the acquisition of property, however small, and with the enjoyment of that prosperity which is the legitimate reward of honourable industry.

8. Again, in an Australian Colony there exist none of those classes and institutions to which vote by ballot and manhood suffrage are supposed to be antagonistic. Here there are no paid idlers or sinecurists; every man from the Governor downwards is emphatically a working man. Nor have we a Church establishment, a House of Lords, or hereditary privileges of any kind to which democratic sentiments and prejudices are hostile.

9. The most important consideration of all yet remains to be stated. In several British dependencies, in the Ionian Islands, in parts of British India, and elsewhere, the full concession of political power to the people would have the unfortunate effect of arming alien and disaffected races against British supremacy. But, next to an enlightened and reasonable attachment to the principles of local self-government, in analogy to the usage of the British constitution, the strongest political feelings of the overwhelming majority of the population of Queensland—let me say, of all the Australian Colonies—

Queensland. are undoubtedly at the present moment loyalty to the person of the Queen and pride in the mother country. Speaking of Queensland in particular, I might say that the feelings to which I allude almost approach, in a large proportion of the inhabitants of this Colony, to that "*maladie du pays*, that passionate love of England," which an acute writer of extensive Colonial experience (Mr. Gibbon Wakefield) foretold 30 years ago would be the result of allowing the Australian Colonies to manage in their own way their own internal affairs. As Lord John Russell wrote in 1855, the avowed desire of the Australian Colonists to assimilate their institutions as far as possible to those of the parent country, is in itself a proof that their sympathy with that country is "not merely the expression "of a common sentiment arising from a common origin, but is connected with a "deliberate attachment to the ancient laws of the community from which their own has "sprung." Various schemes have been propounded at different times for an Australian federation; but in Queensland I observe a strong and very general conviction that, so long as the principle of local self-government is preserved inviolate, the true federation for these Colonies is the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, and the true rallying point for Australians is the throne.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) G. F. BOWEN.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 26.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, March 14, 1860.
(Received June 18th, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered No. 21, July 16, 1860, page 83.)

Shortly after my assumption of office as Governor of this Colony, Sir William Denison transmitted to me a copy of your Grace's circular Despatch, dated 7th September 1859, respecting steam postal communication between Great Britain and Australia.

The Governor-General communicated at the same time the views of the Government of New South Wales on this subject, and invited me to communicate in return the views of the Government of Queensland.

2. I deferred entering upon this important matter until my administration should be fully organised, and there should have been time to ascertain the public feeling of this Colony upon the question.

3. I have now the honour to report for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that I have brought the whole subject before my Executive Council, and shall proceed to state the views entertained by that body, and in which there is reason to believe that their fellow-colonists generally concur. I have this day communicated those views to Governor-General Sir William Denison.

3. The Council are inclined to think that a bi-monthly mail *viâ* Ceylon and Suez, as recently proposed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and to which all the colonies of the Australian group, including New Zealand, should contribute according to equitable rates, is sufficient for the present requirements of Queensland. At the same time, the Government of this Colony is prepared to give its earnest and immediate attention, and to bring under the consideration of the Queensland Parliament, any well-advised and definite proposal for co-operation in establishing additional lines of communication with Europe.

4. A scheme for opening up a route by Panama has been regarded with much interest in New South Wales, and efforts have been made for some time past towards the attainment of that end, as yet, however, it would appear, without any tangible result.

5. The Council, after full enquiry and deliberation, and with my entire concurrence, failing to perceive that the arrangements with reference to any particular plan are so far ripe as to call for immediate action on the part of this Government, deem it sufficient to express, in the terms mentioned above, their desire that this Colony should be understood as willing to lend its co-operation to any well-considered arrangements, calculated to improve the communication with the mother country, and with the British possessions elsewhere, and tending to the general benefit of the Australian Colonies.

6. In thus recording their readiness to enter in an equitable spirit upon the consideration of any schemes which may be matured in the neighbouring colonies, the Government of Queensland are, nevertheless, of opinion that the pre-eminent advantages offered by a mail postal service through Torres Straits to Singapore (where it would join the main trunk lines of India and China), should not be left out of sight.

7. Some of the more obvious merits of the plan thus shadowed forth, may be summed up as follows :—

A. The route by Torres Straits to Singapore would be far cheaper than any other, especially for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. The line from Australia could merge at Singapore into the Great Eastern line of steam communication.

B. The navigation would be over comparatively calm seas, and with moderate prevailing winds, and could be performed by a more swift but less expensive class of steamers than those required for the passage of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans. Captain Wickham, of the Royal Navy, who formerly commanded on this station Her Majesty's exploring ship "Beagle," and other competent authorities, are of opinion that the inner passage of the Great Barrier Reef, that natural breakwater of North Eastern Australia, and the voyage through Torres Straits will, when the proper course shall have been surveyed, and marked with beacons and buoys, present few difficulties and many advantages to steam navigation.

C. The route would open up for Australia an extensive, direct, and lucrative commerce with India and China, as also with the English, Dutch, and Spanish Colonies in the neighbouring seas.

D. As this will be also the direction taken by the proposed telegraphic line, the mail steamers could easily carry provisions and stores for the stations which it will be necessary to establish at various points, thus materially lessening, for all the Australian colonies, the probable cost of that enterprise.

8. After a careful examination of the whole question, the Government of Queensland are convinced that, in all human probability, the establishment of a line of steamers from Australia to Singapore is only a matter of time. They deem it well-nigh certain that, before the lapse of many years, a chain of settlements will extend across the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, from Moreton Bay to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and that some point in the last-mentioned inlet will then become the place of departure both of the telegraphic cable, and of the postal steamers.

9. Several persons have already mooted the feasibility of anticipating or accelerating the natural progress of colonization by at once carrying a telegraphic line overland from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria, to serve instead of the submarine cable from Moreton Bay to Cape York, proposed by Mr. Gisborne and the other projectors, whose plans are now before Her Majesty's Government and the Parliament of New South Wales.

10. Sir William Denison agrees with me in thinking the scheme of an overland electric telegraph well worthy the immediate consideration of the executive and legislature of Queensland. Before many months elapse, the line which already connects the cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will probably be extended to Brisbane. From Brisbane it can easily be extended somewhat above four hundred (400) miles (in round numbers) across the already settled districts of this Colony to Rockhampton, which is as yet our furthest township towards the north. From Rockhampton to the nearest point on the Gulf of Carpentaria the distance would be about eight hundred (800) miles. Along this latter portion of the line it would be necessary for the protection of the wires from the aborigines to have a chain of small stockades or posts guarded by the native police force, and placed at intervals of from thirty to fifty miles. The expense of establishing and maintaining these posts would be very considerable; but, on the other hand, it is calculated that the overland line itself would cost less than one half the sum at which the submarine cable proposed by Mr. Gisborne is estimated. And the protection against attacks of the aborigines afforded by a chain of police stations would act as a strong incentive to the rapid colonization of the country. Pastoral settlers would drive their flocks and herds to the neighbourhood of the armed posts; and the rents and assessments paid by them for the occupation of the territory thus thrown open would probably, in the course of a few years, amply remunerate the Government of this Colony. Queensland would also secure the benefit of the passage through our territory of the telegraphic messages of all the other Australian colonies.

11. The advantages, direct and indirect, of the scheme which I have thus briefly sketched, can be determined only by a very careful examination of the value of the country over which the overland line would pass, and by a very accurate calculation of the probable expenditure and receipts. I shall recommend the Queensland Parliament, at the commencement of the approaching session, to appoint a select committee to inquire into and report upon the whole subject.

12. In the meantime the Government of New South Wales have been informed that Queensland is prepared to co-operate in the great task of establishing a telegraphic com-

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munication through India with the mother country, and to contribute our fair share of the cost of whatever arrangement may ultimately be found most likely to conduce to the speedy realization of the end in view, and to the common benefit of the whole group of Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 27.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, March 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received June 18, 1860.)

IN my Despatch, No. 16, of the 2nd February ult., I reported that I had thrown open to public competition the junior appointments in Her Majesty's Civil Service in this Colony, on the plan explained in the enclosed Minute.

Supplement to the Queensland Government Gazette, No. 7. of Jan. 21, 1860.

2. The scheme proposed by me is founded on that adopted by the Civil Service Commission in England, and has given much satisfaction here. At the first examination held on the 6th and 7th inst. a fair number of eligible candidates presented themselves. Those gentlemen who proved themselves most competent were selected in the order of merit to fill certain clerkships which were urgently required.

3. I have pointed out to the heads of the several departments that it is necessary to keep the clerical staff on the most limited and economical scale possible until the first Queensland Parliament shall have met and voted the estimates. There is no doubt but that the local Legislature will make liberal provision for Her Majesty's Civil Service, and for all the branches of public expenditure in this Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

SUPPLEMENT, QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Published by Authority. No. 7. Saturday, January 21, 1860.

CIVIL SERVICE OF QUEENSLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, January 23, 1860.

HIS Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Extract from the proceedings of the Executive Council with respect to the organization of the Civil Service of Her Majesty in this Colony.

By his Excellency's Commands,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

At the Government House, Brisbane, January 23, 1860.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable the Attorney-General.
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council the following Minute on the organization of Her Majesty's Civil Service in the Colony of Queensland:—

1. I beg to direct the attention of the Council to the expediency, for many obvious reasons, of organizing, on a permanent system, Her Majesty's Civil Service in this Colony; and also of testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of the public departments.

2. I am confident that this Council will agree with me that individual merit, and not patronage or connexion, should procure the first admission into Her Majesty's service of candidates for public employment, and also their subsequent promotion in the several Civil Establishments.

3. The system of competitive examinations has already been introduced with success both in the United Kingdom, and also in India, Canada, and other dependencies of the Empire. This system has been found not only calculated to secure for the public service men of good character, sound information, ability, and efficiency, but also to apply a powerful stimulus to scholastic institutions and to public education generally.

4. In accordance with the plan adopted in the United Kingdom, I propose that the clerical staff of each department should be organized as follows:—

1. Chief Clerk, beginning at a minimum of 400*l.*, and rising by 20*l.* yearly to a maximum of 500*l.* per annum.
2. Clerks of first class, beginning at a minimum of 300*l.*, and rising by 20*l.* yearly to a maximum of 400*l.* per annum.
3. Clerks of second class, beginning at a minimum of 200*l.*, and rising by 20*l.* yearly to a maximum of 300*l.* per annum.
4. Clerks of third class, beginning at a minimum of 100*l.*, and rising by 10*l.* yearly to a maximum of 200*l.* per annum.

5. The salaries recommended above are of course subject to the sanction of the Queensland Parliament. The important subject of the establishment of a system of superannuation allowances, such as are provided in England for old and faithful public servants, must also engage the attention of that Legislature.

6. It will also be obvious to the Council that it is not proposed to complete the above organization until the amount of business in the various public departments shall require it. At the present moment, and probably for some time to come, one or two clerks will be sufficient in many of the offices. But it is important to adopt forthwith a fixed system of classification, leaving the framework of each class to be filled up as public business may increase.

7. I propose, moreover, that promotion from the junior to the higher classes in the several departments shall take place only when the chief of the department shall have reported to the Governor in Council that the Civil officer to be promoted has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and fully deserves this mark of the favour and approval of the Government.

8. I strongly recommend that admission to the junior or third class of clerks be procurable only by competitive examinations, open to all natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen.

9. For this purpose I propose that a Board shall be instituted, to be called the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service; and to consist of the persons for the time being filling the offices following:—

Colonial Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Colonial Treasurer.
President of the Legislative Council.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

I propose further that three of the members of the said Board shall form a quorum thereof, and may exercise all the functions of the Board; and that the Clerk of the Executive Council for the time being shall act as Secretary to the said Board. The Board should be empowered, when necessary, to delegate its powers to special examiners, to be approved by the Governor.

10. The duties of the Board will be to examine all candidates for the public service who may present themselves in accordance with the following regulations:—

11. Every candidate for admission to the junior or third class of the public service must present written certificates satisfactory to the Board, proving—

A. That he is above 16 and under 25 years of age.
B. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties (certificates to this effect must be produced from two legally recognized medical practitioners).
C. That his moral character is such as to qualify him for public employment. (A certificate to this effect must be produced from a legally recognized minister of religion, or from the master or tutor under whom the candidate may have been educated.)

12. All candidates who shall have complied with the above regulations will be subjected to an examination, during two successive days, by the Board; and those who shall have satisfactorily passed the examination will be appointed, in order of merit, to fill any vacancies which may exist in the junior grade of the public service.

13. The following shall be the indispensably necessary subjects of examination, in which all candidates must satisfy the Board:—

A. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography. (Every candidate must show that he can write a clear, bold hand, and that he can spell correctly from dictation.)
B. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
C. Geography, especially that of the British Empire generally, and of the Australian Colonies in particular.
D. The outlines of English history, including the history and political institutions of the Australian Colonies.
E. English composition, especially the power of writing letters on official business, and of making a *précis* or digest, in the form of a narrative of official correspondence.

14. In addition to the above subjects, indispensable for all, each candidate may offer himself for examination, at his own option, in one or more of the following subjects:—

A. Latin.
B. Greek.
C. One modern language, which must be either French, or German, or Italian.
D. Pure and mixed mathematics.
E. Physical science and civil engineering.

G. F. BOWEN.

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The Council express their entire concurrence in the views of his Excellency the Governor, and advise that the foregoing Minute be published in the "Government Gazette," with a notification of an examination to be holden of the candidates for such third-class clerkships as may be required in the public offices.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

CIVIL SERVICE OF QUEENSLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, January 23, 1860.

With reference to the Minute this day published respecting the Civil Service of Queensland, his Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that four third-class clerks will shortly be required for Her Majesty's Civil Service in this Colony, viz., one clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary, one in that of the Surveyor-General, one in that of the Legislative Council, and one in that of the Legislative Assembly.

All natural-born and naturalized subjects of the Queen who desire to be candidates in accordance with the regulations prescribed as above for that purpose, and published in the "Queensland Government Gazette," will transmit the required certificates of age, health, and moral character (see paragraph 11 of the Minute of his Excellency the Governor), on or before the 1st day of March 1860, under cover to the Clerk of the Executive Council, Brisbane, Queensland; and will present themselves for examination at the office of the Colonial Secretary at Brisbane, at 11 o'clock a.m, on Tuesday the 6th day of March 1860.

By his Excellency's command,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 29.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 4, 1860.
(Received June 18, 1860.
(Answered No. 23, July 23, 1860, page 84.)

MY LORD DUKE,

IN my Despatch, No. 21, of the 16th February ult., I reported that after conveying me from Sydney to Moreton Bay in Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia," Captain Vernon proceeded northwards in search of the survivors from the shipwreck of the "Sapphire" in Torres Straits.

2. That officer returned unsuccessful, and it was generally believed that the unfortunate crew had either perished at sea or had been murdered by the native tribes of the coast, when suddenly on the 19th of February the "Marina," a vessel which had been wrecked and abandoned some months previously, made its appearance off the town of Gladstone in Port Curtis, a settlement and harbour of Queensland, about three hundred (300) miles north of Brisbane.

3. It was found that the "Marina" was manned by eleven survivors of the "Sapphire's" disaster, who, after much suffering and many perilous adventures in an open boat had taken possession of this damaged hulk, and had successfully accomplished a voyage of seven hundred (700) miles to Port Curtis, "in a ship with her bottom out, water-logged, "and so scantily provisioned that they finally had to put themselves on half a biscuit "a day."

Enclosures No. 1 and 2. Depositions of four survivors of the Sapphire's crew.

4. I enclose copies of the depositions of the mate (William Beveridge) and of three others of the survivors, from which documents your Grace will learn the details of an achievement in navigation, which assuredly throws fresh lustre on the skill, perseverance, and heroism of English sailors.

Enclosure 3. Article from the Empire Newspaper.

5. This most interesting tale is so well told from the journal of a survivor by a writer in one of the leading Colonial newspapers, that I also transmit the article to which I refer. As is therein remarked, it certainly adds to the interest of the story that the "Sapphire" at the time of the disaster was chartered (to convey his horses to India) by Captain Maurice Charles O'Connell, now Government Resident at Port Curtis, a grandson of that unfortunate Admiral Bligh, whose career was marked by so many vicissitudes, from the mutiny of the "Bounty" to his arrest and deposition by rebellious soldiers, while he was Governor of New South Wales, and whose own voyage in an open boat through these same Torres Straits "will ever remain on record as a masterpiece of "daring and successful seamanship."

6. I venture to submit that this new shipwreck, and the circumstances attending it, tend strongly to confirm the suggestion which I hazarded in a former Despatch, viz., that

the establishment of a small station on Cape York, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Torres Straits, appears a subject deserving the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

7. The now abandoned settlements at Port Essington and Meville Island seem to have been condemned as unhealthy and too remote from the narrow strait between North-Eastern Australia and New Guinea, to serve as useful harbours of refuge.

8. But none of these objections would apply to a station at or near Cape York. Captain Morisset, the able and experienced Inspector-General of Police in Queensland, is of opinion that the establishment in that neighbourhood of a party of three English officers and 50 men of the Native Mounted Police Corps of this Colony, would be amply sufficient for all the purposes required; and that a settlement of this nature would, even in the outset, cost less than 10,000*l.* per annum, including pay, provisions, stores, horses, and the erection of the necessary stockades and other buildings.

9. I am confident that the Government of Queensland would undertake the management and control of the proposed station. The enclosed article of a local journal illustrates the state of public feeling in this Colony on the subject. At the same time, as but a very small proportion of the vessels passing through Torres Straits will ever belong to Queensland, it would not be equitable that a large share of the expenditure should be defrayed by our Treasury.

Enclosure 4.
Article from the "Moreton Bay Courier."

10. I shall lose no time in putting myself in communication on the whole question with Governor-General Sir William Denison; and I shall recommend the Queensland Parliament to appoint a committee to inquire and report. Meanwhile, I beg to request that I may be favoured, for my further guidance, with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. 1 in No. 8.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Deposition of the Mate, Carpenter, and a Seaman (W. Reed) of the "Sapphire."

Know all men, by these presents, that we the undersigned, being the mate, carpenter, and a seaman of the ship "Sapphire," formerly of Liverpool, England, but now a wreck, being duly sworn, do hereby declare on Oath, that:—

On Sunday the fourth day of September in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine we weighed anchor and left the harbour of Port Curtis, on a voyage to Madras, intending to pass through the "Raine Island" passage. Nothing remarkable occurred until the 23rd of that month, when at 4 a.m. we made all sail and stood for the passage; at 10 a.m. saw breakers ahead, when we braced up on the starboard tack; at 11·30 a.m. tacked ship and stood off until able to ascertain the latitude. Strong trade winds and fine weather. Latitude at noon by observation, 11° 52′; south longitude by chronometer 144° 23′ east. Stood off north-east until 3 p.m. when we altered the course to north-west. At 6 p.m. double-reefed the topsails, and furled the mainsail, and hauled the ship close to the wind on the port tack. Moderate breeze and fair weather. At 7·30 p.m. saw breakers close on the starboard beam. Tried to back ship, but she missed stays and went broadside on to the reef, where there was no possibility of getting her off. At 8 p.m. ship lurching and straining violently. At 8·30 p.m. cut away the mainmast and fore and mizen top masts, to prevent the ship from going to pieces. Part of the people securing the boats from being washed overboard, others securing provisions; sea washing over the wreck right fore and aft; port quarter boat washed away; sounded the pumps, wreck making no water; let go both anchors. At 1 a.m. the foremast went by the board, and in doing so stove the longboat; wreck laying more quiet, it being low water, and not above five feet of water alongside. At daylight moderate breeze and fair weather; people employed in getting the life-boat and pinnace ready to leave the wreck if necessary. At noon fine trade wind and fair weather. Raine Island beacon bore south, distant about ten miles; life-boat and pinnace ready. Put the pinnace out and placed some provisions in her, with four men to look after her. Carpenter and part of the people repairing the long boat. At 3 p.m. Captain Bowden, Mr. McKinlay, the steward, and four seamen left the wreck in the life-boat. At 5 p.m. wreck rolling and working very much on the reef. Expected to go to pieces. Eleven men left the wreck in the pinnace; the remainder of the crew still endeavouring to repair the long-boat. At midnight the wreck without motion, it being low water. At 4 a.m. long-boat repaired to the best advantage. Parbuckled her over the side with the intention of leaving the wreck, but she parted her moorings and went adrift with the second mate and three seamen, leaving seven of us on the wreck without any boats; wreck making very little water. At daylight saw the pinnace, with the long-boat in tow, trying to make up to the wreck. At 7 a.m. saw the pinnace put her mast and sails in the long-boat. At 7·15 a.m. the long-boat under sail trying to make up to the wreck. At 8·30 a.m. the pinnace came alongside and men were sent to breakfast; long-boat drifting to leeward; life-boat out of sight; low water; wreck

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motionless. At 10 a.m. loaded the pinnace with provisions, and the long boat's mast and sails, together with nine men and the carpenter, whose directions were to go after the long-boat; the carpenter to take charge of the long-boat, and the second mate to take charge of the pinnace. Latitude at noon by observation 11° 26′ south. Raine Island beacon bearing south about 10 miles. Vessel wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef, about 10 miles north of Raine Island passage. Fine weather; all the boats absent from the wreck. At 3 p.m. saw the life-boat about four miles to leeward, apparently beating towards the wreck. At 5 p.m. the pinnace anchored about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the wreck, it not being safe to come alongside on account of the heavy surf. Wreck working and straining very heavily with the rising tide. Rise and fall of tide about nine feet where the wreck lay; wreck making very little water; at midnight low water; wreck motionless; at daylight moderate weather; pinnace still at anchor; life-boat about one mile to leeward under canvass. At 10 a.m. the pinnace came alongside with Captain Bowden and four men, having put the remainder on board the life-boat with the provisions. Captain Bowden reported the loss of the long-boat on a reef about five miles to leeward of the wreck, the life-boat having picked up the four men that were in her. Loaded the pinnace with provisions, and sent her back to the life-boat; life-boat at anchor about a quarter of a mile from the wreck. At noon fine trade winds and fair weather; wreck making very little water. At 4 p.m. the boats being provisioned we left the wreck. All the horses were alive on leaving. The mizzen mast the only spar standing. The life-boat had on board Captain Bowden and 18 men, and the pinnace the mate and nine men. Anchored both boats about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the wreck until daylight. At 6 a.m. got under weigh and stood towards "Sir Charles Hardy's Island," which we reached on the morning of the following day, the 28th September. We remained upon the island until the 6th October, during which period nothing remarkable occurred. On that day we left the island and attempted for the following three days to beat up to Port Curtis, but finding that we could make no progress, we bore away to Cape York. We arrived at Cape York on the 12th October and remained there for eight days. The natives appeared friendly at the first, but ultimately were inclined to hostilities. On the evening of the 19th October we left Cape York and arrived at "Booby Island" on the 20th. We remained upon the island until the 31st October, having found some Government provisions, which we availed ourselves of. Leaving Booby Island we arrived off Friday Island on the 2nd November. A canoe with five natives came alongside the pinnace from the island; they appeared friendly and willing to trade in turtle. Mr. Schmallfuss (who was in charge of the cargo of horses on board the "Sapphire") and two seamen went in the canoe to the shore for the purpose of obtaining turtle. At 9 a.m. anchored the boat about two cable lengths from the shore, to which another man was sent to tell the others to come off. At 9·30 a.m. a second canoe came off and exchanged some fish for tobacco. The natives on board appeared very hostile and daring, and wanted to take many things from the boat. They made signals to the natives on shore, which raised suspicions that an attack was intended. Another man was now sent ashore to tell the others to come off. We then weighed anchor, and repeatedly called to the men on shore to swim on board, the boat being kept as close in as possible. This three of the men did, and arrived safely. A musket and a pair of pistols (the only fire-arms) were loaded in readiness for an attack. The other two men were repeatedly called to swim off to the boat, which they attempted to do; but as they were in the act of getting into the water, the natives, without any provocation, attacked us, throwing showers of spears, many of which went through the sails, and struck the boat in all directions. The men were only saved by keeping the boat broadside on, by which means they were protected by the sails. A musket was then fired, which killed one of the natives, and wounded another, when they retreated behind some trees. This afforded time for one of the two men to come off to the boat, after having received some severe blows on the head from a paddle. The other man (Mr. Schmallfus) was murdered at the commencement of the attack, having received three spears through his body. After being speared his body sank and rose no more. The distance of the boat from the shore, when the attack was made, was about 20 yards. Previous to this attack the life-boat had proceeded in towards "Hammond's Island," to which place we now commenced to beat up. At 1h. 30m. P.M., saw the life-boat go round the N.W, end of the island in a suspicious manner. At 2 P.M., saw her about 1½ miles further round the island, apparently lying at anchor. On standing towards her saw a great many broken spars floating in the water, together with a number of things which we knew belonged to the life-boat, which told us plainly that she also had been attacked. We tacked, and stood off. After standing off about 10 minutes we distinctly heard a voice calling to us. Sent a look out to the mast-head to see if there was any one in the water. We still heard the voice. We tacked the boat, and stood in the direction from which it seemed to come. After about 20 minutes pulling and sailing saw a man floating. We pulled towards him, and took him into the boat. He was one of the life-boat crew (Richard Law). From him we received the following information:—

The deposition of this man Law is annexed.

At 1 p.m. the life boat went in to Hammond's Island for the purpose of obtaining turtle. The natives appeared very friendly, and sold the crew a turtle. They afterwards sold them another; but after receiving payment for the second, they would not give it up at first, but afterwards agreed to do so; upon which three men went into the canoe where it was lying to take it. The natives had previously left that canoe, and got into another. One canoe then went across the life-boat's bows, and another within 15 yards of her broadside, the two canoes having about 25 natives in them; they then attacked the crew, who were without fire-arms, and utterly defenceless. Some of the crew were speared immediately upon the attack being made, the man who was saved having effected his escape by getting into the water, where he remained about two *hours* before he was picked up.

A short time after we caught sight of the life-boat, which appeared to be full of natives, they commenced paddling towards us, with native sails set, and approached within a quarter of a mile. At 5 P.M. she bore up, and ran in shore, when we lost sight of her.

The names of the persons missing are as follows:—

John McKinlay, from Greenock, Scotland.	John Conquest, Sweden.	Jabus Julif, London.
Joel Bowden, Plymouth, England.	William Warren, England.	William Twig, Glasgow.
Joseph Watson, Dublin, Ireland.	Ebenezer Tibby, England.	William Charleton, Newcastle, England.
Charles F. Schmallfuss.	Isaac Devereux, Wales.	James Connell, Cork, Ireland.
David Dougall, Greenock.	John Morris, Dublin.	Michael McKenna, Ireland.
	James Allian, Saltcoats, Scotland.	Henry Armstrong, England.
	Charles Campbell, Elgin.	

From Hammond Island we proceeded in the Pinnace to 11° 26′ south latitude, longitude by account 143° 31′, where we picked up the barque "Marina," water-logged, and entirely abandoned, which was taken in charge of, and we then proceeded to Port Curtis, at which place we arrived on the 17th February 1860.

(Signed) William Beveridge, Mate, late ship "Sapphire."
" James Bowie, Carpenter, late ship "Sapphire."
" William Reed, Seaman.

Sworn by the deponents on the twenty-eighth day of February in the year 1860 at Gladstone before me,

(Signed) Lindsay B. Young,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

The above is a true copy of the original document.

(Signed) Lindsey B. Young,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Court House, Gladstone, Port Curtis,
28th February 1860.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Encl. 2 in No. 8.

Deposition of Richard Law, a Seaman of the "Sapphire."

On this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Richard Law, of the late ship Sapphire, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

I am an able-bodied seaman belonging to the late ship "Sapphire," bound from Curtis to Madras, and was on board on the 23rd September 1859, when she was wrecked on the Barrier Reef. I left the wreck in the life-boat with Captain Bowden and sixteen other men on the 26th September, and after landing at several places, arrived off Hammond Island on the 2nd November. About 1 P.M. we neared the shore for the purpose of obtaining turtle. The natives appeared very friendly, and sold us a turtle. They afterwards sold us another; but after receiving payment for the second, they at first refused to let us have it, but subsequently agreed to do so. Upon which I and two other men went into the canoe where it was lying to take possession of it, the natives having previously left that canoe, and gone into another. There were at this time three canoes round the life-boat. One then went across the life-boat's bows, and another within fifteen yards of her broadside, the two having about 25 natives in them. They then attacked the crew, who were without fire-arms and utterly defenceless. I saw one man speared (Captain Bowden) immediately upon the attack being made. He was standing up in the stern sheets of the boat, hauling upon the line attached to the turtle. I then jumped out of the canoe into the water, and was followed by one of the others (William Charleton), who was unable to swim. The current drifted me past the life-boat, and on the side opposite to that where the canoes then were. As long as I was able to see the canoes, I could perceive that the natives continued to throw spears at the life-boat. I remained in the water about two hours, when I was picked up by the Pinnace, which accompanied the life-boat from the wreck of the "Sapphire," and which was not in sight at the time of the attack on our boat. I have not the least doubt that all the other men were murdered.

The following persons who were in the boat at the time of the attack are missing, viz.:—

John McKinlay, Greenock, Scotland.	Ebenezer Tibby, England.	William Twigg, Glasgow.
Joel Bowden, Plymouth.	Isaac Devereaux, Wales.	William Charleton, Newcastle, England.
Joseph Watson, Dublin.	John Morris, Dublin.	James Connell, Cork.
David Dougall, Greenock.	James Allian, Saltcoats, Scotland.	Michael McKenna, Ireland.
John Conquest, Sweden.	Charles Campbell, Elgin, Scotland.	Henry Armstrong, England.
William Warren, England.	Jabus Julif, London.	

(Signed) Richard Law.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above mentioned at Gladstone before me.

Lindsay B. Young,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 8.

Encl. 3 in No. 8.

The story of the "Sapphire" as told in the "Empire" newspaper.

The story of the wreck of the Sapphire is destined to take a prominent place in the too voluminous list of "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea." The vessel became an object of interest immediately on her first arrival in these waters, for she brought the first instalment of immigrants from Donegal, whose removal to this country had been provided for by funds subscribed by the colonists, and whose arrival, after the terrible tales that had been told of the famine under which they had suffered, was regarded with strong feelings of sympathy by their warm-hearted countrymen. Having landed her passengers in

Queensland.

Sydney, the Sapphire was chartered to convey horses to Madras from Point Curtis. This was another interesting episode in her career. Port Curtis, one of the northern harbours of the new colony of Queensland, had never before been tested as a port of direct shipment abroad for live stock, and the event was celebrated with much rejoicing by many who looked upon this port as destined to eclipse Moreton Bay as a commercial centre of the Northern colony, not then proclaimed as Queensland. It does not detract from the interest of the story that the horses were the property of Captain O'Connell, a grandson of that unfortunate Admiral Bligh, whose career was marked by so many disasters, from the mutiny of the Bounty to his own arrest by rebellious colonists while he was Governor of New South Wales, and whose remarkable voyage to Torres' Straits in an open boat will ever remain on record as a masterpiece of daring and successful seamanship.

The Sapphire took her departure from Port Curtis on the 8th September 1859, and nothing more was heard of her until the arrival of two boats at that port with the shipwrecked crew of the barque Marina. This vessel had been bound from New Zealand to Calcutta, and was wrecked on a reef in Torres Straits, on the 5th of October last. The crew took to the boats, and on the same evening landed at Sir Charles Hardy's Island. Here they found records of the loss of the Sapphire. Several written documents were discovered, conveying the information that the Sapphire was wrecked on the Great Barrier reef, on the 23rd of September, and that the crew and passengers, after landing at this place, had left for Port Curtis on the 6th of October in two open boats. There must have been a mistake of a day on one side or the other. At all events there could have been but a few hours of time between the departure of the Sapphire's people and the arrival of the boats from the Marina. Some of the records found exhibited touching traits of family affection, mingled with manly firmness and resignation. "Dear Arthur," says one, "I hope we shall all meet again: got no end of trouble to go through. Dreadful business this, and only one biscuit a day, and a little meat. Good bye." Another says, "I send a lock of my hair, as this may be the last you hear of me. However, I trust in God, who has always been very merciful to us all." A third letter says, "Farewell, dear mother. If I never see you again, you can say your son died like a true Briton. Tell —— [the lady's name must be sacred, for we are happy to say that her lover is saved], I loved her to the last. Love to all, sisters and grandmother, aunts and every one. Pray for me." The writer of this is alive and well, to gladden many a sorrowing heart, it is to be hoped, and the sequel shows that he redeemed his pledge, and behaved indeed "like a Briton!" The writer of the first extract is also rescued. As to the second, there was no signature to it.

As soon as the intelligence of the wreck reached this colony, H.M.S. Cordelia, then at Moreton Bay, was despatched in search of the survivors, but returned unsuccessful. All regarded the Sapphire's crew and passengers as lost, and the sad tale was beginning to sink into that public oblivion which covers so many private woes, when suddenly, on the 19th of last month, the wrecked and abandoned barque Marina made her appearance in Port Curtis, manned by eleven survivors of the Sapphire's disaster. Their tale may be soon told, though full of suffering and adventure. The crew and passengers numbered twenty-nine persons when they left Sir Charles Hardy's island. Contrary winds kept them baffling about in Torres Straits, and they landed several times at various points, living for some time on the provisions left for shipwrecked mariners on Booby Island, together with turtle and other food caught by themselves or traded for with the natives. At length, on the 2nd or 3rd of November, the two boats were attacked by the natives, and 18 of the shipwrecked men were killed, the others having much difficulty in making their escape. Captain Bowden of the Sapphire was amongst the number of those murdered by the inhospitable savages. The last that was seen of him was when he was pulling a spear out of his body, and Richard Law, the only survivor of that boat's crew, was plunging into the sea to escape to the other boat, in which he succeeded. The only man killed in the second boat was a German named Schmalfus, who had been in charge of the horses, and who was last seen floating "in the water with a spear sticking straight up." The survivors managed to make their way back to "the old Sapphire," as she lay wrecked on the reef, and here they found a strange scene,—"the horses lying dead between decks, and a poor goat alive, which had been without water for eight weeks." Having provisioned their boat, they took possession of the bark Marina, which they had found waterlogged and abandoned, and no doubt much to the credit of the chief officer, Mr. Beveridge, who is very concise and modest in his narrative, got the damaged hulk under way on the 26th November. They had now a voyage of some 700 miles to Port Curtis, in a ship with her bottom out, water-logged, and so scantily provisioned that they finally had to put themselves on half a biscuit a day. Yet their hearts did not faint, and the lady's lover, who well deserves his reward, makes merry over the mishaps of the old hulk, which appears to have made a point of running upon every reef in her way. "She goes on when she likes, and comes off when she likes," says our narrator. On a previous freak of the same kind he remarks:—"This is the third time she has been on shore and come off herself, although the bottom is knocked out, and her hold full of water; and at this moment the old craft is going homeward bound like 'a brick,' and knocking off from four to five knots an hour." This was on a Friday, which, says the writer, "is generally considered an unlucky day to sailors, but did not prove so to us." On the 19th February, as before mentioned, the old rescued Marina, with the relics of the Sapphire's people, 11 in number, cast anchor in Port Curtis. The concluding words in the journal of the passenger from whom we have chiefly quoted, bears out the estimate of his character that might have been formed before. "we humbly thank God," he says, "for all his mercies to us all, hoping that it will be a useful lesson to us." The survivors have since arrived in Sydney. The following is a list of them.

R. Western, Captain, Madras, N. I., England.
John Walker, Dublin, Ireland.
Thomas C. Clarke, Birmingham, England.
J. Crawford, Ireland.
J. M'Denmole, Liverpool.
W. Beveridge, mate, Scotland.
H. J. Sampson, Mudgee, New South Wales.
W. Reid, Scotland.
Mitchell, Corfu.
R. Law, American, picked up from life-boat.

We cannot conclude this sketch of a very remarkable series of adventures, without calling attention to the want of provisions at Booby Island and Raine Island—a want that may cause many a death if not speedily supplied. The Sapphire's people were compelled to consume all that was fouud on Booby Island, and on landing on Raine Island they found the "tower in ruins, and not a drop of water or any provisions on the Island, as stated in the Directory." This is a matter that should meet with immediate attention.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

Article on the murder of 18 of the seamen of the "Sapphire" by the Aborigines of Queensland.
The Moreton Bay Courier, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The particulars of the wreck of the "Sapphire" having transpired, and with them the account of the murder of 18 seamen by the aborigines of Queensland, we would direct the attention of the Executive and the public to the position of affairs; and also suggest a vindication of the prowess of the whites, so that respect may be felt, even by savages, for those who may, by adverse circumstances or the pursuit of exploration, be cast into their power. There are but two modes of creating respect. The first and highest method may be by love; when the mind is not susceptible of the higher and more dignified feeling, superiority must be taught by force, and the more degraded may then be made to acquiesce, at least, in that respect which fear may prompt them to pay. It is no light matter to have to treat of the murder of 18 of our fellow-creatures by savages; and these savages residents in the colony which is the youngest in the group paying allegiance to England. Old residents have become familiar, through repetition, with murderous onslaughts made by the blacks on simple unoffending shepherds; the tragedy at Hornet Bank, and the murders in the bay, are engraven upon our memories; and while we read of the murder of 18 of the crew of the "Sapphire" we are also compelled to become acquainted with the fact, that in the Maranoa district, the blacks stood their ground for two hours in a battle with the native police. We believe that 15 aboriginals were slaughtered in the fray to which we allude; and that the blacks had an advantage of three to one over the whites in point of numbers. But the fight at Maranoa was distinct in its nature from the murders on the coast. In the case of the crew of the "Sapphire" the seamen were helpless; famishing and starving men seeking supplies, after having been sufferers through one of those terrible calamities which evoke pity and form the subject of condolence wherever the Saxon tongue is spoken. Engaged in developing a new trade, having started from a newly discovered but rapidly rising port in the northern portion of Queensland; the crew and passengers of the "Sapphire" were doomed to disappointment by the vessel having fallen on the Great Barrier Reef in Torres Straits; and this at a time when the hopes of the navigators were high as to the ultimate accomplishment of their mission —the conveyance of horses to India from Port Curtis.

We must leave our readers to picture in imagination the sufferings to which the crew of the "Sapphire" were exposed. Commerce may graphically hail the purpose of the voyage as one fraught with immense advantages to the future of this colony. Business calculations in this industrial world are the pioneers which traverse new fields of occupation, and lead to the gradual knitting together of mankind in the band of brotherhood. Who shall, however, sketch the horrors which attended those who remained after the crew of the boat had been slain? Death stared them in the face; they were in an open boat on the wide sea; they were short of food and water; and yet all this was preferable to seeking shelter on the coast of Queensland, or the adjacent islands; and fortunate indeed were they in falling in with the water-logged "Marina," in which they were enabled, through the exercise of that perseverance and heroism which the British sailor only knows, to arrive safely, though much exhausted, at Port Curtis—the starting point.

The wreck of the "Admella" caused a great sensation in the Australian colonies, and to the apathy charged upon the Government of Victoria in that matter was mainly owing the defeat of the O'Shannasy party at the general election. There is a sympathy for shipwrecked sufferers which finds vent in truer words than is generally accorded to the common casualties of life; and what is there to prevent a vindication of the rights of Englishmen by punishing the blacks for the outrage they committed in murdering 18 unoffending men, whom suffering and starvation had unfortunately placed in their power? The course we would advise would be, that the Executive should obtain the use of a man-of-war from Sydney—that a boat should be sent ashore about the same spot or in proximity to where the 18 seamen belonging to the "Sapphire" were murdered; and that the aboriginals should be punished as were the miscreants of Woodlark Island. The matter is before the public; it is the business of the Executive of Queensland, aided by all the Australian colonies, so to act that Torres Straits may not remain the dangerous seaway it now is,—where escape from death by drowning is only the prelude to a more miserable and horrible death at the hands of blood-thirsty and cannibal savages.

No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 30.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 4, 1860.

(Received June 18, 1860)

My Lord Duke, (Answered, No. 32, Sept. 12, 1860, page 85.)

I have the honour to report that in compliance with your Grace's instructions I have laid before the Executive Council of Queensland your Despatch, No. 6, of the

QUEENSLAND.

18th October ult., enclosing copies of a correspondence with the War Office respecting the military protection to be afforded to this Colony

2. The two proposals on which I was directed to ascertain the opinion of this Government were substantially the following:—

A. To send to Brisbane a detachment from the regiment stationed at Sydney, on condition that the Government of Queensland shall provide barracks and the usual Colonial allowances, &c.

B. To form a permanent Local Corps for service in Queensland, to be paid by the Colony.

3. The decision of the Government of Queensland on the whole question, and the reasons on which that decision is grounded, will appear from the enclosed extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council. It is my firm belief that this document contains the views not only of my present Councillors, but also of the great majority of their fellow Colonists, probably of nearly all Anglo-Australians who have bestowed much reflection on this subject.

4. I would solicit in particular your Grace's attention to the 8th paragraph, wherein my Council advise:—

"That Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Queensland are equally attached to the principle of local self-government, and to the principle of the integrity of the empire; and that, while the creation of permanent Local Corps would tend (among many other disadvantages) to create a feeling of isolation, the Imperial feeling (if it may be so termed), that is, the existing feeling of pride and affection towards the mother country, would be fostered by the presence in the Colony of soldiers of some of those regular regiments of the British Army, whose annals are part of the national history, and who bear on their flags the names of victories which are as much household words among the inhabitants of Queensland as among their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, or in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions."

5. There may be some military convenience in the system of raising Local Corps for Colonial service; but it is surely outweighed by the social and political disadvantages, at some of which the enclosed Minute glances. Of course, public opinion would now render impossible such rebellious and outrageous proceedings as those of which the former New South Wales Corps were guilty. Still, the anticipation that the officers of a permanent local regiment in Australia would not be altogether of the same calibre as the officers of the regiments of the line; and that they would almost unavoidably become imbued with Colonial partialities, and be mixed up with Colonial cliques, implies no unfavourable opinion of the character and intelligence of individual gentlemen, but simply a belief that they would act as other men placed in similar situations have generally been found to act.

6. There are some remarks in Lord Grey's work on "Colonial Policy," Letter I., Vol. 1, pp. 38, 39, which appear to bear closely on this topic. His Lordship points out the practical advantages of an occasional interchange of the higher civil appointments between different Colonies. This system is now impossible in Australia; for since the introduction of responsible government such offices must be conferred exclusively on residents. It remains, therefore, for the interchange of military officers between the different portions of Her Majesty's dominions, to answer some of the objects on which Lord Grey rightly lays stress, and to keep alive between distant provinces a feeling of connexion with each other and with the empire to which all belong.

7. I trust, however, that your Grace will inform the Secretary of State for War, that while the Government of Queensland, for the reasons stated in the Enclosure, cannot advise or support "the formation for service in this Colony of a permanent Local Corps, after the "model of the West Indian Regiments and other Colonial Corps;" they are at the same time most anxious to give their favourable consideration and to lend their assistance in the Colonial Legislature to any well-devised plan for settling on the public lands "of this "Colony retired soldiers of good character. By extending to non-commissioned and "warrant officers, and to private soldiers and seamen, the privileges in the acquisition of "land allowed by the existing regulations to officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, "the Council are of opinion that a valuable addition may be made to the population of "Queensland, and an honourable retreat, in a peculiarly salubrious climate, be provided "for a class of men who deserve well of the empire."

8. I cordially concur in the views thus expressed by my Council; and I beg to suggest that the War Office should make a definite proposal for the periodical settlement of retired soldiers on the public lands of this Colony. I will only add that competent medical

authorities consider the climate of Queensland (which closely resembles that of Madeira), to be eminently favourable to the restoration of the health alike of persons whose lungs have been effected by long residence in cold countries, and of persons whose strength has been weakened by long residence in hot countries. Soldiers who have served in North America and soldiers who have served in India would find an equally salubrious retreat in this Colony.

9. In compliance with the request of the Excutive Council, I applied to the Major-General commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Australia for a detachment of 50 men, with two officers, "to form" (in the words of the Minute) "the nucleus of the Volunteer "Force which Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Queensland intend to create for the protec-"tion of this Colony." The Government of Queensland engages to pay to a detachment of the above-mentioned strength Colonial allowances on the same scale as those paid in New South Wales, and to provide also medical attendance, &c., and the same excellent quarters as were occupied by the garrison of Brisbane up to 1849, newly furnished with every convenience and comfort for both officers and men.

10. I received in the first instance a favourable reply from General Pratt, but when I heard of expected disturbances in New Zealand, I wrote to lower our application from 50 men and two officers to 25 men and one officer; a detachment, the removal of which cannot seriously weaken the strength of the garrisons of either Sydney, Melbourne, or Hobart Town, at each of which places there are now several hundred soldiers.

11. Your Grace will observe that the Council consider it "not unreasonable that this "Colony should apply for a small detachment of Her Majesty's troops to assist in its "protection, seeing that the annual exports and imports of Queensland (chiefly to and "from the United Kingdom), taken together, already amount in value to above one million "of pounds sterling, and may be expected to increase rapidly. The Council apprehend "that their views are strictly in accordance with the principles regarding the military "protection of the Colonies, frequently laid down by Earl Grey and by other Secretaries "of State."

12. I may perhaps be expected to allude to the two difficulties in the way of sending a detachment to Brisbane, which are glanced at in the letters of Sir Edward Lugard, copies of which were enclosed in your Grace's Despatch to me of the 18th October 1859. In the first place, the chance of desertion would be infinitesimal at Brisbane when compared with Melbourne, for we have no gold-fields within 300 miles of the seat of Government. And, in the second place, steam communication has been so wonderfully developed since the last-named distinguished officer (Sir E. Lugard) was in Australia, that a detachment at Brisbane would now be, for all practical purposes of discipline, far nearer to its head-quarters at Sydney or Melbourne than the detachments in New Zealand, the West Indies, and the Ionian Isles are to their respective head quarters.

13. Under all the circumstances of the case, I trust that General Pratt will consider himself authorized to send here, without unnecessary delay, the very small detachment (25 or 30 men), for which in the name of the Government of Queensland I have made application. As I shall explain in a separate Despatch,* this Colony must remain in an entirely defenceless state if deprived of a military nucleus for its recently-enrolled Volunteers. And the Queen's loyal subjects here would perhaps find it difficult to understand why they alone, in the whole Australian group of Colonies, should be denied the protection of a few of Her Majesty's soldiers.

* Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 33, of April 10, 1860, page 27.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in, No. 9.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF QUEENSLAND.

At the Government House, Brisbane, February 14, 1860.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable the Attorney-General.
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th October 1859, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the War Office respecting the military protection to be afforded to the Colony of Queensland.

QUEENSLAND.

Two proposals are made—

A. To send to Brisbane a detachment from the regiment stationed at Sydney, on condition that the Government of Queensland shall provide barracks and the usual Colonial allowances, &c.

B. To form a permanent Local Corps for service in Queensland, to be paid by the Colony.

After mature deliberation, the Council advise as follows:—

1. That the former of the two proposals should be accepted, and that his Excellency the Governor be pleased to apply forthwith to the Major-General commanding Her Majesty's troops in Australia for a detachment of 50 men, with 2 officers, from the regiment stationed at Sydney, to form the nucleus of the Volunteer Force which Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Queensland intend to create for the protection of this Colony.

2. That the Government of Queensland should engage to pay to a detachment of the strength mentioned above (viz., 50 men, with 2 officers) Colonial allowances on the same scale as those paid in New South Wales; and should also provide, at the expense of the Colony, proper quarters, with full attention to the convenience and comfort of both officers and men.

3. That it is not, in the opinion of the Council, unreasonable that this Colony should apply for a small detachment of Her Majesty's troops to assist in its protection, seeing that the annual exports and imports of Queensland (chiefly to and from the United Kingdom) taken together already amount in value to above one million of pounds sterling, and may be expected to increase rapidly. The Council apprehend that their views are strictly in accordance with the principles regarding the military protection of the Colonies frequently laid down by Earl Grey and by other Secretaries of State, especially by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who declared in 1858 that "wherever England extends "her sceptre, there, as against the foreign enemy, she pledges the defence of her sword."

4. That, with regard to the proposal of the War Office to create a permanent Local Corps for service in Queensland, the Council cannot advise the acceptance by the Queensland Government of a project of this nature.

5. That with every deference to the military authorities who recommended the formation of the West Indian Regiment and other permanent Local Corps, with every respect for the meritorious services rendered by several such corps, and with every wish to consider favourably all proposals emanating from the War Office, the Council cannot shut their eyes to the fact that neither the officers nor the men of local Colonial Corps are always of the same stamp as in the regular regiments of the line.

6. That this opinion is not a mere theory, for (not to mention other examples) the unfortunate precedent of the "New South Wales Corps" would seem to have been overlooked. Not only did the officers of that corps engage in a monopoly of the sale of spirituous liquors and in other more than questionable commercial transactions, but when the Governor of the Colony endeavoured to restrict such abuses, they rose in insurrection, expelled the representative of their Sovereign, and usurped his authority during more than a year, a "mutinous outrage" and "enormous crime" (to quote the phrases by which it was characterized by the Horse Guards), which led to the removal, and finally to the disbanding of the regiment.

7. That since the removal of the New South Wales Corps the military protection of Australia has been entrusted to the regiments of the line periodically relieved, and that the Council strongly recommend that this system should continue, the Colonies contributing their fair share of the expense, in accordance with the principles laid down by successive Secretaries of State.

8. That Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Queensland are equally attached to the principle of local self-government and to the principle of the integrity of the empire; and that, while the creation of permanent Local Corps would tend (among many other disadvantages) to create a feeling of isolation, the imperial feeling (if it may be so termed), that is, the existing feeling of pride and affection towards the mother country, would be fostered by the presence in the Colony of soldiers of some of those regular regiments of the British Army whose annals are part of the national history, and who bear on their flags the names of victories which are as much household words among the inhabitants of Queensland as among their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom or in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

9. That while the Council, for the reasons above stated, cannot advise or support, in their places in the Queensland Parliament, the formation, for service in this Colony, of a permanent Local Corps, after the model of the West Indian Regiments and other Colonial Corps, they are at the same time most anxious to give their favourable consideration and to lend their assistance in the Legislature to any well-devised plan for settling on the public lands of this Colony retired soldiers and seamen of good character. By extending to non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers and seamen the privileges in the acquisition of land allowed by the existing regulations to officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, the Council are of opinion that a valuable addition may be made to the population of Queensland, and an honourable retreat in a peculiarly salubrious climate be provided for a class of men who deserve well of the empire.

10. The Council are further of opinion that some arrangement might be made for rendering available the services of the retired soldiers referred to, if called upon, to aid the civil power or to resist invasion.

SKETCH

to illustrate

SIR GEORGE BOWENS'

Official Tour

in March 1860.

The Line of Tour is shewn thus

Other Principal Roads thus

Scale of English Miles

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 32.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 7, 1860.
(Received June 18, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered, No. 22, July 19, 1860, page 84.)

IN continuation of my former Despatches, No. 5,* of the 19th, and No. 8, of the 23rd December, 1859, and No. 18, of the 4th February ult., I have the honour to enclose copies of the Addresses† presented to me at the three towns of Warwick, Drayton, and Toowoomba, which I visited during an official tour of inspection, from which I have lately returned.

* Page 4.

2. It will be satisfactory to the Queen and to Her Majesty's Government, to receive these further proofs of the affectionate loyalty of the people of this Colony towards Her Majesty's throne and person; and (I may, perhaps, be permitted to add) of their confidence in the arrangement made, under Her Majesty's favour, for their government.

3. My recent journey extended through those districts of Queensland, which have been longest settled and are most thickly inhabited. I was everywhere received with cordial hospitality by the principal settlers and with loyal enthusiasm by all classes of the community. The numerous cavalcades of hundreds of well-mounted horsemen, which came forth to meet and escort the first representative of their Sovereign, presented spectacles such as can be exhibited in only two countries of the world—in England and in Australia.

4. Some details of the proceedings referred to will be found in the enclosed extracts from the local journals.† As it was during your Grace's first administration of the Colonial Department that the wishes of the Australian Colonists were crowned by the concession of responsible government, I will take leave to draw your attention to a paragraph in one of the enclosures, which expresses a sentiment generally entertained by this people. After stating that "the journey of his Excellency has been one continued "ovation from beginning to end;" that "all classes have vied in doing honour to the "representative of the Queen;" and that "all little sectarian differences, petty jealousies, "and presumed rival interests have been merged in the laudable wish to give our first "Governor a hearty welcome;" the "Darling Downs Gazette" proceeds as follows: "Not the least pleasing reflection that suggests itself, when reviewing these demonstrations "of general joy, is the confirmation of the fact, now so long and in so many lands "established, that those descended from the old stock at home, to whom self-government "has been a timely concession, not a charter wrung from the mother country by the "force of arms, still recognize and revere the grand old institutions, which have made "England the greatest power on earth."

5. There cannot in my opinion, be a greater mistake than the view which some public writers in England appear to hold, viz., that the Governor of a Colony under the system of responsible government should be, in a certain sense, a *roi fainéant*. So far as my observation extends, nothing can be more opposed than this theory to the wishes of the Anglo-Australians themselves. The Governor of each of the Colonies in this group is expected not only to act as the head of society; to encourage literature, science, and art, to keep alive by personal visits to every district under his jurisdiction the feelings of loyalty to the Queen, and of attachment to the mother country, and so to cherish what may be termed the Imperial sentiment; but he is also expected, as head of the administration, to maintain, with the assistance of his Council, a vigilant control and supervision over every department of the public service. In short, he is in a position in which he can exercise an influence over the whole course of affairs, exactly proportionate to the strength of his character, the activity of his mind and body, the capacity of his understanding, and the extent of his knowledge.

6. In accordance with this view of the duties of my office, I took occasion, in my reply to one of the enclosed addresses, to explain the principal objects of my official tours. "The chief motive," I said, "by which I am actuated, is an earnest desire to "perform honestly and efficiently that portion of the work which the constitution has "allotted to me in the advancement of this great Colony. All contribute to the revenue, "all should benefit by its application. As it rests with the Governor to propose, with "the advice of his Executive Council, the estimates which will be submitted for the

† Not printed.

Queensland.

" decision of the Parliament of Queensland, it will be my constant endeavour to ascer-
" tain, by personal observation, the wants and wishes of the people of every district;
" and so to frame those estimates as to bring home to all an equitable share of the
" advantages, which the rapid development of your almost inexhaustible resources, due to
" your own skill and industry, will each year enable the Government to extend."

7. I trust that the remarks which I made in my reply to the Toowoomba Address, respecting the seat of the Government of this Colony, will also meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. On my first arrival here a proposal was made to me by certain influential gentlemen that I should take upon myself the responsibility of definitively deciding on the claims of several towns, each of which deemed itself entitled to be declared the capital of Queensland. Recollecting what had happened in analogous cases in Canada and elsewhere, I declined the proferred arbitration between conflicting interests, although with an expression of my grateful sense of the confidence reposed in me. I have invariably held the same language on this topic, viz., that the question must be ultimately decided by the progress of colonization. Brisbane is situated near the south-eastern extremity of this vast Colony; but it is the centre of the existing population and trade; it enjoys a peculiarly salubrious climate, and above all it alone possesses at the present moment public buildings available for the transaction of the public business. I am happy to be able to add that the views thus propounded have gained general acquiescence; and that there is now every prospect of an amicable settlement of a difficulty which at one time threatened to lead to serious complications.

8. It remains that I should explain those portions of my replies to the Addresses from Drayton and Toowoomba, in which I exhorted the sister townships to discard their mutual jealousies.

9. Partly owing to fortuitous events, partly to mistakes committed by the Government Surveyors in former years, flourishing towns are springing up within only three miles of each other, both at Drayton and at Toowoomba. As is so often the case under similar circumstances the reciprocal feeling of these neighbouring communities has hitherto been the reverse of neighbourly goodwill. They claimed separate corporations, separate court-houses, separate sessions; in short separate public establishments of all kinds. The concession of such demands would, among other inconveniences, have entailed upon the Government a large increase of expenditure. I found, however, that it would have been hopeless to persuade either Drayton or Toowoomba to yield in the matter of the designation of the new municipality in which I recommended them to unite. Drayton would never consent to be merged in Toowoomba, and Toowoomba would never consent to be merged in Drayton. In this difficulty I hit upon an expedient which the loyalty common to both the rivals has rendered a decided success. I addressed them as follows:—
" The united town of Drayton and Toowoomba would exercise far more influence in
" the Councils of the entire Colony than either of the two towns could exercise if they
" should persist in standing aloof from each other, and by providing separate wards for
" each principal quarter of the municipal district, you would enjoy the benefits alike of
" divided representation and of combined action. To illustrate my meaning I will add
" that there might be Aldermen for the Ward of Drayton, and Aldermen for the Ward
" of Toowoomba, and that the Mayor might be chosen from each Ward in alternate
" years. Further, as Queensland, the designation selected for this new province of the
" empire, was entirely the spontaneous choice and happy thought of Her Majesty her-
" self, would it not be a dutiful mark of your grateful acknowledgment for so signal a
" proof of the favour of our Queen, if you were also to petition that the united muni-
" cipality destined to occupy so prominent a position in this Colony should be proclaimed
" under the name either of Victoria or of Queensborough?"

10. This simple solution of the problem was adopted with equal enthusiasm by the partisans both of Drayton and Toowoomba.

11. I beg to transmit, in illustration of my recent journey, a chart of the south-eastern district of Queensland, which is at present the abode of the great majority of the European population of the whole Colony.

12. The navigation between the two principal towns of Brisbane and Ipswich is carried on daily by steamers, which derive their supply of fuel from mines so conveniently placed on the northern bank of the river, that the coals can be shot at once from the mouth of the shaft into the hold of the vessel.

13. Brisbane and Ipswich are both situated on the warm coast land, which is admirably adapted for the growth of cotton, of sugar, and of all semi-tropical fruits and productions. Queensland, like Mexico, has a *tierra caliente*, or hot region, near the sea, from which there is an ascent through fine mountain passes to the cool table-land of the interior, which is eminently fitted as well for pastoral settlements as for European agriculture.

14. I have described in a former Despatch* that rich pastoral district of the table-land which is known as the "Darling Downs." The droughts and the epidemic diseases which are frequently fatal to sheep and cattle in other parts of Australia seem alike unknown in this favoured region. Many large fortunes have been amassed there during the last 15 years. Some idea of the value set upon the stations on the Darling Downs may be gained from the fact that during the past year the leases of several of the tenants of the Crown in that quarter have been sold for prices ranging from 20,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* sterling, although these leases will expire in about six years from this time, and it is most improbable that they will be renewed on conditions equally favourable.

* See Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 11, of Jan. 6, 1860 p. 6.

15. While the impression created on my mind by the journey across the Darling Downs was still fresh, I stated in my reply to the Drayton address that it had "filled me with "surprise and admiration." "Even before I left England I knew by report the rich "natural resources and the picturesque beauty of this district, the scenery of which "vividly recals to my mind the classic plains of Thessaly. But I confess that I was "not fully prepared for so wonderfully rapid an advance in all that can promote and "adorn civilization, an advance which has taken place during the fourth part of an "average lifetime. Not only have I seen vast herds of horses and cattle, and countless "flocks of sheep overspreading the valleys and forests, which, within the memory of "persons who have yet scarcely attained to the age of manhood, were tenanted only by "wild animals and by a few wandering tribes of savages; not only have I travelled over "roads beyond all comparison superior to the means of communication which existed "less than a century ago in many parts of the United Kingdom; not only have I "beheld flourishing towns arising in spots where hardly 20 years back the foot of a white "man had never yet trodden the primeval wilderness; not only have I admired these "and other proofs of material progress, but I have also found in the houses of the long "chain of settlers who have entertained me with such cordial hospitality all the comforts "and most of the luxuries and refinements of the houses of country gentlemen in "England. The wonderful advance of this portion of the Colony during the last 10 "years is due to no sudden and fortuitous discovery of the precious metals; it is derived "wholly from the blessing of Providence on the skill and energy of its inhabitants in "subduing and replenishing the earth. Assuredly I have observed during the past week "very remarkable illustrations of the proverbial genius of the Anglo-Saxon race for the "noble and truly imperial art of colonization."

16. I will add in conclusion a striking proof of the singularly rapid progress of this district. A public banquet was given in my honour in the large and handsome ball-room attached to one of the three hotels which Toowoomba, itself the creation of the last 10 years, already possesses. Above 120 persons sate down to a dinner, very well appointed, and provided with as good music, wine, and viands as would be exhibited on a similar occasion in the majority of country towns in England. One of the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who happens, moreover to be a candidate for the representation of Toowoomba in the Queensland Parliament, reminded his hearers, in a speech delivered in the course of the evening, that he had himself been the first white man who had settled in that district, and that just 14 years previously he had encamped in the then unexplored forest on the very site of the hall in which he was addressing them!

17. Next week it is my intention to proceed by sea on an official tour to the north of this Colony, where I shall visit the rising towns of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, returning to Brisbane in time to prepare for the meeting of the Colonial Parliament on the 22nd of May. The unavoidable delay which has occurred in summoning the first session of the Legislature, has, at least, had the desirable result of enabling me to make myself acquainted with nearly all the settled districts of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 33.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 10, 1860.

(Received June 18, 1860.)

(Answered No. 20, July 26, 1860, page 83.)

My Lord Duke,

On my assumption of office as Governor of Queensland, * * * I found that Brisbane and Ipswich, the two principal towns of this Colony, each

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containing a large amount of British property in its banks and warehouses, could be easily sacked, or laid under contribution by the boats of a single ship of war. They were, in short, entirely defenceless; the military detachment formerly stationed at Brisbane, having been withdrawn several years ago, and there being absolutely no public force whatever in the two communities, except about 20 unarmed and undisciplined constables.

2. Under these circumstances, I set myself forthwith to work to organize a constabulary on the Irish model, and considerable progress has been made, with the assistance of Captain Morisset, whom I appointed (as was previously reported) Inspector-General. This officer had acquired much experience, and had shown great energy and resolution as commandant of the "Native Mounted Police;" a corps of 100 black troopers stationed, in detachments, in the remote pastoral districts of the interior, for the protection of the outlying settlers from the attacks of the aborigines.

3. My next step was to encourage the formation of Volunteer Corps after the example of the mother country. I omitted no favourable opportunity of impressing on the inhabitants of this Colony the necessity of providing for their own defence, reminding them, moreover, that few communities which have failed to make adequate provision for that object have ever attained to vigorous manhood. I cited the practice in this respect of the English Colonies in North America as an example to be followed, and of the Spanish Colonies in South America as a warning to be avoided.

4. An Act passed by the New South Wales Parliament in 1854 (18 Victoria, No. 8), and now in force in Queensland, enables the Governor "to accept on behalf of the "Queen, the services of such of Her Majesty's loyal subjects as may be willing to enrol "themselves in Volunteer Corps, and to make provision for the regulation thereof, upon "such terms and conditions respectively as to the said Governor may seem fit and "proper."

5. Accordingly, in virtue of the powers thus vested in me, I issued a proclamation (of which I enclose copies), prescribing rules and regulations for the guidance of any Volunteer Corps which might be formed.

6. This appeal has already been responded to. A corps entitled "the Queensland Mounted Rifles," and possessing an excellent *matériel* in both men and horses, has been enrolled at Brisbane, and is in rapid process of organization under my Aide-de-Camp, Captain John Bramston, who formerly commanded a troop of the Essex yeomanry. Companies of riflemen, to serve as infantry, are also in course of formation, both here and in the neighbouring town of Ipswich.

7. We should soon obtain an effective force of Volunteers, sufficient to protect the seat of Government and the principal towns of this Colony from any attack which is likely to be brought against them, if we could only procure, as a nucleus, the military detachment of from 25 to 30 men, for which this Government (as stated in a former Despatch*) has made application to the Major-General commanding Her Majesty's troops in Australia. A few of these soldiers could, with the approval of their officer, receive additional pay from Colonial funds, as instructors in drill and musketry. But without such assistance I cherish faint hopes of ever rendering our Volunteer Force really effective, or of providing in any adequate degree for the safety of this Colony.

* Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 30, of April 4, 1860, page 21.

8. My desire is not to rest content with enrolling a Volunteer Force able to repel any external aggression on the sea-board. I wish to extend the movement to those inland districts where the settlers are still exposed to danger from the native tribes, which are far more numerous and more formidable in Queensland than in any other portion of Australia. This part of the question may need some explanation.

9. The life of the pioneers of colonization on the distant prairies of the interior of this Colony presents several distinct phases, when viewed in its connexion with the aborigines. The first sight of the horse and his rider appears to strike a tribe of blacks, as yet ignorant of the white man's existence, with supernatural terror, similar to the awe with which the American Indians contemplated the comrades of Columbus and of Cortez. But superstitious fear is soon succeeded by bitter hostility. Mutual provocations between the races lead to mutual reprisals. The fiercer spirits among the native warriors fall before the superior arms and skill of the European, or are driven still further backwards into the unexplored wilderness. The milder natures sink ere long into the well-fed dependents of the Colonists, and in the course of a few years no danger remains to be apprehended from them beyond some isolated acts of robbery or revenge.

10. In the early days of the occupation of each district, the colonists are frequently

obliged to associate together, for self-defence against the blacks, in a somewhat irregular manner, and after the fashion, as I am informed, of the old Dutch *Commandos* in South Africa. For many obvious reasons, it seems highly desirable that this border warfare, when absolutely unavoidable, should be carried on under some control on the part of the Government. The establishment of the Native Police has contributed much towards this end; and I am inclined to believe that the enrolment of the principal settlers and their servants in a Corps of Yeomanry, or rather of *Mounted* Rifles, would contribute still more. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, that "in a "settlement which is surrounded by savage tribes, while sound policy will dictate every "effort to conciliate the goodwill and confidence of such uncivilized neighbours, and "while humanity will shrink from the application of armed force against the aborigines "wherever it can be avoided, yet some military strength and disciplined organization are "essential preservatives to the settlers; and indeed . . . . . will be attended "with far less loss of life, with actions far less sanguinary, than when the white man is "left to defend himself against the black,* without that decided superiority which is "conferred by military skill over savage force. In such conflicts the want of discipline "is the want of mercy."

* In the original "red"; alluding to the Red Indians of North America.

11. In accordance with these views, it is my intention to recommend the leading settlers in the remote pastoral districts of Queensland to form themselves into troops of Mounted Rifles; and, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, to grant on behalf of the Queen, commissions as officers in these proposed Volunteer Corps to some of the local magistrates, and to other persons on whose courage and discretion equal reliance can be placed.

12. I am fully persuaded that I shall receive the support of the Colonial Legislature in carrying out the arrangements which I have shadowed forth in this Despatch; and also in making all the provisions which an enlightened humanity may suggest for the interests of the aborigines, and, wherever such a work may be commenced with a fair prospect of success, for their education and conversion to Christianity.

13. Trusting that the policy which I advocate in the matters herein referred to may be so fortunate as to obtain your Grace's approval and confirmation,

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

SUPPLEMENT to the QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Published by Authority. No. 11. Saturday, February 18, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, and numbered eight, it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, on behalf of Her Majesty, to accept the services of such of Her Majesty's loyal subjects as may be willing to enrol themselves in Volunteer Corps, and to make provisions for the regulations thereof, upon such terms and conditions respectively as to the said Governor may seem fit and proper: And whereas it is expedient to prescribe the terms and conditions under which such services will be accepted: Now, therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of Queensland, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, do hereby prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the services of Corps of Volunteers will be accepted on behalf of Her Majesty, viz.:—

Volunteers will be enrolled under the powers conferred by the Act 18 Victoria, No. 8, now in force in this Colony, on the following special conditions:—

1. The commissioned officers of each corps will be appointed by the Governor from among the members, and, as a general rule, on the recommendation of the corps.

2. Every member of a corps shall, before acceptance, take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the Act aforesaid, and sign a declaration that he will serve for twelve months at least, and be subject to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and to the rules and regulations subjoined to this proclamation.

3. Arms, accoutrements, and practice ammunition will be issued under regulations by the Government.

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4. The uniform of each corps will be selected by the members, with the approval of the Governor, and furnished at their own expense.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, Brisbane, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN.

By his Excellency's commands,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

God save the Queen.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the GUIDANCE of VOLUNTEER CORPS in QUEENSLAND.

The following rules and regulations, having been approved by his Excellency the Governor, are hereby published for general information :—

1. Any member changing his residence must give notice of the same, in writing, to the officer commanding the company or troop to which he belongs seven (7) days prior to the change taking place, under a penalty of 5*s*.

2. The uniform, which shall be approved of by his Excellency the Governor for each corps, shall on no account whatever be subjected to alteration either in quality or pattern.

3. In the event of arms, accoutrements, or other Government property being issued to corps, any damage done thereto, except fair wear and tear, shall be made good by the member causing the same.

4. In the event of any member wishing to make a suggestion, representation, or complaint, he is to submit the same in writing to the officer commanding the company or troop to which he belongs, who will then take such steps for inquiry into the matter as shall seem to him to be expedient.

5. Any member changing his residence permanently, and leaving the district for which he volunteered, may be relieved from his engagement with the sanction of the Governor, to be signified through the commanding officer.

6. Any member who may be permanently relieved from the obligations to which he subscribed, and to whom arms may have been issued by the Government, shall return the same to his commanding officer.

7. The commanding officer of each corps will fix from time to time places and hours for the assembling of the corps for drill. Any member absenting himself from such place without leave from the commanding officer shall be subject to a fine of 5*s*.

8. All fines, charges for damage of arms, accoutrements, &c. are to be recovered from members in conformity with section 3, 18 Victoria, No. 8.

9. Officers commanding companies or troops will, on or before the third of each month, send to the Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Government, a return, according to a form which will be furnished to them, showing the strength of their respective corps.

10. Whenever a volunteer corps shall be placed under the general orders of an officer of Her Majesty's army, it is always to be led by its own proper officers.

11. Members of the volunteer corps will be liable to be placed in arrest under the following circumstances, viz. :—

1. By the officer commanding the corps pending the investigation of any charge.
2. By the senior officer present for any misconduct when in uniform; in which case the person so placed in arrest must, without remark or altercation, immediately proceed to change his dress; nor is he again to appear in uniform until released from arrest.

12. Any member refusing to obey the lawful commands of his superior officer, or being guilty of insubordinate conduct, on parade or on duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l*., in addition to dismissal from the corps.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 38.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 26, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received July 12, 1860.)

I HAVE laid before the Executive Council of this Colony your Grace's Circular of the 17th February ult., enclosing copy of a note from the Netherlands Minister at the Court of London, announcing the completion of the telegraphic cable between Singapore and Batavia, and communicating the desire of his Government to see this line placed in connexion with the British telegraphic lines in the East Indies, as well as with those which are intended to be laid down to China and Australia.

2. In my Despatch, No. 26,* of the 14th March ult., I have already reported to your Grace that Queensland is prepared to co-operate in the great work of establishing a telegraphic communication through Java and India with the mother country, and to contribute our fair share of the cost of whatever arrangements may ultimately be found most likely to conduce to the speedy realization of the end in view and to the common benefit of the whole group of Australian colonies. On the same occasion I pointed out the many advantages, direct and indirect, which would probably result from carrying the proposed telegraphic line overland from a point on the shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria to Brisbane, the seat of the Government of Queensland, where it would be placed in connexion with telegraphic lines communicating with the capitals of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

* Page 12.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 45.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, May 18, 1860.

(Received August 10, 1860.)

(Answered No. 27, August 26, 1860, page 85.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to report that the elections for the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland began on the earliest day allowed by law, that is, on the 27th ult., and that they are now all over, having been everywhere conducted with perfect order, decorum, and good feeling.

2. I am assured that the quiet of the elections was exceeded only by their purity, and that there is no complaint even of that species of political hospitality which is technically termed treating; and which, if it could be excusable anywhere, would be so in a country where voters often have to ride more than 50 miles to the poll.

3. This result of the elections will appear still more creditable to the inhabitants of Queensland when certain peculiarities of our position are called to mind.

4. In the first place your Grace will recollect that most of our electorates are only just created, and that the majority of the electors therein had never previously exercised their privilege. They had, consequently, to control the excitement of novelty and inexperience.

5. In the next place, in the electorates which existed before the separation of this Colony from New South Wales, *manhood suffrage* had been introduced in 1858; and a large proportion of the electors who had voted under that system at the last elections for the Parliament at Sydney, now find themselves disfranchised, through no fault on their part, but owing to a legal interpretation of the Order in Council of 6th June 1859, of which they find it difficult to understand the equity.

6. Again, Queensland is the only Colony in the Australian group,—indeed it is the only Colony of importance in any part of the empire—where (not to speak of defence against external aggression) the dignity of the Crown and the authority of the law are entirely deprived of the support and *prestige* of a detachment of Her Majesty's troops. On my first assumption of office it could hardly be said that any public force whatsoever existed in Queensland. By dint of personal exertion and influence, I have now succeeded in organizing a small Police Corps, and also a body of Rifle Volunteers. Still, in the majority of the electorates, there was nothing but their own individual respect for the law, as authoritatively interpreted, to prevent a large number of the electors from insisting (if so disposed) on exercising the franchise of which they consider themselves unjustly deprived.

7. In the cases where the elections were contested, the choice of the constituencies has generally fallen on the candidates whom I am glad to see in the Assembly; so far indeed as I have any choice among gentlemen, who, however much they may differ on points of purely Colonial interest, appear to vie with each other in loyalty to the Queen, in cordial respect for Her Majesty's representative, and in attachment to the mother country.

8. It is, however, very gratifying to me to be enabled to report that all the three members of my Executive Council have been elected to the Assembly. Mr. Herbert, the Colonial Secretary, (who accompanied me from England,) received invitations from three

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separate constituencies, and has been returned without opposition for the Leichhardt district. Mr. Pring, the Attorney-General, also received requisitions from two electorates, and his return for the Eastern Downs was unopposed. Mr. Mackenzie, the Colonial Treasurer, offered himself for the Burnett district, where there were already several candidates in the field, and came in at the head of the poll by a triumphant majority.

9. This result, I venture to submit, is an irrefragable proof that, on my first arrival here, I called to my councils men who already possessed, or who, while serving under my directions, have since acquired a large share of public confidence. It would appear also an indirect testimony of approval, on the part of the people of this Colony, of the manner in which I have administered the Government during the last six months, while surrounded by many difficulties, and deprived, owing to the peculiarity of my position (as I have explained in former Despatches) of the advice and assistance of a constitutional Legislature.

10. It will be within your Grace's recollection that when responsible Government was first introduced in New South Wales, the gentlemen who had been members of the Executive Council under the previous system did not offer themselves to any constituencies, or attempt to meet Parliament. In consequence of the very different result in this Colony, my Executive Councillors, being all members of the Assembly, will form my first responsible Ministry under Parliamentary Government.

11. While this fact is, for the reasons above stated, highly satisfactory to me, I do not wish to be understood to express my belief that the present or any other Ministry which could be formed in this Colony is assured of a lengthened tenure of office. On the contrary, I shall be agreeably surprised if there will not be at least as frequent changes of Ministries in all the Australian Colonies during the next 10 years as there have been in the mother country during the last 10 years. Many of the causes which lead to party vicissitudes in England exist, perhaps in an exaggerated form, in the Colonies. I shall in all probability have opportunities hereafter of explaining in detail my meaning and views on this subject.

12. For the present it will be probably sufficient that I should state my belief that the welfare and progress of Queensland will not be materially affected by the occurrence of such changes as those to which I have referred. I may venture the remark that Colonial Governments have no concern with the management of foreign affairs in which constant fluctuations of direction seem peculiarly inconvenient. And in Queensland the difference between offices of the political and permanent classes is sharply defined and thoroughly understood. It is arranged that only the three members of the Executive Council hold their places subject to resignation on losing the confidence of the majority of the Assembly. Moreover in each of their departments permanent Under Secretaries have been appointed, who are quite competent in all eventualities to carry on the general business of the administration under the supervision of the Governor, as Head of the Executive. In conclusion I may be allowed to hazard the opinion that the prosperity of this, like that of other young communities will depend far more upon the enterprise and energy of individuals in the management of their own private affairs and on the practical good sense and capacity for self-government which characterize the English race than on the ability and wisdom of the three gentlemen who may be from time to time the Parliamentary advisers of the Representative of the Crown.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 46.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, May 21, 1860.

(Received August 10, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered No. 29, August 28, 1860, page 85.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Proclamations issued by Sir William Denison, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Governor of New South Wales by the Order in Council of June 6, 1859, for the purpose of summoning the first Legislative Council of Queensland.*

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* Not printed.

2. Your Grace is already aware that Sir William Denison has paid me the compliment of appointing only those gentlemen whom I recommended to him; for he felt that I was in a better position than he could be to ascertain who were most fitted, by their social rank, their acquirements, and their character to become members of the Legislative Council of Queensland.

3. In closing our official correspondence on this subject I informed Sir William Denison that I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor to the sentiments entertained by my Government, if I let pass that opportunity of expressing our high sense of his conduct, under many difficulties, throughout the arrangements necessary for carrying into effect Her Majesty's Order for the separation of this Colony from New South Wales.

4. I originally proposed to recommend 15 gentlemen for seats in the Upper House of Parliament; but of this number four asked leave to withdraw their names before they appeared in the Gazette; one gentleman (Mr. Thomas Hood) because his private affairs required his absence from the Colony for a lengthened period, and three others (Messrs. George Raff, John Panton, and Thomas de Lacy Moffatt) because they had received invitations from different constituencies to offer themselves as candidates for the Legislative Assembly. Immediately after the meeting of Parliament (when the power of nomination will devolve, in the terms of the Order in Council, on the Governor of Queensland) I shall fill up the four places in the list vacated for the reasons above stated, by the appointment of Messrs. Henry Bates Fitz, George Harris, Daniel Foley Roberts, and Stephen Simpson. The first Legislative Council will therefore be composed of the fifteen (15) following gentlemen, who have been carefully selected to represent in fair proportion the different districts and the chief interests of the Colony:—

John Balfour, of Colinton, in the county of Cavendish, Esq.
Francis Edward Bigge, of Mount Brisbane, in the county of Canning, Esq.
Alfred William Compigné, of Nindoomba, in the county of Ward, Esq.
Henry Bates Fitz, of Pilton, in the county of Merivale, Esq.
George Fullerton, of Adderton, in the city of Brisbane, Esq.
John James Galloway, of Norman's Hill, in the county of Stanley, Esq.
George Harris, of the City of Brisbane, Esq.
James Laidley, of Franklyn Vale, in the county of Churchill, Esq.
John Frederick McDougall, of Milton, in the county of Stanley, Esq.
Robert George Massie, of Toolburra, in the county of Aubigney, Esq.
Sir Charles Nicholson, of Rockhampton, in the county of Livingstone, Bart.
Maurice Charles O'Connell, of Riverston, in the county of Clinton, Esq.
Daniel Foley Roberts, of Shafston, in the city of Brisbane, Esq.
Stephen Simpson, of Wolston, in the county of Stanley, Esq.
William Henry Yaldwyn, of Taroom, in the district of Leichardt, Esq.

5. After full consideration I am inclined to the opinion that, looking to the number at present fixed for the Assembly, namely twenty-six (26), fifteen will be a fair proportion for the Legislative Council. In fact, I have had some difficulty in properly filling up even that number, for all the more active and influential politicians desire seats in the Lower House. My own experience already tends to confirm in some degree an observation of Earl Grey ("Colonial Policy," Vol. II., p. 98), to the purport that the attempts hitherto made to create in the Colonies a substitute for the House of Lords have been followed by very moderate success. "Legislative Councils composed of members appointed by the Crown have, in general, had little real influence over public opinion, "while they have been attended with the great disadvantage of rendering the Assembly "less efficient, by withdrawing from the scene where their services might be most "valuable, some of the persons best qualified, by the enjoyment of a certain degree of "leisure, by their character and their ability, to be useful members of the popular branch "of the Legislature. The number of such men in the circle of Colonial society is "necessarily limited; hence it seems inexpedient that any of them should be taken "away from the Assembly which must always exercise the largest share of power and "influence."

6. Two remedies have been ventilated rather than proposed in this Colony, for the inconveniences to which Earl Grey alludes in the above-quoted passage.

7. In the first place, it is argued by some that under the present circumstances of Queensland the effect of dividing the Parliament into two separate chambers is to substitute two comparatively ineffective bodies for one of a superior character; and that it would be well for us to revert, at all events for some years, to a single Council (like that which formerly existed in New South Wales), one-third of which should be composed of persons appointed by the Crown, and two-thirds of representatives elected by the people.

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But I greatly doubt if this system would work well now that responsible government has been introduced, and I feel almost certain that the Queensland Parliament will never be induced to take what would be represented as a retrograde step.

8. On the other hand, there is in some quarters a popular cry in favour of making the Upper House here (as in Victoria and some other Colonies) elective equally with the Lower, but by a different and more restricted constituency. I again agree with Earl Grey that "if an Upper Chamber could be constituted in such a manner, as to have substantial "weight and authority, and to be thus capable of exercising a salutary check upon the "Representative Assembly, while at the same time effectual provision were made against "the machine of government being brought to a stand by differences between these two "bodies, the advantage of such a constitution of the Legislature could not well be con-"tested. But to accomplish this is a problem not yet solved by any Colonial constitu-"tion of which I am aware."

9. I will not trouble your Grace with my own suggestions on this subject until it shall have become of more practical interest. In the meantime, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, will prove an obstacle to any too hasty legislation. All the members have, individually, a large stake in the welfare of this Colony, and I place implicit reliance on their local knowledge and experience, as also on their patriotism and loyalty.

10. I have moreover the satisfaction of informing your Grace that Sir Charles Nicholson has, at my earnest request, and entirely from a sense of public duty, and a desire to render useful services to this Colony, consented to undertake, during the first session, the office of President of the Legislative Council of Queensland.

11. On my arrival in Australia I soon perceived (and my views were strongly confirmed by Sir William Denison), that it would be of great importance to the best interests of the new Colony, if its first Parliament could be inaugurated under the presidency of a gentleman of the tried ability, long official experience, and high character of Sir Charles Nicholson, who had been created a baronet, as a mark of the Queen's approbation of the manner in which he had, during 11 years, and at an eventful period in Colonial history, filled the office of Speaker of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales.

12. Though possessed of considerable property in Queensland, Sir Charles Nicholson was a fixed resident at Sydney, and was (I fear) subjected to much expense and inconvenience, by his prompt acquiescence in my proposal that he should transfer himself to Brisbane.

13. I cannot deny myself the gratification of quoting at length the letter to me, in which he signified his readiness to place his valuable services at my disposal: "The "terms," he wrote, "in which you propose that I should give my assistance towards "inaugurating the new Government of Queensland are such that I feel they afford me "scarcely any alternative but that of saying, that I shall be prepared to place my humble "but loyal services at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, in the manner and for "the period that you suggest.

"I fear very much, my dear Sir George Bowen, that the too partial estimate and "report of friends (including Sir William Denison) may have induced you very much to "overrate the value of the assistance I may be able to render your Government. All that "I can lay claim to in the way of qualification for public duties is a not inconsiderable "experience in the business of Colonial legislation, and an earnest desire to contribute to "the welfare of these great Colonies as loyal and prosperous dependencies of the Crown "of England.

"In accepting any temporary service under your Government, I wish it to be dis-"tinctly understood, that I seek for no personal emolument, and that I would, in point of "fact, rather assume the duties of an unpaid than of a salaried office. Neither do I, in "responding to your wishes, seek it to be implied that I look for any ulterior recognition "of the sense of the Government, for whatever aid I may be able to render to it. In "making this avowal, I nevertheless frankly admit that it would afford me some gratifica-"tion to know that my willingness to place my poor services at your disposal were brought "under the cognizance of Her Majesty's advisers at home, and that these services should "be regarded as the imperfect expression of the sense of gratitude which I entertain to "my Sovereign, for the honours of which She has been graciously pleased to make me "the unworthy object, as well as of a loyal desire to promote, by every means in my "power, the establishment of a Colony, so calculated as Queensland is, by climate and all "material resources, to become a great, flourishing, and loyal community."

14. I am confident that these sentiments, which do so much honour to the writer, will be appreciated as they deserve; as also Sir Charles Nicholson's disinterested and patriotic

conduct, in undertaking the labour and expense of an important office, the duties of which could be performed by no other individual with less private benefit or more public advantage.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 15.

No. 15.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 47.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, May 23, 1860.

(Received August 10, 1860.)

I HAVE the honour to state that in pursuance of a Proclamation issued by me, the first Parliament of Queensland met in the city of Brisbane at noon yesterday, the 22nd inst., which is stated to be the ninetieth anniversary of the discovery of Moreton Bay by Captain Cook.

It was universally felt and acknowledged by the members of the Legislature equally with myself that it was of vital importance that the forms and regulations of the Imperial Parliament should, so far as was practicable, be strictly observed from the very beginning of our legislative proceedings.

Accordingly I had previously caused to be drawn up and circulated a paper of rules and forms, of which I enclose copies.* These regulations were on every point scrupulously adhered to, as will be seen from the "Votes and Proceedings" of both Houses of Parliament, which I transmit herewith.*

The Legislative Assembly unanimously elected as their Speaker Mr. Gilbert Eliott, the member for Maryborough.

A member of an ancient Scotch family,† Mr. Eliott in early life entered the Royal Artillery, in which he rose to the rank of captain. More than 20 years ago he retired from the Army for the purpose of settling in Australia. He has acquired extensive pastoral property in the districts now comprised in the Colony of Queensland. He has also filled the high offices of Sheriff of New South Wales, and Chief Commissioner of Police for the city of Sydney. He was, moreover, during several years a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. All agree that the choice of the Assembly of Queensland could not have fallen on a man more generally esteemed and respected.

† He is brother to Sir William Eliott, a baronet of 1666.

This day the Assembly proceeded to Government House, and the Speaker elect presented himself in the usual form for the approbation of the Crown. I replied in the following words:—

"Mr. Speaker, I approve and confirm, on behalf of the Queen, the choice which the "Assembly has made in your person. It is with high satisfaction that I receive you as "Speaker. I congratulate you cordially that your long and honourable career in the "military and civil service of your country has been crowned by the distinguished "position in which the confidence of the House has placed you."

The Speaker then laid claim on behalf of the Assembly and in the established form to the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges of Parliament, to which I replied:—

"Mr. Speaker, I further acknowledge and confirm, in the name of the Queen, the "ancient and undoubted rights and privileges of the British House of Commons which "you have claimed on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland."

* * * * * * * * * * *

I may take this opportunity of further reporting that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Gray, a veteran who served with the Rifle Brigade at Waterloo and throughout the Peninsular War, and who has for several years been a Police Magistrate in this Colony, has been appointed Usher of the Black Rod to the Legislative Council. Captain Richard James Coley, an early and respected settler at Brisbane, was at the same time appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly.

It may perhaps be supposed in some quarters that such offices as contribute rather to the dignity than to the efficiency of Legislative Bodies might have been at least for some time dispensed with here. But I soon found that any opinion of that nature would run decidedly counter to the general feeling of this Legislature and community. Their earnest desire is that the Parliament of Queensland should be a miniature copy of

* The enclosures to this Despatch are not printed.

Queensland. the English model. They are determined to support the old offices with the old titles. They would have the country of their adoption bound as it were by "natural piety" to the land of their fathers.

These feelings will be eminently satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, and to all classes in the British Islands. For the Colonists of Queensland (to adopt the language used by Lord John Russell on a similar occasion), "by their avowed desire to "assimilate their institutions as far as possible to those of the parent country have proved "that this sympathy was not merely the expression of a common sentiment arising from "a common origin, but connected with a deliberate attachment to the ancient laws of "the community from which their own has sprung. Whilst continuing therefore to pursue "their present independent career of progress and prosperity, I have the fullest con-"fidence that they will combine with it the sedulous maintenance of ties thus cemented "alike by feeling and principle."

No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 49.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, June 6, 1860.

(Received August 10, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered No. 26, August 25, 1860, page 84.)

Encl. No. 1. I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the speech, with which in the name and on behalf of the Queen, and amid the formalities usual on similar occasions in other Colonies, I opened the first session of the first Parliament of Queensland. I

Enclosures 2 and 3. enclose also copies of the loyal Addresses in reply, which were unanimously voted by both Chambers of the Legislature.

2. The second paragraph of the Address of the Assembly may be considered as expressing the deep and universal feeling of gratitude to the Queen for the boon of separation from New South Wales, which animates alike the Parliament and the people of this Colony:—

"We concur most cordially in your Excellency's estimation of the important influence that must be exercised upon the future of this territory by the inauguration within it of a separate parliamentary constitution; and while we reciprocate the hope and belief that this community may prove itself to have been not unworthy of Her Majesty's most gracious and considerate boon of self-government, we feel a deep satisfaction in learning from your Excellency that the inhabitants of all parts of the Colony have been successful in their earnest efforts to testify, by the reception of Her first Representative among them, that honest loyalty, that warm attachment, and that heartfelt gratitude, which Queensland must ever feel towards her Queen."

3. I will not trouble your Grace with explanations respecting the measures recommended by me to the consideration of the Parliament, until I shall be enabled to transmit the bills or resolutions in which they will be embodied. For the present it will probably be sufficient to observe that, with regard both to the solemn and most interesting event of the inauguration of a new province of the empire, and to the cordial relations happily existing between myself and the members of the Legislature, I thought it natural and right that my first speech should not be of a merely formal character. I also felt it to be desirable that this document, destined to a wide and authoritative circulation, should contain, to a certain extent, an official summary for public information of the actual condition and prospects of the Colony.

4. I trust, moreover, that your Grace will approve my determination that my Addresses to the Legislature shall partake rather of the character of a speech from the throne in England, than of a message to Congress from a President in America. It seems to me that of late years the speeches of Governors in some Colonies have assumed more of the nature of a party manifesto of the local Ministry which may be temporarily in power, than is altogether consistent with the true position of the Representative of the Crown in a community in which parliamentary government has been established.

5. The Parliament of Queensland have made a calm, intelligent, and patriotic commencement of their labours, and have already transacted much important business, in a manner which augurs well for the future. I confidently expect that I shall be able to transmit by the mail of next month ample matter to justify the expressions of that

paragraph of my speech, in which I stated that "it is my firm hope and belief, founded "on all that I have seen since my arrival here, that Her Majesty will have the high "satisfaction of witnessing, as the result of Her gracious boon to this Colony, its con- "tinued progress alike in material industry, in mental activity, and in moral and religious "well-being; its steady advance in wealth and social improvement; and the permanent "happiness and welfare of Her people."

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1. in No. 16.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Published by authority. No. 31. Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

At noon this day his Excellency the Governor proceeded in state from Government House to the Legislative Chambers, to declare the objects for which the First Parliament of Queensland was summoned; and delivered the following speech:—

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENTLEMEN of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—

It is with feelings of no ordinary interest and satisfaction that I now, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, open the first Session of the first Parliament of Queensland;—and have recourse to your advice and assistance in the Government of this great Colony.

It has been throughout my earnest desire to meet the Legislature at the earliest practicable period after my assumption of office in last December; but it was the unanimous opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that, by reason of the lengthened periods fixed by the Constitution Act for the formation and revision of the electoral rolls, the elections could not legally begin before the 27th of April. Consequently it was impossible for the Parliament to assemble for the despatch of business sooner than the day for which you were summoned.

This delay, however, has been accompanied with at least one advantage. It has afforded me time to make myself personally acquainted with our chief centres of population, with a large portion of our vast territory, and with the condition and requirements of its inhabitants.

The genuine respect, the hearty welcome, the overflowing kindness with which I have been everywhere and on all occasions received, while deeply gratifying to me personally, are most satisfactory on public grounds as strong proofs of the loyalty to the Queen, and of the attachment to the mother country, which animate all classes of this community.

I now congratulate you on the full attainment of the object of your long-sustained efforts and aspirations in the establishment of this separate and independent Legislature; and on the perfect order, decorum, and good feeling with which the people of Queensland universally exercised at the recent elections their privilege of self-government. It is my firm hope and belief, founded on all that I have seen since my arrival here, that Her Majesty will have the high satisfaction of witnessing, as the result of Her gracious boon to this Colony, its continued progress alike in material industry, in mental activity, and in moral and religious well-being; its steady advance in wealth and social improvement, and the permanent happiness and welfare of Her people.

Before proceeding to state the principal questions to which your attention will be directed during the present session, I will briefly refer to the animadversions which have been passed on certain parts of the existing constitution of this Colony, as settled by the Order in Council of June 6, 1859. On this subject, however, it will be only necessary for me to say that I am fully persuaded that you, with the general instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race, will regard with slight concern any alleged want of symmetry in the political edifice, so long as no practical inconvenience is felt therefrom. In the latter event you will, I am convinced, set to work to amend whatever may be found amiss, in the manner pointed out by Her Majesty in the Order in Council aforesaid.

In accordance with this principle, the first measure to which your consent will be requested is a Bill for altering that part of the Constitution Act, passed by the Parliament of New South Wales, which renders indispensable the constant presence in the Legislative Assembly of this Colony of a larger proportion of the members than is consistent with the total number at present fixed for that body.

The Imperial Government has been careful not to prejudge or embarrass your decision respecting what is termed state-aid to religion. The sum devoted in the Civil List to Public Worship was calculated simply to cover the existing appropriations for this purpose. Here, again, in the settlement of so vital a question, I am convinced that you will be guided by no abstract theories, but by a careful consideration of the peculiar circumstances and wants of this country.

I recommend you to examine carefully the system and condition of primary education in the Colony, with a view to its improvement and extension. The Bill which will be submitted to you during this session for the establishment of a public grammar or high school, with a fixed number of exhibitions to the universities of the mother-country, to be competed for eventually by the more advanced students, appears to meet an urgent need.

An effective police force is now in process of organization under the new Inspector-General.

QUEENSLAND. Some of the regulations proposed will require further legislative sanction, and have been embodied in Bill to be submitted for your approval.

Copies will be shortly laid before you of the correspondence which has already taken place respecting the settlement of the outstanding accounts between this Colony and New South Wales. I recommend you to grant, during the present session, the necessary authority for the appointment of Commissioners to whom, in conjunction with an equal number of Commissioners from New South Wales, the whole arrangement of the details of the questions still pending may be entrusted. It is also desirable that provision should be made for the appointment, by the Governments of the two Colonies, of a single arbitrator, to whose final decision all disputed matters may be referred.

You will receive copies of the statistical report, compiled by the Registrar-General, and exhibiting, so far as the necessary materials were procurable, the general condition of the districts comprised within this Colony at the period of their separation from New South Wales. This document will be found of immediate and practical use in your deliberations. It will also prove valuable and interesting hereafter, as a point of comparison with the progress which we confidently expect that the register of each successive year will attest.

It is obviously desirable that measures should be adopted without delay for connecting, by means of the electric telegraph, the seat of Government of Queensland with the capitals of the other Colonies of the Australian group. For this object it is proposed, with your sanction, to enter into arrangements with the neighbouring Governments.

I have received official information, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that the Dutch Colonial authorities having successfully laid a telegraphic cable between Singapore and Batavia, are desirous to see it continued to Australia. I recommend that Committees of one or both Houses of Parliament be appointed to take evidence and to report on this project. The extension of the telegraphic line from Java to a point in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence overland to Brisbane, would, if feasible, exercise an almost incalculable influence on the rapid colonization of our territory, while realising the grand and truly imperial end of placing Australia in immediate communication with Asia and with Europe.

Closely allied with the project thus shadowed forth will be an inquiry into the best means of providing for periodical intercourse by steamers through the Asiatic Mediterranean sea which extends from Cape York, the most northern promontory of Queensland, to Singapore, that central emporium on the highway of eastern commerce. The benefits that would accrue from a direct trade with India and China, through Torres Straits, over calm waters and with moderate prevailing winds, are too self-evident to require enumeration.

The land question is at once the most comprehensive and the most important with which you will have to deal. Queensland embraces a territory, blest with a salubrious climate and with a fertile soil, equivalent, at the lowest estimate, to nearly three times the area of France, and nearly ten times the area of England and Wales. Along our sea-coast and on the banks of our rivers we possess millions of acres, which bear the same relation to the cotton and sugar which the great pastoral districts of the interior hold to the wool manufactures of the mother country. Of this gigantic patrimony the Crown has constituted this Legislature to be the guardians and administrators. The control and disposal of the whole is in your hands. I know that you are deeply impressed with the responsibility involved in such a trust; for the mode in which you may acquit yourselves of the duties connected with it will, in all human probability, affect materially the interests of generations yet unborn. You will feel with me that hasty legislation is, above all things, to be deprecated. But experience has shown that there is at least one part of the system now in force with regard to which immediate action is imperative. A measure will be laid before you on an early day for the purpose of thoroughly reforming the existing method of tendering for vacant Crown Lands, with the view of protecting the *bonâ fide* occupier against the mere speculator.

Next to a wise management of the public lands, a good system of immigration is, perhaps, the most essential element in the prosperity of a new country. Provision has been made by the Government, under the regulations now in force, for a supply of labour from the mother-country, adequate to the requirements of the present year. I advise you to consider whether it would not be well materially to modify the existing system; and, in future to grant, under certain conditions, remission certificates in the purchase of land to persons who reach our shores at their own cost, or who introduce labourers without expense to our Treasury. A policy of this nature would soon have the effect of directing hither a permanent stream of immigration of the most desirable character. It would thus prove a graceful method of communicating to our less prosperous fellow-subjects at home a share in the profits of that rich and magnificent estate with which our Sovereign has been graciously pleased to endow this Colony.

I take this opportunity of informing you that I have felt much gratification in accepting, on behalf of the Queen, and in the terms of the existing laws, the services of several corps of Volunteers. I trust that this movement here, as in the United Kingdom, will become permanent. Communities which have entirely neglected to cherish the military spirit, or which have failed adequately to provide for their own external and internal defence, have seldom attained, and have still more seldom preserved a vigorous manhood. In this respect the British Colonies in North America afford us an example to be imitated, and the Spanish Colonies in South America a warning to be avoided.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

The estimates for 1860 will be laid on your table forthwith; to be followed, after a short interval, by the estimates for 1861. The year now current is the first of the political existence of Queensland; and it is of paramount importance that the supplies for the ensuing year should be voted previously to

its commencement, in order that the expenditure of the public revenues may take place on constitutional principles.

Among the special appropriations which will be proposed to you, I recommend to your early consideration that for the machinery required for the removal of the bars which now obstruct the navigation of several of the principal rivers of this Colony. No undertaking is, in the opinion of the Government, better calculated to place our commerce on an independent footing, to enlarge our trade, and to draw forth new sources of wealth.

Numerously signed petitions have been addressed to me in favour of the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Ipswich. A sum has been placed on the estimates, which will enable you to arrive at a decision upon a question, respecting which the mercantile interests of that important town and its neighbourhood have preferred what seems a not unreasonable claim.

No provision having been made in the civil list for the establishment of an Audit Office, a professional accountant has been temporarily employed to revise the public receipts and expenditure during the two first quarters of the present year. His report will shortly be submitted to you, and I invite you to provide for the performance of these duties in future by a permanent Auditor-General.

The salaries of the officers of Her Majesty's civil service in this Colony have been fixed, subject to your sanction, according to a graduated scale, and with the strictest economy that was found compatible with procuring gentlemen competent to discharge the duties of the several departments. Full details will be laid before you explanatory of the principles adopted in these arrangements, as also of the system of competitive examinations instituted for the selection of junior candidates, and which is intended to promote public education, and to secure to merit, independent of patronage, the privilege of admission to the public service.

In consequence of the growing importance of our Northern districts, the Government has felt itself called upon to anticipate your decision by providing, on the most favourable terms practicable, for periodical steam communication with the ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.

The votes proposed for the repair and extension of the internal communications of the country will demand attentive examination with a view to the adoption of such means of transit as may enhance the value of property, and facilitate the development of our varied and almost inexhaustible resources.

I congratulate you on the flourishing condition of our rapidly increasing revenue, which at once secures to Queensland, at the very commencement of its career, the twelfth place among the 48 Colonies of the British Crown. We may confidently hope, through the blessing of Providence on the energy and industry of all classes of our community, to rise steadily to a still higher position on the list. Probably there is no example in all history of so limited a population producing so large a revenue, with a taxation so little burdensome.

Our financial prospects appear to justify the repeal of the export duty on gold, which is shortly to be abolished in the neighbouring Colonies, and against which public opinion here has pronounced itself in an unmistakeable tone.

I feel a perfect confidence that you will vote, with due regard both to efficiency and to economy, the supplies required for all the branches of the public service. Indeed I am so thoroughly convinced that you will grant all that is necessary for the general welfare, that it is only in compliance with established usage that I address to you any application whatsoever on this part of your functions, wisely reserved by the constitution exclusively to the immediate representatives of the people.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The future destiny of this Colony will depend in no slight degree on the members of its first Legislature. You will feel with me that an arduous and responsible, but most important and interesting task awaits us, for the commencement of self-government is an epoch in the life of a State, resembling the attainment of his majority in the life of an individual. For myself, I highly value the honour and privilege of having been selected by our Sovereign to inaugurate, as first Governor of Queensland, this new Province of the Empire. You may rest assured of my zealous and honest endeavours to carry out efficiently, as Head of the Executive, whatever measures you may have declared to be conducive to the public welfare, and to which I shall have signified my assent, as representative of the Queen. But, I say it in all sincerity, it is on your prudence, knowledge, and experience that I depend. On these I implicitly rely, as also on your patriotism, and on that loyalty for which Australia is so celebrated. My subsequent experience has powerfully confirmed the impressions to which I gave utterance, on my first arrival among you, in my reply to the address then presented to me on behalf of the people of this Colony. This great portion of the earth—for Queensland embraces a territory far more than equal in extent to the aggregate of two of the principal monarchies of Europe,—this great portion of the earth, I said, begins its political life with noble principles of freedom, order, and prosperity. Let me again conclude with the humble prayer that Almighty God may vouchsafe to direct our councils, and that He may grant to all of us that moderation, wisdom, and courage, necessary to preserve and extend these inestimable blessings, and to hand them down hereafter to our children's children.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Encl. 2 in No. 16.

Address of the Legislative Council of Queensland in reply to the Governor's Speech.

May it please your Excellency,

1. We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, in Parliament assembled, desire to express through your Excellency our feelings of loyalty

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and attachment to the throne and person of our most gracious Sovereign, and to thank you for the speech with which your Excellency has, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, opened this the first session of the first Parliament of Queensland.

2. We are glad that your Excellency has been enabled, between the period of your assumption of the Government and that of the meeting of Parliament, to find sufficient time amidst the arduous duties imposed on you in establishing a new Colony, to visit a portion of the large territories now placed under your Government, and we rejoice to learn your Excellency's more extended acquaintance with the inhabitants of this Colony has led you to form opinions in which we cordially concur, so favourable to the loyalty of its people.

3. We heartily reciprocate your Excellency's congratulations on the attainment of separate and independent government. We feel that as a branch of the Legislature now called into existence we have imposed upon us serious duties and grave responsibilities, which we trust, under God's blessing, we may be enabled to discharge in a measure conducive to the well-being of this community.

4. We shall be prepared to consider the Bill which your Excellency intimates it is your intention to submit to us for altering that form of the Constitution Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, defining the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum of the Legislative Assembly, with a view to facilitate the conduct of public business, and to promote the general well-being of the Colony.

5. The important measure which your Excellency has brought more prominently under our notice in reference to State-aid, Education, and Police, shall likewise receive our best attention, and we are prepared to concur in the steps requisite to give effect to the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners for the regulating the outstanding accounts of this Colony with New South Wales.

6. The high importance of giving the earliest possible development to improved means of communication with Europe, as impressed upon us by your Excellency, is a matter which, during the Session, shall command our most deliberate consideration, and impressed with the advantages of our geographical position, we shall give our most willing co-operation towards any measures directed towards the establishment or extension of telegraphic and steam postal services.

7. The great questions involved in a right solution of the difficulties surrounding our land policy are matters of the highest interest to all classes in the Colony of Queensland, and we will not shrink from adding our exertions to those of the other branches of the Legislature in endeavouring to establish that system which, on mature consideration, may seem most calculated to ensure the best results.

8. We are quite prepared to aid in passing a law for reforming the existing method of tendering for vacant Crown Lands with the view of protecting the *bonâ fide* occupier against the mere speculator.

9. We are prepared also to enter seriously on the important question of immigration, and to give our assistance in devising some mode of attracting population to our vast tracts of rich but unoccupied lands.

10. We rejoice to find that your Excellency appreciates the loyal spirit which has led many of the inhabitants of Queensland to volunteer their services for the defence of the country in case of need, and we trust the organization given under existing laws to this body of Volunteers, may not only render them efficient in the hour of emergency, but also tend to foster that patriotic enthusiasm which alone gives life and spirit to the only warlike struggle likely to be known to the present generation of Colonists, a war in defence of the country from attack.

11. Finally, we heartily join your Excellency in your aspirations for the future of this country, we pray the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the deliberations of the Legislature of this Colony, and we add our congratulations that on your Excellency has devolved that proud task you have so well began, of guiding this young community in its first footsteps amongst nations.

Encl. 3 in No. 16.

Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of QUEENSLAND in reply to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

To his Excellency SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, desire to express to your Excellency our affection and loyalty to the person and government of our most gracious Sovereign, and to offer our respectful thanks for your Excellency's speech to this Assembly now for the first time convened.

2. We concur most cordially in your Excellency's estimation of the important influence that must be exercised upon the future of this territory by the inauguration within it of a separate Parliamentary Constitution, and while we reciprocate the hope and belief that this community may prove itself to have been not unworthy of Her Majesty's most gracious and considerate boon of self-government, we feel a deep satisfaction in learning from your Excellency that the inhabitants of all parts of the Colony have been successful in their earnest efforts to testify, by the reception of Her first representative among them, that honest loyalty, that warm attachment, and that heartfelt gratitude which Queensland must ever feel towards her Queen.

3. In accordance with your Excellency's suggestion it will become the duty of the Legislature, whenever the constitution now conferred upon this Colony shall appear to stand in need of such modification as may be consistent at once with its own stability and with the just rights of the people,

from time to time to exercise, with a due sense of the responsibility incurred, the power indicated in that behalf by the Order in Council of Her most Gracious Majesty.

4. The all important questions of religion and education, as well as such further measures as may be recommended for the advancement of the moral well-being of this population, and for the prevention and detection of crime, shall receive the careful consideration of this Assembly.

5. We shall not delay to institute such measures as may tend on our part to promote and facilitate an equitable settlement of the outstanding account between this Colony and New South Wales, making it our object at once to maintain our just claims and cheerfully to acknowledge what may be shown to be our liabilities.

6. In recommending to the Legislature an examination of the large and permanent advantages that will be secured to this Colony by the establishment of a steam and telegraphic correspondence with the lines at present connecting Europe with the countries adjacent to our northern coasts, and of the safest and most feasible method of establishing such communication, your Excellency has but anticipated the desire of the Parliament to develope, not only by internal works of immediate necessity, but by broad and prospective operations, the political and commercial position of Queensland among other British dependencies in this quarter of the globe.

7. We accept in their fullest extent your Excellency's sentiments with regard to the paramount importance of making provision for the just and facile administration of the waste lands of this Colony, as well as with regard to the high responsibility attaching to so great a trust.

8. Concurring cordially in the desirability of affording time for full and patient consideration before dealing comprehensively with questions of so varied and complicated a character as those concerning the disposal of the land, we will lend our ready attention to such special legislative action as your Excellency has recommended to us, with a view to the more immediate removal of obstructions to capital and enterprise.

9. We shall approach the difficult question of immigration with an earnest desire to determine it in the manner best calculated to confer a permanent benefit upon this territory as well as upon our more deserving and enterprising fellow-countrymen.

10. We could have anticipated no other response than that with which the announcement of Her Majesty's pleasure to accept, through your Excellency, the services of the Volunteer Corps, has been already met. We trust that the movement will be permanent and adequate to protect the Colony in any emergency that may arise.

11. The estimates for the current and ensuing years shall receive our immediate and anxious consideration, in order that by strict economy, and by an equitable apportionment of the public revenues, the utmost advantages may be secured to the several districts and interests of the Colony. The special appropriations, to which your Excellency has directed our more particular attention, shall in their turn be fairly and carefully examined.

12. The various other subjects adverted to in your Excellency's speech shall not fail to command our earnest attention.

13. In expressing your reliance upon the patriotism and loyalty of this Assembly, we trust that your Excellency will not have estimated too highly our earnest desire and purpose, under the blessing of Providence, to recommend and, through those who may from time to time be your Excellency's responsible advisers, to carry into execution such measures as may have deserved your assent, and as may be conducive no less to the establishment of a sound system of independent government than to the enduring welfare and progress of all branches of this community.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 51.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, June 25, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received Sept. 13, 1860.)

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, for your Grace's information, copies of the Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland, respectively expressing the high sense entertained by this Legislature of the eminent services, both commercial and scientific, rendered by Captain Denham, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's surveying ship "Herald," during his various exploring expeditions in these waters, to the world at large, and more particularly to Australia and to Queensland.

2. I beg further to assure your Grace, on behalf of myself and of my Government, of our full and cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the Legislature, as recorded in the enclosed Resolutions, copies of which have also been forwarded, at the request of both Houses of Parliament, to Capt. Denham himself, and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

No. 21, 16th Feb. 1860. No. 26, 14th March 1860, page 12. No. 29, 4th April 1860, page 16. No. 38, 26th April 1860, page 30.

3. When in previous Despatches I expressed opinions in favour of the Torres Straits route to and from Australia, I did not expect so complete, authoritative, and speedy a confirmation of my views as that afforded by the last report of the results of Capt. Denham's recent explorations in that quarter.

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Enclosure No. 3. Extract from the "North "Australian."

4. Her Majesty's ship "Herald" has returned to Sydney, having finished the survey of the Coral Sea, and established the feasibility of the navigation of the Torres Straits at all seasons, without risk, and with reasonable certainty as to time. I enclose an extract from one of the local newspapers, which expresses the general feeling of this Colony on the subject in question. I agree with another organ of the Colonial press in the belief that when the full value of the nautical facts disclosed by the journal of the "Herald" shall be appreciated, especially when they shall become known to the Steam Navigation Companies in England, the next line of communication from Australia to Europe will be through Torres Straits.

5. By an examination of the Coral Sea the "Herald" has dispelled a multitude of vain terrors which have hitherto haunted the navigator, and led him to prefer the real perils of the inner reef, where he was generally compelled to cast anchor every evening at sundown, and was always within sight of dangers. The journal of Capt. Denham expunges from the charts a list of imaginary rocks and shoals, and exhibits an open sea, free from currents and from all serious nautical difficulties.

6. This achievevement, important as it is to the interests of the whole group of Australasian Colonies, is still more important to Queensland. It will ultimately place this Colony *first* on the way to Australia, and *last* on the way to England. Moreover, it will probably modify the views of New South Wales with respect to steam postal navigation. A track is now available by sailing ships to and from India, according to the monsoons, and *by steamers at all seasons*. The voyage between Sydney and Singapore by Cape York, the north-eastern, is shorter by *one-fourth* than that by Cape Leuwin, the south-western extremity of Australia; and the passage through Torres Straits will be made over smooth water, and with moderate winds, instead of over rough and stormy seas.

7. It is my firm belief that the Parliament of Queensland has only anticipated the judgment of future years by their formal appreciation of the services of the Commander and crew of the "Herald." Your Grace may rest assured that my Government will not fail to seize every opportunity of turning those services to good account for the interests of this Colony.

8. Means will, doubtless, be taken to ensure publicity in England for the substance of Capt. Denham's discoveries, and for the practical consequences likely to follow from them

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. 1 in No. 17.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

QUEENSLAND.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, June 14, 1860.

The thanks of the Council to Captain Henry Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S., of Her Majesty's Ship "Herald."

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. moved, pursuant to notice:—

1. That the thanks of this Council be given to Captain Henry M. Denham, of Her Majesty's ship "Herald," for the eminent and valuable services rendered by him in the survey and examination of the coasts of New Holland and islands adjacent thereto.
2. That whilst in the opinion of this Council the interests of science and civilization have been greatly promoted by the hydrographical researches of Captain Denham and his officers, this Colony is especially indebted to him for various careful examinations and reports respecting those portions of the coast of Eastern Australia and islands of the Southern Pacific in which Queensland is more particularly interested. The result of such labours cannot fail to have the effect, in the opinion of this Council, of giving greater security to navigation, and of facilitating commercial intercourse between different parts of the shores of Australia with each other as well as with the islands and continent of Asia.
3. That this resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to forward a copy of the same to Captain Denham and also to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Question put and passed.

(Signed) CHARLES NICHOLSON, President.

True Extract.

(Signed) HENRY JOHNSON, Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council Office, Brisbane, June 15, 1860.

Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

Encl. 2 in No. 17.

QUEENSLAND.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, June 14, 1860.

The thanks of the Assembly to Captain Henry Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S., of Her Majesty's ship "Herald."

Mr. Blakeney moved, pursuant to notice:—

1. That the thanks of this Assembly be given to Captain Henry M. Denham, of Her Majesty's ship "Herald," for the eminent services, both commercial and scientific, rendered by him to the world at large, and more particularly to the Australian Colonies, in his various exploring expeditions.
2. That whilst this Assembly are of opinion that the interests of civilization and science have been generally promoted by the researches of Captain Denham and his officers, the Colony of Queensland is particularly indebted to him for his careful survey and reports as regards the eastern coasts of Australia.
3. That the recent discovery by him of a safe and convenient passage through Torres Straits will materially affect the communication between her several ports with the adjacent islands and the continent of Asia.
4. The result of these researches, in the opinion of this Assembly, cannot fail to have the effect of giving greater security to navigation, and facilitating the commercial intercourse of this part of Australia with some of the most important portions of the globe.
5. That this resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to forward a copy of the same to Captain Denham and also to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Question put and passed.

(Signed) GILB. ELIOTT, Speaker.

True Extract.

(Signed) LEWIS A. BERNAYS, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly Office, Brisbane, June 15, 1860.

Enclosure 3 in No. 17.

Encl. 3 in No. 17.

EXTRACT FROM THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN.

The recent exploration of Captain Denham, in Her Majesty's ship "Herald," by proving the existence of a free channel 150 miles wide from lat. 24, only 220 miles north of Brisbane, to Raines Island, in 12° south, has cleared up many of the doubts as to the security of a passage to India and China through Torres' Straits, but must be held as one of the strongest arguments for the practicability and safety of a direct route from Queensland to India and China, and affords the strongest grounds for establishing immediately steam postal communication from hence to Singapore, which, by uniting with the line from England and India to China, would afford the cheapest, shortest, and most comprehensive mail route from the Australian colonies with the whole of Europe and Asia. Taking into consideration also the fact that Calcutta is now within six days from London by telegraph —that the line from Singapore to Batavia is complete, and the remaining link between Pegu and Singapore is expected to be completed within the year,—there is now the prospect of transmitting by the aid of steam from hence to Batavia, through the passage so ably determined by Captain Denham, news to England in 15 days. Whenever the enterprize of our colonists shall stimulate them to the establishment of a steam marine, the service of a line either to Batavia or Singapore would form the most legitimate object to be pursued, and whether the project of Mr. Gisborne to connect Batavia with Moreton Bay by sub-marine telegraph may or may not be carried out, it must be evident that the route by Singapore to England, India, and China, either by steam or electricity, would be the safest, cheapest, and best. The magnificent project to connect Australia with England *viâ* Panama has become much less popular in Sydney, while Victoria and South Australia repudiate the scheme altogether; but rapid, constant, and regular communication with China, Batavia, and Manilla, is as necessary to the commercial interests of the southern colonies as it undoubtedly is to us. If Queensland is to take her stand among the Australian group of colonies for energy and prudent enterprise; if she would seek to forward the colonization of the north-eastern portion of her wide domain, from the seaboard, and by the establishment of cotton, coffee, and sugar-growing communities realise the day-dreams of her theoretical patriots, she must seek by every legitimate means to place the electric telegraph on the threshold of her ports, and render them harbours of refreshment and refuge for the mercantile marine which will maintain the intercourse between the old Empire of India and the aggregated elements of the Anglo-Australian dominion.

When the jealousies which now animate the present advocates of the Panama, Suez, and Ceylon mail routes are forgotten, our posterity will hold in high honour the names of King, Stanley, Blackwood, and though last, not less esteemed, that of Captain Denham, for removing the dangers and exploding the fears entertained to the route to India through Torres Straits. From the Spanish navigator to the days of Cook, no seaman had braved the trials and dangers of this passage; but the glory which surrounds the heroes who overcame the difficulties will be reflected on the heads of their worthy successors who have laboured so successfully to remove them.

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No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 52.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, June 30, 1860.
(Received September 13, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered No. 12, March 26, 1861, page 91.)

THE Parliament of Queensland has requested me to perform the honourable duty of transmitting to your Grace, for presentation to the Queen, the loyal and dutiful Addresses to Her Majesty, unanimously voted by both Houses of the Legislature, "to "express their gratitude for the gracious and liberal concession which has been made to "this Colony in its establishment as a separate and independent province of the British "Empire."

Enclosures 1 and 2.

2. Your Grace will perceive that both Addresses breathe the same spirit of fervent and grateful loyalty to the Queen, of attachment to the British Empire, and of well-founded confidence in the future prosperity of the new Colony.

3. The Legislative Council says: "By the establishment of this new Dependency, we "believe that a powerful impulse will be given towards the settlement and civilization of "portions of Australia at present almost wholly unoccupied. We are persuaded that "these vast regions, so blessed by Providence with all material resources, will at no "distant period be occupied by a numerous and thriving population, enabled by their "own prosperity to contribute to that of the empire at large, and cherishing and "perpetuating that spirit of loyalty and affection to Your Majesty's person and govern-"ment which so happily animates all classes of the inhabitants of Queensland."

4. The Legislative Assembly expresses like sentiments in different words:—"We "approach Your Majesty with feelings of warm loyalty and affectionate attachment to "Your Majesty's person and government, desiring as the representatives of the people of "Queensland, to express to Your Majesty our heartfelt gratitude for Your Majesty's "gracious compliance with the long-cherished wishes of the inhabitants of this portion "of Your Majesty's dominions by raising it to the rank of a British Colony, and by "graciously conferring on it a designation which we believe will be found truly to "express the relation of loyalty which will bind us and our posterity in duty and "allegiance to Your Majesty and Your Majesty's successors." And again: "While "expressing our humble thanks to Your Majesty, we cannot refrain from expressing "also our hopes regarding the future of the Colony, and giving an assurance that it "will be our aim by a zealous and conscientious discharge of the high duties entrusted "to us to promote the welfare, happiness, and progress of Your Majesty's faithful "subjects in Queensland; and by avoiding all cause of offence, to promote a proper "and friendly understanding between this and the adjoining Colony of New South "Wales."

5. The terms in which the Assembly refer, in the third paragraph of their Address, to my own poor services afford me sincere gratification, as a proof of the confidence which the representatives of the people of Queensland repose in the representative of their Sovereign.

6. The Assembly conclude as follows: "We humbly pray that Almighty God may "continue to bless and long preserve Your Majesty, and the mighty empire to which "we have the honour and happiness to belong; and that He may vouchsafe to direct "our Councils, and make us worthy of our blessings and privileges."

7. From my own observation and experience, I can bear witness that in the Addresses transmitted herewith, the Parliament of Queensland has simply given expression to the genuine feelings which animate all classes of this community.

8. I may mention, in conclusion, that your Grace's Despatch, No. 6,* of the 11th April ultimo, opportunely arrived at Brisbane on the day before that on which the Address of the Assembly to the Queen was formally put into my hands by the Speaker, accompanied by the whole House. I seized the occasion to reply in the following terms: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, it will be a pleasing and honourable duty for me to transmit to the Queen this loyal and dutiful Address which I am confident will prove a source of much gratification to our Sovereign. I will take this opportunity of reading (previously to laying it by message on the tables of both Houses) a Despatch which arrived yesterday from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which informs me that the expressions of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and of goodwill towards myself contained in the Addresses presented to me by the inhabitants of Queensland, on

* Page 83.

my first reception as their first Governor, have been "highly satisfactory to Her Majesty," I then read your Grace's Despatch, which was received with sincere gratification by my audience. QUEENSLAND.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18. Encl. 1 in No. 18.

RESOLUTION of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of QUEENSLAND, of 19th June 1860.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Members of the Legislative Council of Queensland in Parliament assembled, desire to lay at Your Majesty's feet the expression of our grateful acknowledgments for the liberal and gracious concession which has been made to this Colony in its erection as a separate and independent province of the British Empire.

By the establishment of this new dependency we believe that a powerful impulse will be given towards the settlement and civilization of portions of Australia, at present almost wholly unoccupied. We are persuaded that these vast regions so blessed by Providence with all material resources will at no distant period be occupied by a numerous and thriving population enabled by their own prosperity to contribute to that of the Empire at large, and cherishing and perpetuating that spirit of loyalty and affection to Your Majesty's person and government which so happily animates all classes of the inhabitants of Queensland.

We desire to add our heartfelt and earnest prayers that it may please the Almighty to vouchsafe to Your Majesty and Your illustrious family every blessing, and that Your Majesty may be long spared to exercise a gracious and benignant sway over this and all the other wide-spread portions of Your Majesty's dominions.

(Signed) CHARLES NICHOLSON, President.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18. Encl. 2 in No. 18.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with feelings of warm loyalty and affectionate attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, desiring as the representatives of the people of Queensland, to express to Your Majesty our heartfelt gratitude for Your Majesty's gracious compliance with the long-cherished wishes of the inhabitants of this portion of Your Majesty's dominions, by raising it to the rank of a British Colony, and by graciously conferring on it a designation which we believe will be found truly to express the relation of loyalty which will bind us and our posterity in duty and allegiance to Your Majesty and Your Majesty's successors; also for the great attention and impartial justice shown by Your Majesty's Government during the long struggle for our separation from the Colony of New South Wales.

While expressing our humble thanks to your Majesty, we cannot refrain from expressing also our hopes regarding the future of the Colony, and giving an assurance that it will be our aim, by a zealous and conscientious discharge of the high duties entrusted to us, to promote the welfare, happiness, and progress of Your Majesty's faithful subjects in Queensland, and, by avoiding all cause of offence, to promote a proper and friendly understanding between this and the adjoining Colony of New South Wales.

Your Majesty's representative, whose acknowledged abilities and zeal for the welfare of the Colony so well fit him for the distinguished position his Excellency holds, will doubtless have given Your Majesty proofs that on good grounds we cherished those hopes which stimulated our efforts in the cause of separation, and induced us to undertake an arduous and responsible task.

We humbly pray that Almighty God may continue to bless and long preserve Your Majesty, and the mighty Empire to which we have the honour and happiness to belong, and that He may vouchsafe to direct our councils and make us worthy of our blessings and privileges.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Brisbane, June 20, 1860.

(Signed) GILB. ELIOTT, Speaker.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 55.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, July 11, 1860.

(Received September 13, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered No. 36, October 14, 1860, page 86.)

IN continuation of my Despatch No. 49,* of the 6th June ult., I have the honour to report that the experience of another month has confirmed the favourable opinion which I have already expressed of the wisdom and moderation as well as of the loyalty and patriotism of the first Parliament of Queensland. * Page 36.

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2. Several useful measures have already become law, and others are in progress. The expenditure of that portion of the public money which necessarily took place before the meeting of the Legislature has received the constitutional sanction of the Assembly; and the estimates for the current year have been passed without the Government having been defeated on a single item. Indeed, it cannot be said that there is at present any opposition to my Ministry, which is composed, as your Grace is already aware,* of the gentlemen whom on my first assumption of the office I called to my Executive Council, and who were all three subsequently elected by different constituencies. The Colonial Secretary Mr. Robert Herbert, who accompanied me from England, is leading the Assembly with much ability and judgment.

* See my Despatch, No. 45, of 18th May 1860, page 31.

3. I could supply many illustrations of the excellent animus of the Parliament; but two examples will suffice.

4. Your Grace is doubtless aware that the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, from which this Colony was so recently separated, has deviated so far from the practice of the House of Commons, that the approbation of the Crown (through the Governor, as the Queen's Representative) is not asked for the election of the Speaker. On the other hand the Assembly of Queensland, at its first meeting, adhered strictly to the English model. The Speaker Elect, accompanied by the whole House, proceeded to my residence, and presented himself for the Royal approbation, when I approved and confirmed in the name of the Queen, and in the terms reported in a previous Despatch,† the choice which had been made.

† No. 47, of May 23, 1860, page 35.

It may perhaps be considered in some quarters that the ancient ceremony of the presentation and approval of each new Speaker has now become little more than a form; but it is a form which, as a graceful token of homage to their Sovereign, the loyal Assembly of Queensland is determined to preserve.

6. Again, on the introduction of Parliamentary Government in New South Wales, a proposal that the daily proceedings of each House should commence with prayer, after the custom of the Imperial Legislature, was rejected by large majorities. On the other hand, the Legislative Council of Queensland adopted unanimously, and the Legislative Assembly with only two dissentient voices, the following motion, "That this House "feeling the need of Divine Council to guide its deliberations, and as a public acknowledg- "ment of God, resolves to open its proceedings with prayer." I enclose copies of the Form of Prayer which has been selected, and which is taken as your Grace will perceive, from the liturgy of the Church of England.

Encl. No. 3. Form of prayer.

7. On this latter subject I cannot do better than quote the comment of a writer in one of the Colonial newspapers:—"Both Houses have agreed to open their proceedings with "prayer, the Council unanimously, and the Assembly by a majority of 20 to two. This "course has given all but universal satisfaction out of doors, and to my mind it is an earnest "that the deliberations of the Parliament will be made conducive to the best interest of "the Colony. I believe that this is the only Australian Colony where the blessing of the "Supreme Ruler is daily invoked in the public assemblies before they proceed with the "national business; and I hope it may be taken as an omen that we shall be saved from "much of the faction that has disgraced our neighbours. Indeed, who can doubt it?"

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

FORM of PRAYER ordered to be used by the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of QUEENSLAND.

O Lord, from whom all good things do come; grant to us Thy humble servants, that by Thy Holy inspiration we may think those things that be good, and by Thy merciful guiding may perform the same; through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for this Colony in general, so especially for the Parliament of Queensland under our most religious and gracious Queen at this time assembled, that Thou wouldest be pleased to direct and prosper all our consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign, and this portion of her Dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled by our endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessaries, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 59.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, August 6, 1860.

(Received October 16, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered No. 37, October 29, 1860, page 86.)

With reference to my Despatch, No. 33,* of 10th April ult., I have the honour to report that the Volunteer movement continues to make a satisfactory progress in Queensland. I am, however, constrained to repeat that the corps already embodied here can never attain a high degree of efficiency so long as this Colony, alone among all the Colonies of the Australasian group, is deprived of the presence of a small detachment of regular soldiers, to form a nucleus, and to supply instructors in drill and in rifle practice.

* Page 27.

2. As was reported in my Despatch, No. 30,† of April 4th ult., I applied several months ago to the Major-General commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Australia, for a detachment not exceeding two officers and 50 rank and file, to be stationed at Brisbane, this Colony engaging to supply barracks, medical attendance, and the usual colonial allowances, &c. I trust that so soon as the war in New Zealand shall be concluded, or so soon as reinforcements shall arrive at Sydney or Melbourne, Major-General Pratt will consider himself to be in a position to accede to this application. The inhabitants of Queensland are prepared to make any sacrifice and to incur much risk for the succour of their fellow subjects at the seat of war in New Zealand; but I apprehend that they would protest firmly, but courteously, against any course of policy which would have the effect of leaving this Colony entirely without military protection, for the sake of increasing by from 25 to 50 soldiers the garrisons of the neighbouring Colonies. The removal of so small a detachment could not materially weaken the defences of Sydney or Melbourne, whereas, without a few regular soldiers to drill our Volunteers, Brisbane must remain entirely defenceless. This last-named chief town of Queensland is situated 20 miles from Moreton Bay, on a river inaccessible to large vessels; but it is open to an attack from the boats of men-of-war, which, however, competent military authorities hold would be sufficiently guarded against by corps of Rifle Volunteers, rendered really effective by a small nucleus of troops of the line. In paragraph 11 of the Despatch referred to above, I transmitted an extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council of this Colony on the subject in question.

† Page 21.

3. The local Parliament has just voted a further sum of three thousand pounds (3,000*l.*) to procure from England additional arms of the most approved construction for the Volunteers already embodied here. It has been decided to purchase the breech-loading rifles manufactured by Messrs. Terry and Calisher. It is stated that it will be in the power of the Secretary of State for War to expedite the speedy execution of this order. If this be so, I would beg to solicit your Grace to bespeak the good offices of your colleague in favour of this Colony. Our order has been given to the colonial agents of Messrs Terry and Calisher, viz., to Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., of Sydney.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 21.

No. 21.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 63.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, August 11, 1860.

(Received October 16, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered No. 42, November 26, 1860, p. 87.)

In transmitting copies of the Queensland Government Gazette, containing the new Commission of the Peace recently issued for this Colony, I wish to state briefly the principles on which it has been framed.

2. Hitherto the magistrates of Queensland have been those appointed before the separation of the Colony by the Government of New South Wales. I observe that there has been some discussion at home, both in Parliament and in the press, as to certain very unfit persons who have been raised to the bench in some of the Australian Colonies, for political reasons, by the various local ministries which have succeeded each other so rapidly in this quarter of the world.

3. Nothing can be further from my intention than to reflect in the slightest degree on other Governors, who, I am fully aware, have had to contend with great difficulties. But I, for one, cannot bring myself to assent to the doctrine (if it be anywhere held) that

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the establishment of parliamentary government absolves the representative of the Crown from all responsibility as to the appointments to public offices. It is his undoubted right and duty to disallow ill advised acts of the Colonial Legislature, and I venture to think that he is *à fortiori* bound to refuse his sanction to the employment in the Queen's Colonial service of individuals of dubious character; and especially to the nomination of such persons to offices like those of Judges and Magistrates who hold Her Majesty's commission.

4. In accordance with this view, I carefully examined, name by name, with my Executive Council, the new Commission of the Peace, admitting only those gentlemen whose character, acquirements, and social position render them worthy of so honourable and important a trust. It would appear that the purity of the judicial and magisterial benches should be guarded with even more jealousy than elsewhere, in countries where democratic institutions have been established.

5. With the same object I have caused it to be notified in the Government Gazette that, for the future, appointments to the Magistracy will be made (except in cases of special emergency) only at the beginning of each year; and that all applications and recommendations for such appointments must be laid before the Governor in Council, through the Colonial Secretary, not later than the first week of the preceding December. Sufficient time will thus be afforded for due inquiry and consideration.

6. My present Ministers cordially concur with the principles which I have thus attempted to explain; and I am confident that I shall at all times be supported by the public opinion of this Colony in acting on them firmly and consistently. It is my intention so to act, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

SUPPLEMENT to the QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, published by Authority. No. 40. Friday, 13th July 1860.

L. S.—VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting,—

To

Alexander, Robert, Proston, Gayndah.
Anderson, Peter Dalgairns, Gigoomgan, Wide Bay.
Archer, Charles, Gracemere, Rockhampton.
Archer, Colin, Gracemere, Rockhampton.
Armstrong, William, Drayton.
Balfour, the Hon. John, Colinton, Ipswich.
Barker, Bryce Thomas, Nanango, Burnett.
Beit, William, Westbrook, Drayton.
Bell, Joshua Peter, Jimbour, Dalby.
Bigge, the Hon. Francis Edward, Mount Brisbane, Ipswich.
Bligh, John O'Connell, Lieutenant Native Police.
Blomfield, Edwin Cordeaux, Port Curtis.
Blomfield, Richard, Glenlyon, Warwick.
Borton, Frederick, Banana, Rockhampton.
Boyle, Henry, Commissioner Crown Lands, Maranoa.
Brock, Osmond de Prior, Wetheron, Gayndah.
Broughton, Alfred Delves, Ipswich.
Brown, Alfred Henry, Port Curtis.
Brown, William Anthony, Sheriff.
Brown, Arthur, Wide Bay.
Brown, John Evans, Maranoa.
Buckland, James Warwick, Rosenthal, Warwick.
Buckley, Henry, Ipswich.
Cameron, Daniel, Leichhardt.
Cardew, Polett, Rhossili, Ipswich.
Challinor, Henry, Ipswich.
Clark, Charles, Talgai, Darling Downs.
Clark, Charles James, Port Curtis.
Cobham, Richard, Clifton, Darling Downs.
Compigne, The Hon. Alfred William, Nindooimba, Logan River,
Connor, Daniel, Collaroy, Rockhampton.
Cowper, William, Goomburra, Warwick.
Coxen, Henry William, Darling Downs.
Coxen, Charles, Dalby.
Cribb, Benjamin, Ipswich.
Cribb, Robert, Brisbane.
Dalrymple, George Elphinstone, Rockhampton.
Darvall, Frederick Orme, Brisbane.
Daveney, Charles Beavor, Warwick.
Davidson, Gilbert, Canning Downs, Warwick.
Davidson, Walter, Canning Downs, Warwick.
Day, Edward Denny, Police Magistrate, Maitland.
Deuchar, John, Glengallan, Warwick.
Dorsey, William McTaggart, Grantham, Ipswich.
Douglas, John, Rockhampton.
Dutton, Charles Boydell, Gingindah, Leichhardt.
Easton, Frederic Charles, Tarawinaba, Callandoon.
Easton, Henry Edward, Billa Billa, Callandoon.
Ellis, Henry, Deepwater, Surat.
Eliott, The Hon. Gilbert, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
Eliott, Gilbert William, Gayndah.
Elliott, Thomas, Tilpal, Rockhampton.
Faircloth, George, Ipswich.
Ferrett, John, Condamine.
Fitz, the Hon. Henry Bates, Pilton, Drayton.
Fitzsimmons, Charles, Rockhampton.
Fleming, Joseph, Ipswich.
Forbes, Frederic Augustus, Ipswich.
Fullerton, The Hon. George, Adderton, Brisbane.
Gaden, William Henry, Canoona.
Galbraith, Alexander, Burrandowan, Gayndah.
Galloway, The Hon. John James, Normans Hill, Brisbane.

Gardiner, Frederick, Callandoon.
Geary, William Henry, Brisbane.
Geary, Edward Montague, Hellidon, Drayton.
Gillespie, Thomas, Warwick.
Gibson, James, Chinchilla, Condamine.
Gordon, William Pile, Surat.
Gore, St. George Richard, Lyndhurst, Warwick.
Gore, Ralph Thomas, Yandilla, Drayton.
Gray, George Johnstone, Leichhardt.
Gray, Charles George, Ipswich.
Gray, Walter, Ipswich.
Gregory, Henry Churchman, Palm Tree Creek, Taroom.
Grant, Alexander Ogilvie, Dalgangall, Gayndah.
Halloran, Arthur Edward, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wide Bay.
Haly, Charles Robert, Taabinga, Gayndah.
Haly, William O'Grady, Burnett.
Hardie, John, Fassifern, Ipswich.
Harris, The Hon. George, Brisbane.
Hay, James Leith, Rockhampton.
Henderson, Andrew Inglis, Jimboomba, Logan River.
Henning, Edward Biddulph, Marlborough, Rockhampton.
Herbert, Henry Arthur, Burnett.
Herbert, The Hon. Robert George Wyndham, Brisbane.
Heussler, John Christian, Brisbane.
Hirst, William Henry, Warra Warra, Dalby.
Hope, the Hon. Louis, Kilcoy, Ipswich.
Hodgson, Arthur, Sydney, New South Wales.
Hovell, William Hilton, Goulborn, New South Wales.
Hutchinson, Frederick R., Widgee Widgee, Maryborough.
Hunter, William, Maronoa.
Holt, William Harvey, Kalongo, Gayndah.
Hood, William, Gayndah.
Isaac, Frederick Neville, Gowrie, Darling Downs.
Jardine, John, Rockhampton.
Jones, Thomas, Baramba, Nanango.
Jones, David Maunder, Benaro, Gayndah.
Jordan, Henry, Brisbane.
Kemball, Arthur Clarke, Brisbane.
Kennedy, William, Francis, Teriboo, Condamine.
Kent, William, junior, Rosalie Plains, Daly.
King, Charles, McArthur, Ipswich.
King, Joseph, Taroom.
Laidley, The Hon. James, Ipswich.
Lamb, Edward Walter, Ipswich.
Lamotte, Frederick Charles, Terringarrin, Gayndah.
Landesborough, James, Gladstone.
Landesborough, William, Rockhampton.
Lawless, Clement, Boombingan, Gayndah.
Lawless, Paul, Boombingan, Gayndah.
Larnach, John Alexander, Rockhampton.
Lawson, Alexander Robertson, Burnett.
Lawson, Robert, Gayndah.
Lethbridge, Christopher, Condamine.
Lester, Leonard Edward, Coochin, Ipswich.
Living, John, Port Curtis.
Livingstone, John, Gayndah.
Lucas, Francis Norman, Ipswich.
McArthur, Arthur Hannibal, Maroouan, New England.
McArthur, John, Glenelg, Warwick.
McDougall, The Hon. John Frederick, Milton, Brisbane.
McDougall, Donald Norris, Texas, Severn River.
Macdonald, Chessborough Claudius, Burnett.
Macdonald, Charles E. Stewart, Caliguel, Condamine.
Macartney, John Arthur, Glenmore, Rockhampton.
Mackey, Colin Campbell, Rockhampton.
Mackenzie, The Hon. Robert Ramsay, Kinellan, Brisbane.
McLerie, John, Inspector General of Police, Sydney.
Manning, Arthur Wilcox, Ipswich.
Mant, George, Gigoomgan, Wide Bay.
Marsh, Charles William, Maryland.
Marshall, Richard Purvis, Calandoon.
Marshall, Sampson, Calandoon.
Master Francis Robert Chester, Brisbane.
Massie, The Hon. Robert George, Toolburra, Darling Downs.
Mayne, John Colburn, Waranga, Dalby.
Melville, Andrew Wedderburn, Maryborough.
Moffatt, Thomas De Lacy, Ipswich.
Moreton, The Hon. Berkeley Basil, Wetheron, Gayndah.
Moriarty, Abram Orpen, Esk Grove, Brisbane.
Morisset, Edric, Norfolk Vaux, Brisbane.
Murray, John, Lieutenant Native Police.
Murphy, John, Mayor, Ipswich.
Mylne, Graham, Etanswill, Clarence River.
North, Francis, Ipswich.
North, Joseph, Ipswich.
North, William, Ipswich.
O'Connell, the Honourable Maurice Charles Rivers one, Port Curtis.
Palmer, Edward Fielding, Maryborough.
Palmer, Henry, Maryborough.
Panton, John, Ipswich.
Parkinson, Charles Frederick Doyle, Kenilworth, Maryborough.
Petrie, John, Mayor, Brisbane.
Pickering, William, Brisbane.
Pigott, Peter, Gayndah.
Prior, Thomas Lodge Murray, Cleveland, Brisbane.
Rawnsley, Henry, Maryborough.
Ramsay, John Bonar Peter, Canoona, Rockhampton.
Radford, Henry Wyatt, Prichester, Rockhampton.
Radford, John Robert, Rockhampton.
Ranken, John, Ipswich.
Raff, George, Moraybank, Brisbane.
Raff, Alexander, Brisbane.
Reid, James Blain, Maryborough.
Richards, Henry, South Brisbane.
Riley, Alexander Raby, Tenterfield, New South Wales.
Robeson, Hugh, Rockhampton.
Roche, Frederick William, Dalby.
Rogers, William, Chinchilla, Rockhampton.
Rolleston, Christopher, Sydney, New South Wales.
Rowlands, Thomas, Ipswich.
Royds, Charles James, Juanda, Dawson River.
Royds, Edmund Molyneux, Dawson River.
Russell, Henry Stuart, Sydney, New South Wales.
Sandeman, Gordon, Burrandowan, Gayndah.
Scott, John, Palm Tree Creek, Leichhardt.
Scott, James Hall, Retreat, Calandoon.
Serocold, George Pearce, Cockatoo, Taroom.
Sheridan, Richard Bingham, Maryborough.
Simpson, The Honourable Stephen, Wolston.
Sinclair, The Rev. Duncan Macarthur, Wombo.

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Smith, Richard Joseph, Ipswich.
Smith, Robert Wilkin, Iderrawang, Gayndah.
Stewart, William R., Peak Downs, Rockhampton.
Stephens, Thomas Blackett, Brisbane.
Strathdee, Robert, Gayndah.
St. Jean, Ernest De, Gowrie, Drayton.
Taylor, James, Toowoomba.
Thomas, Alfred Cayley, Dykehead, Gayndah.
Thomson, Archibald McMurdo, Taroom.
Thornton, William, Brisbane.
Turner, William, Hellidon.
Tom, Henry, Yuleba, Condamine.
Uhr, Edmund Blucher, Wide Bay.
Vignoles, Francis Durell, Western Creek, Drayton.
Vickery, T. W., Canoona, Rockhampton.
Walker, Robert George, Lieutenant Native Police.
Walsh, William Henry, Degilbo, Wide Bay.
Watts, John, Eton Vale, Drayton.
Webb, George Dudley, Brisbane.
Wienholt, Arnold, Maryvale, Warwick.
Wienhalt, Edward, Rosalie Plains, Dalby.
White, William Duckett, Beaudesert, Logan River.
White, James Charles, Jondaryan, Dalby.
Wickham, John Clements, Brisbane.
Wilson, John Kerr, Wombo.
Wilson, George Henry, Ipswich.
Wilson, Robert Kerr, Dalby.
Wiseman, William Henry, Commissioner Crown Lands, Leichhardt.
Wood, Arthur Francis, Rockhampton.
Yaldwyn, The Honourable William Henry, Taroom.

First assignment.—Know ye, that we have assigned you and each and every of you, our justices, to keep our peace in our Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, either alone or in conjunction with one or more of our justices that have been appointed on or since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or hereafter shall be appointed in our said Colony and its dependencies, and to keep and cause to be kept all ordinances and statutes for the preservation of the peace, and for the quiet rule and government of our people, made in all and singular their articles in our said Colony and its dependencies, according to the form and effect of the same, and to punish all persons offending against the said ordinances and statutes, or any of them in the said Colony and its dependencies, and to cause to come before you all those within our said Colony and its dependencies, who to any one or more of our people, concerning their bodies or the firing their houses, shall have used threats, to find security for the peace or their good behaviour towards us and our people. And if they shall refuse to find such security, then them in our prisons until they shall find such security to cause to be safely kept.

Second assignment.—We have also assigned you, either alone or with any one or more of such justices appointed, or to be appointed, as aforesaid, to inquire the truth more fully by all lawful means by which the truth of the matter shall be better known, of all and all manner of felonies, poisonings, trespassings, or extortions whatsoever, and of all and singular other crimes and offences of which the justices of our peace may or ought lawfully to inquire by whomsoever and after what manner soever in the said Colony or its dependencies done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be done or attempted. And also of all those who in the aforesaid Colony or its dependencies, in companies against our peace, in disturbance of our people, with armed force have gone or rode, or hereafter shall presume to go or ride. And also of all those who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait to maim or cut or kill our people. And also of all victuallers, and all and singular other persons who in the abuse of weights and measures, or in selling victuals against the form of the ordinances and statutes, or of any of them therefore made for the common benefit of the said Colony and its dependencies, and our people thereof, have offended, or attempted, or hereafter shall presume, in the said Colony or its dependencies, to offend or attempt. And also of all sheriffs, constables, keepers of gaols, and other officers who in the execution of their offices about the premises or any of them have rudely behaved themselves, or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves rudely, or have been or shall happen hereafter to be careless, remiss, or negligent in our aforesaid Colony or its dependencies. And of all and singular articles and circumstances and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises, or any of them, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in our said Colony or its dependencies done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall happen to be done or attempted in what manner soever. And to inspect all indictments whatsoever so before you, either alone or in conjunction with such justice or justices aforesaid taken or to be taken, or before others late our justices of the peace in the aforesaid Colony or its dependencies, made or taken and not yet determined. And to make and to continue processes thereupon, against all and singular the persons so indicted or who before you hereafter shall happen to be so indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves, or be outlawed. And to hear and determine all and singular the felonies, poisonings, trespasses, extortions, unlawful assemblies, and indictments aforesaid. And all and singular other the premises, according to the law and statutes of England, and of the said Colony and its dependencies, as in the like case it has been accustomed or ought to have been done. And the same offenders and every of them for their offences, by fines, ransoms, amerciaments, forfeitures, and other means as according to the law and customs of England, or the forms of the ordinances and statutes aforesaid, it has been accustomed or ought to have been done to chastise and punish. Provided always that if a case of difficulty upon the determination of any of the premises before you shall happen to arise, then let judgment in no wise be given thereon before you—unless in the presence of one of our justices of the Supreme Court of the said Colony. And therefore we command you that to keep the peace, or ordinances, statutes, and all and singular other the premises you diligently apply yourselves, and at certain days and places duly appointed, or to be appointed for these purposes, into the premises you make inquiries. And all and singular the premises hear and determine, and perform and fulfil them in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to justice appertains, according to the law and custom of England, saving to us the amerciaments and other things thereto belonging. And we command our sheriff of the said Colony, at

certain days and places duly appointed, or to be appointed as aforesaid, to be aiding by all lawful means in the performance and due execution of the premises.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of the Colony to be thereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Government House, Brisbane, in Queensland aforesaid, this seventh day of July, in the twenty-fourth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

G. F. BOWEN.

By his Excellency's command,
Robert G. W. Herbert.

God save the Queen.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 64.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, August 13, 1860.

(Received October 16, 1860.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered No. 39, November 12, 1860, page 87.)

WITH reference to your Grace's Despatch, No. 12, of the 18th May ult., I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a minute of my Executive Council, from which will be seen the opinions held by the Government of Queensland respecting the arrangements for postal communication between Australia and the United Kingdom.

2. On this subject both Houses of the Queensland Parliament have agreed to the following resolutions:—

(1.) "That in consequence of a late arrangement under which the English mail steamers no longer proceed beyond Melbourne, it has become desirable to make better provision for the conveyance of mails between this Colony and England.

(2.) That in the opinion of this House, the route *viâ* Torres Straits and Singapore is likely to prove more expeditious and economical, and to offer greater general advantages to Queensland than any other; and for the same reasons may recommend itself to New South Wales and New Zealand.

(3.) That this House is further of opinion that communications ought now to be entered into between the Government of Queensland and the Governments of the other colonies named, with a view to considering the adoption of the above route, and the proportion of subsidy, in the event of its adoption, payable by each Colony."

3. In pursuance of the above resolutions, I have addressed to the Governor of New South Wales a letter, of which I enclose a copy. A similar communication has been addressed to the Governor of New Zealand. If it be found possible to concert a common plan of action with these two Colonies, the other Governments of the Australasian group, as also the Governments of the French settlement at New Caledonia, and of the Dutch settlements in the Indian archipelago, will be invited to co-operate.

4. There is, I think, a growing public opinion in Australia, that the true system for all the Colonies is to secure a fortnightly communication with the mother country by maintaining *two* monthly lines, alternating with each other; the first, that already established from Galle to Melbourne; the second, the line now proposed between Singapore and Sydney, the steamers calling at Moreton Bay in their voyages both ways. It is, I believe, generally hoped that the amount of money released by the late reduction of the subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company will be made available for the establishment of a supplemental mail *viâ* Singapore.

5. In New South Wales there has been much discussion, without any prospect of a practical result, concerning a scheme for establishing a mail postal route *viâ* Panama. But it is becoming every day more evident that such a route, even if it were feasible on grounds of expense, or urgently required for purposes of commerce, can never be available for a leading mail service. The time gained by the transit through France, and the rapid extension of the telegraphic system through Europe to the East, enable the mail to be overtaken at Malta, Alexandria, Aden, and sundry other points, and thus afford to the route by Suez a preponderance of advantage which a route by Panama will never be able to overtake. In fact, competition between them has practically ceased for all objects but those of carriage and travelling.

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6. Hoping that Her Majesty's Government will be inclined to favour the line by Singapore, which, in addition to its other advantages, would bring Australia into direct intercourse with India and China.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Executive Council on August 2, 1860.

REVERTING to previous proceedings in reference to the arrangements for postal communication with Great Britain, his Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a letter dated 14th ultimo, from the Government of Victoria, enclosing a Memorandum from the Honourable the Postmaster-General of that Colony, on the subject of the new contract for the conveyance of mails between Point de Galle and Melbourne, with other papers relating to that contract, and inviting the attention of the Government of Queensland to the matter.

2. It appears from the correspondence before the Council, that an arrangement has been entered into by the Imperial Government, with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for a monthly mail service between Melbourne and Point de Galle, in concert with one of the lines of postal steamers conveying the India and China mails, in substitution for the service to Suez, *viâ* Mauritius, recently in operation; and that a sum by way of subsidy of 120,000*l.* per annum has been agreed upon, one moiety to be paid by the British Government, and the other by the Government of Victoria.

3. The latter Government now invite the concurrence of the Governments of the other Colonies interested in the following proposals:—

1. That each of the Colonies should contribute to the moiety (60,000*l.*) to be paid by Victoria, and to the cost of the transit of mails through France and Egypt, and all other expenses, in proportion to the number of letters despatched by each, to be ascertained at such periods as may hereafter be determined on.

2. That in the event of any of the Colonies declining to enter into any such agreement, the proportion that would be payable by such Colony or Colonies should be charged to the Colonies contributing according to the number of letters despatched by each.

3. That the cost of the branch services from Melbourne should be borne exclusively by the Colonies requiring the same.

4. The Council having deliberated at some length, cannot fail to observe that the Colony of Queensland must of necessity participate least of all the Colonies in the benefit of the present mail service, and be placed at considerable disadvantage in accepting its proportionate share of liability for the Colonial portion of the subsidy. Under the existing arrangement, it will in no case be possible for the inhabitants of Queensland to reply to their European letters by the return of the mail which brings them. A whole month must always be lost,—a serious matter both in official and commercial correspondence. At the same time it is not within the contemplation of the Council to cast upon any other Colony any portion of the expense incurred in the conveyance of the mails of this Colony, or to withhold concurrence, on grounds solely of immediate advantage, in the only present arrangements for speedy communication between Australia and Great Britain.

5. With these views the Council advise that the assent of the Government of Queensland to the proposals of the Postmaster-General of Victoria, with respect to the division of the Colonial moiety of the subsidy, be conveyed to the proper authorities of the last-named Colony, as well as to Her Majesty's Government, accompanied in the latter case by the expression of a hope, that in the event of any portion of the expenditure entailed upon the other Colonies by the necessity of conveying their mails from Melbourne being defrayed by Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of the terms of the original understanding with respect to steam communication (whereby the mails for New South Wales were to be deliverable at Sydney), the Colony of Queensland may be held entitled to participate in the benefits of any such arrangement. At the period when the arrangement referred to was sanctioned, Queensland formed part of New South Wales, and would therefore seem to have a just claim to all the postal advantages guaranteed to the undivided Colony.

6. It appears to the Council that the present is a favourable opportunity for eliciting the views of the Victorian Government with respect to the establishment of a line of postal steamers *viâ* Torres Straits; and they are of opinion that a communication on this subject should be made to that Government, embracing the substance of the considerations which have been urged in favour of such a line, intended to alternate with the western line (*i.e.* that from Galle to Melbourne), with a view to securing a fortnightly mail. They further advise that it should be pointed out, that, while the main advantages of the present system are confined to but one Colony of the Australian group, viz., Victoria, an alternating system of the character proposed would afford corresponding advantages to all. And the diminution of the subsidy now required from what was paid for the old line from Sydney to Suez will afford funds for the support of a second route.

Enclosure No 2.

SIR, Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, July 24, 1860.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a copy of certain resolutions adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Queensland, respecting the establishment of steam postal communication with Europe and Asia *viâ* Torres Straits and Singapore. Both Houses of the Legislature have presented addresses requesting me to take the necessary steps with a view to give effect to these resolutions.

2. I beg, therefore, that you will bring the subject before your Executive Council, and favour me (with as little delay as possible) with the decision of the Government of New South Wales, in order that we may (if it can be so arranged) address Her Majesty's Government in concert on the whole scheme by the August mail.

3. The manifold advantages of the proposed route are so well known that it would be superfluous that I should enumerate them on the present occasion.

4. As a smaller class of steamers will be required for the passage by Torres Straits than is required for the passage by Cape Leuwin, the contract will probably be within the means of a Colonial company. Sydney would naturally be the terminus of the line at the Australian end, the steamers receiving and depositing on each trip the mails and passengers for Queensland at the pilot station at the entrance of Moreton Bay. The proportion of the subsidy payable by the mother country, and by each Colony respectively, would probably be arranged on the plan hitherto followed in the contract with the Peninsula and Oriental Company.

5. I have addressed a letter of similar purport and of even date herewith to the Governor of New Zealand.

6. It will, I think, be desirable that the Governments of New South Wales and of Queensland should agree upon a joint invitation to the Governor of New Caledonia, with a view of securing the co-operation of that settlement. The French Colony of Reunion, or Bourbon, contributes to the cost of postal communication between Mauritius and Aden.

7. It will also be well that a joint communication should be addressed to the Governor of the Dutch settlements in the Indian Archipelago. I am informed that there is already periodical steam communication between Singapore, Batavia, and Copang in the island of Timor, consequently it may possibly prove feasible to save a moiety of the expense of the proposed route, by transferring the mails and passengers from the Australian to the Dutch steamers at Copang.

8. I trust that I shall receive an early reply, stating fully the views of the New South Wales Government on all the parts of this important scheme.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. Bowen.

His Excellency Governor-General
Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 72.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, September 18, 1860.
(Received November 13, 1860.)
(Answered, No. 43, November 26, 1860, page 87.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the speech which I addressed this day to the Parliament of Queensland, on the occasion of its prorogation at the close of its first session. I annex also a copy of the address delivered by the Speaker of the House of Assembly on presenting to me, for the Royal assent, the Appropriation Act for 1860–61.

Encl. 1.
Encl. 2.

2. As the mail for England will be despatched this evening it will be impossible to forward until next month copies of the bills which have become law, together with the full reports which I am preparing upon them.

3. But my prorogation speech will be found to contain a careful summary of the large amount of practical legislation and other useful business, which has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the four months of the session.

4. For this result I am indebted, in no slight degree, to the ability, tact, and conciliatory manners with which Mr. Herbert led the Assembly as Colonial Secretary, and the principal representative of my Government in the Assembly. He was zealously assisted by his colleagues, Mr. Mackenzie, the Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Pring, the Attorney-General.

5. The proceedings of the first Legislature of Queensland have been watched with keen interest and admiration by all wise and moderate men throughout the Australian Provinces. I cherish a confident hope that the happy and successful inauguration of representative institutions here (especially when compared with what has taken place elsewhere) will afford much gratification to the Queen and to Her Majesty's Government. As I observed in the concluding paragraph of the enclosed speech, there is little left to be desired by the warmest friends of Queensland, except that future sessions may maintain the high character already earned by this Legislature; and that the onward career of the Colony may be marked "by the same spirit of loyalty, moderation, and enlightened "patriotism with which it has commenced the exercise of its rights, and the performance "of its duties, as a separate and independent Province of the British Empire."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEENSLAND.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

Encl. 1 in No. 23.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Published by Authority. No. 55. Tuesday, September 18, 1860.

AT noon, this day, his Excellency the Governor proceeded in State from the Government House to the Legislative Chambers, to prorogue the first Session of the first Parliament of Queensland, and delivered the following Speech:—

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—

The advanced state of the public business, and the satisfactory conclusion to which you have carried no small amount of legislation, enable me to release you for a time from your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present Session.

During the recess, various measures of importance, to which your attention has in some cases been already directed, will be matured by my Government, and will be submitted for your consideration when you assemble again. As at present advised, I consider that the public convenience will be best provided for by my opening the next Session of Parliament towards the close of the month of April in the ensuing year.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction to myself, and of congratulation to you that so much useful legislation should have been completed during your first Session. Questions difficult of settlement, and materially affecting the future prosperity of this Colony, have been approached and examined by you in a spirit of patient industry and of persevering inquiry; and I entertain a confident hope that from legislation of such a character—based on no abstract theories, but on practical experience, and neither impaired by haste nor influenced by favour, nor impeded by faction,—the results to be developed will prove both valuable and permanent.

Looking to the solemn and most interesting duty in which we have been engaged, that, namely, of inaugurating this new and flourishing Colony, and of preparing it to assume that high position among the other provinces of the British empire to which it has already attained; looking also to those cordial relations, the existence of which between myself and the members of both Houses it is alike my pride and my happiness to acknowledge, I have deemed it natural and proper that my first addresses to the first Parliament of Queensland should not bear a merely formal character. Further, as the speeches of Governors are laid before the Imperial Parliament, and are thus destined to authoritative circulation in the mother country, it cannot but be desirable that my addresses should contain, to a certain extent, an official and authentic summary of the general condition and prospects of this Colony, and more especially of such recent legislation as may have at once enhanced its advantages, and extended those advantages more freely to our fellow countrymen at home.

With these views, I will now pass briefly in review the principal Acts which have received your sanction during the present Session, and to which I have signified the assent of the Queen.

The chief public bills which have already become law, may be divided into the following classes:—

First in order stand those measures which were immediately necessary upon your meeting for the effective adaptation of the constitution of New South Wales to the altered circumstances of this Colony.

23 Vict. No. 1. In addition to the Act whereby the number of members required to be present for the dispatch of
24 Vict. No. 2. business is defined, and to the Act which limits the number of salaried officials capable of being elected
24 Vict. No. 9. to the Legislative Assembly, an important amendment has been made in the law under which voters are registered, ensuring greater accuracy in the electoral lists, and obviating a considerable expenditure of public money.

24 Vict. No. 3. The all-important interests of religion and education have received a full share of your careful consideration. The much vexed question of grants in aid of public worship has been set at rest, in
24 Vict. No. 6. accordance with the feelings of a large proportion of our population. Primary education has been provided for upon the general principles of that comprehensive system which experience has proved to be peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of our Colonial communities; at the same time, educa-
24 Vict. No. 7. tion of a more advanced order will shortly, under the provisions of the Grammar Schools Act, be placed within easy reach of the inhabitants of all the more populous districts.

24 Vict. No. 5. The necessary provision has been made for the collection of the census in this Colony, on the same day of the ensuing year with that on which it will be taken in the United Kingdom, and in many other portions of the Empire. The accurate statistical information which will thus be rendered available will prove of eminent interest and utility in your future labours.

24 Vict. No. 4. In taking the requisite steps for a settlement of the outstanding accounts between Queensland and New South Wales, your legislation has been based upon principles which can hardly fail to recommend themselves to the concurrence of the sister Colony, for they are identical with the principles originally adopted by the Executive, and sanctioned by the Parliament of New South Wales itself; and which have further received the approval of the Imperial Government. I am justified, therefore, in entertaining a well-founded hope that no long time will elapse before this, the last remaining difficulty of separation, shall be amicably adjusted; and the two great neighbouring Colonies, whose interests are so inseparably united, shall regard each other only with feelings of friendly emulation.

24 Vict. No. 16. Your adoption of an Act to regulate the exportation of warlike stores, proposed by my Government, with a view to the lamentable outbreak in New Zealand, affords me an opportunity of bearing my testimony to the sympathy existing here, as throughout Australia, with the troubles of our fellow-countrymen in the aforesaid Colony. Queensland has hastened to offer an effective proof of that sympathy, by cheerfully contributing towards the augmentation of the forces at the seat of war that proportion of Her Majesty's troops which had been allotted for the defence of this Colony.

The patriotic spirit with which the Volunteer movement has been supported by all classes of our

community is a further and most valuable testimony to the undoubted loyalty of this portion of the Queen's dominions; and to the determination of our people, as they participate in the glory and prosperity, so also not to shrink from their share in the trials of the mother country.

I now come to those measures regulating the occupation and alienation of the Crown lands, on which you have bestowed so large a portion of your time and attention, with the full knowledge that the progress of Queensland will mainly depend upon the judicious discharge of the high trust involved in the control and administration of our vast territories.

Having in the first instance adopted such means as were legally and equitably available for the purpose of checking that speculative monopoly of pastoral lands, under which wide tracts of country were withheld from profitable occupation, you have thrown open to real settlement those extensive districts, upon conditions and with advantages such as will not fail to secure a large and immediate accession to the capital and producing power of the Colony. 24 Vict. No. 11. 24 Vict. No 12. 24 Vict. No.13. 24 Vict. No 10. 24 Vict. No. 15.

Again, that part of your legislation which is, perhaps, of paramount importance to the community at large, by whom the proprietorship and occupation of freehold properties upon favourable terms is so urgently demanded, will also be regarded with satisfaction by those who are interested in promoting a stream of emigration from England. The liberal grants of land to immigrants arriving here without cost to our Treasury; the facilities afforded to small capitalists of extending their operations during the first and more arduous years of their enterprise, by leasing at a nominal rent the land adjacent to that which they may have purchased; the increased opportunities of settlement by a departure on the agricultural reserves from the system of auction, whereby intending purchasers were often delayed or impeded in the attainment of their object; and the strong inducements offered for the cultivation of cotton, to which this soil and climate are so eminently adapted;—these combined advantages will, I doubt not, prove sufficiently attractive to draw to our shores that immigration which we so much need, as the best instrument for the development of the rich and varied resources of this favoured country. 24 Vict. No.14.

Moreover, by your extension to retired soldiers and seamen of good character, privileges in the acquisition of land similar to those allowed by the Queen's regulations to Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, I am of opinion that a valuable addition will shortly be made to the population and strength of Queensland, while an honourable retreat will be provided among you for a class of men which deserves well of the empire.

In other matters not comprised within legislative enactments, I have observed with much satisfaction your earnest desire to look beyond the pressing requirements of the moment, and to devote a due proportion of the means under your control to objects less immediately, although not less closely, connected with the welfare of this Colony.

From the reports furnished by the various select committees which have been occupied upon special subjects, an amount of practical information is to be collected which will prove not only of direct advantage to the Executive Administration here, but which, when made known in England, will be studied with keen interest by the many persons to whom this portion of the Island-Continent of Australia is an object of anxious attention.

Again, by inquiries tending to facilitate the future settlement of the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the intercourse of Australia with India and China; by equipping an expedition of discovery in the direction of that system of rivers and table-land which holds forth the promise of the profitable occupation, at no distant day, of our northern districts;—by procuring such scientific aid as may be available towards ascertaining the existence of the precious metals within our boundaries;—and by making provision for an adequate representation of this Colony in the Industrial Exhibition of 1862;—you have made no scanty contribution to the rapidly growing prosperity of Queensland, while adding new conquests to the domains of geography and science.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—

I thank you, in the name of the Queen, for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty. It will be the duty of the Government to exercise a watchful supervision over their expenditure, and in so doing to study such economy as may be consistent with an effective fulfilment of your expressed intentions.

The steady and rapid increase of the revenue is a matter of no slight congratulation. It is most gratifying to observe that the second quarter of this year has produced nearly treble the amount of the first quarter; and I have every reason to hope and believe that this financial progress will continue on an equally satisfactory scale.

You have devoted above one-fourth of the estimated revenue to the construction of roads, bridges, and public offices; to the extension of electric telegraphs, and postal communication; to the improvement of our harbours; and to other works calculated to advance the material prosperity of our people. And it will not, I think, be forgotten in the future annals of this Colony that the first Assembly of Queensland was equally careful of the moral and social as of the material wants of the community; that, in its first session, it voted ample sums for the formation and encouragement of hospitals, libraries, botanical gardens, and schools of art; and that it appropriated for purposes of education alone, a sum larger in proportion to our present numbers, than is devoted to that object in Great Britain itself—larger, probably, than is devoted to it in any other country of the world.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—

The result of your labours fully justifies the hopes expressed in the speech which I addressed to you at the commencement of this session. You have left little to be desired by the warmest friends of Queensland, except that future sessions may maintain the high character which you have already earned for this Legislature. I recently laid before you a Despatch from the Secretary of State,

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informing me that the conduct of the inhabitants of this Colony on the occasion of the first establishment of their new Government was "highly satisfactory" to the Queen. I am confident that the happy initiation of Parliamentary institutions among you will afford additional gratification to Her Majesty. It is my earnest hope that those institutions, now so successfully inaugurated here, may be productive of all those blessings, which, when rightly administered, they cannot fail to confer. This Colony has now, so far as human influences extend, its destinies in its own hands. I humbly pray that, by the favour of the Supreme Ruler, its onward career may be characterized by the same spirit of loyalty, moderation, and enlightened patriotism with which it has commenced the exercise of its rights and the performance of its duties as a separate and independent province of the British Empire.

Encl. 2 in No. 23.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

ADDRESS READ BY THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, offer to your Excellency our respectful congratulation upon the close of the Session.

The legislation of the first Session of the first Parliament of Queensland will be ever memorable for its importance, including among the 20 bills which have been passed measures for the settlement, so far as this Colony is concerned, of those questions relating to the sale and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown, which have so long occupied the attention of the Legislatures of the other Australian Colonies; also measures no less important, providing for primary education and the establishment of grammar schools.

As regards the grants generally the Assembly have been actuated by a desire to keep them within such limits as would be consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

And I may add, if much labour and anxious deliberation, with a full consciousness of the magnitude of the concerns with which we were dealing, are favourable presage of what may reasonably be expected as the results of our measures, we shall indeed be sufficiently rewarded for all our exertions and shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we have discharged faithfully to our constituents the duties to which our attention was specially directed in the speech which your Excellency was pleased to address to us at the opening of the Session.

I have now the honour to hand to your Excellency for the Royal assent the Appropriation Act for the year 1860–61.

No. 24.

No. 24.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 79.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, September 30, 1860.

(Received December 20, 1860.)

(Answered No. 4, February 26, 1861, page 89.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to state that on the 14th inst. the subjoined resolution was unanimously adopted by the Queensland Parliament, and that an Address has been presented to me, requesting me "to take the necessary steps for carrying the same into effect":

"That in consequence of the doubt at present existing with reference to the western boundary of Queensland, an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will lay before the Secretary of State for the Colonies the request of the Legislature that the western boundary of Queensland should be declared to extend at least so far as to include the Gulf of Carpentaria, without which declaration the Legislature would not feel authorized in taking steps towards the development of the Colony in that direction."

2. This important question was mooted in Queensland in consequence of the publication in the shape of a paper laid before the Parliament of New South Wales, of your Grace's Despatch to Sir W. Denison, No. 32, of the 21st October 1859, and of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown therein enclosed.

3. Previously to the appearance of these documents the general belief here was the same which also seems (from the questions submitted by Mr. Merivale to the Law Officers), to have prevailed at the Colonial Office, viz., that the western boundary of Queensland was identical with the eastern boundary of Western Australia, that is, with the 129th degree of east longitude.

4. But the Law Officers expressly declare in the document referred to above, that "it "appears to be clearly stated in the Letters Patent creating Queensland that the 141st "meridian of east longitude shall be its western boundary."

5. I annex a map and memorandum prepared by the Surveyor-General of this Colony, Mr. Augustus Charles Gregory, the distinguished explorer of Northern Australia, and the man of all men living most competent to form a correct judgment on this whole subject. A glance at these enclosures will remind your Grace that a boundary at the 141st meridian would just cut off from Queensland the greater portion of the only territory available for settlement, *i. e.*, the "Plains of Promise," and the only safe harbour, *i. e.*, "Investigator Road," in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

QUEENSLAND.

Encl. 1 & 2.

The map (enclosure 2).

6. Various proposals have already been mooted for the formation, at the expense of the Treasury of Queensland, of a settlement at the head of the aforesaid gulf, an undertaking of paramount importance not to this Colony only, but also to the whole of Australia and to the empire at large. For this is the point at which it is proposed to connect Australia with India and Europe by means of an extension of the telegraphic line from Singapore, passing by the Dutch possessions in Java and Timor.

7. A Select Committee of the Queensland Parliament was appointed during the recent session "to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a settlement at "some suitable site on the south-eastern shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, also upon "the practicability of establishing a line of telegraphic communication in the before-"mentioned direction with the Island of Timor."

8. The labours of this Committee were necessarily brought to an abrupt conclusion, in consequence of the publication of that opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown (already referred to), from which it appears that the territory in question is not comprised within the present boundaries of Queensland. The Government and Legislature are, of course, precluded from taking steps towards the progressive development of this Colony, except within the limits of its jurisdiction.

9. I submit that the Surveyor-General has, in the enclosed memorandum, shown sufficient cause in support of the petition of the Parliament, and that Her Majesty's Government will be justified in taking immediate steps to grant the prayer of that petition by declaring that the western boundary of Queensland is extended from the 141st to the 138th meridian of east longitude. Indeed it seems probable (as Mr. Gregory suggests), that the boundary "was not described in the Letters Patent creating the Colony, with "greater distinctness, *expressly with a view to a future adjustment when more certain* "*information should have been collected as to the natural features of the country.*"

10. It is obvious that the territory proposed to be annexed to Queensland, *i.e.* that lying north of the 26th parallel of south latitude (which is the northern limit of the province of South Australia, and between the 141st and 138th meridians of east longitude, can be of practical value to this Colony alone.

11. It will be observed, that Mr. Gregory repeats the suggestion often made already by other competent authorities, viz., that the occupation of the whole continent of Australia should now be completed by the erection of its north-western portion into a new Colony, with its capital on the river Victoria. Like another writer of large colonial experience (from whose works I also annex an extract), Mr. Gregory strongly advocates the formation of the proposed settlements, in the first instance, by means of a body of English convicts. The fact that Dr. Lang, who was one of the most prominent opponents of the continuance of transportation, to the long-settled Colonies of New South Wales and Tasmania, is a zealous advocate for this scheme, would alone be a convincing proof (if any proof were wanted) that it would be the reverse of distasteful to the great communities on the eastern and southern shores of this island continent. A penal settlement on the river Victoria would be still more isolated from the principal group of Australian colonies, than is the existing penal settlement at Swan River. And, although the presence of large bodies of convicts is objectionable for many obvious reasons, in an advanced state of colonial society, and when sufficient labour has been supplied by free emigration, I have never yet met a man of Australian experience, who doubted for a moment but that the employment of prisoners under judicious regulations, and in the infancy of a settlement, on the erection of the necessary public buildings, and on the preparation of the soil for cultivation, is the best practicable arrangement for the mother country, for the new Colony, and for the convicts themselves.

Encl. 3.

12. The river Victoria falls into the Indian Ocean, in latitude 14° 40′ south, and longitude 129° 21′ east. It is fully described in the second volume of the "Discoveries in Australia," by Captain Stokes, R.N., late of Her Majesty's surveying ship "Beagle," and in the enclosed extract from Dr. Lang's works.

13. There is a magnificent field for colonization on this noble river, which, at its confluence with the ocean is 26 miles wide, and which, it seems, is navigable for the largest vessels, 60 miles from the sea, and for small craft, 90 miles further. There is reason to believe that the climate on its banks is salubrious; that there are large tracts

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of country equally fitted for horses and cattle, and probably also for sheep, with the already settled portions of Australia, and that the usual agricultural productions of inter-tropical regions, such as cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, &c., would grow luxuriantly. Moreover, the position of the outlet of the river Victoria would be most commanding for trade, as well with Europe by the Cape of Good Hope as with India, with China, and with the English, Dutch, and Spanish settlements in the Eastern Archipelago.

14. I venture most respectfully to submit to your Grace that the proposed new province of North-western Australia, with its capital on the river Victoria, might appropriately be named the "Colony of Albert," in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Such an additional mark of the favour of their Sovereign would be gratefully appreciated by Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout this continent.

15. Whatever decision may be arrived at respecting the foundation of a sixth province to complete the belt of civilization already encircling the larger portion of Australia, I trust that the petition of the Queensland Parliament for an extension of the western boundary of this Colony to the 138th meridian of east longitude may be taken into speedy and favourable consideration; and that when I open the next session I may be authorized to announce that the prayer of the Legislature has been granted by the Queen, and that it may safely resume its consideration of the best methods for establishing a settlement on the Gulf of Carpentaria.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. 1 in No. 24.

Enclosure 1 in No. 24.

MEMORANDUM on the PROVINCIAL DIVISION of the NORTHERN PORTION of the AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT.

The following Memorandum on the natural divisions of the habitable portions of the northern parts of Australia, with reference to the adjustment of the political boundaries thereof, is submitted for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

The available portions of Australia, which are suited for the habitation of civilized man, being comparatively limited in extent, as well as divided by tracts of sterile country, it is evident that, for the effective government of each of the political divisions, it is desirable that the lines of demarcation should be made to coincide with the natural boundaries of the several tracts of available country.

In the first instance, it is desirable to advert to the general character of the several natural divisions. The most important tract of country suited for settlement is that on the east coast, consisting of moderately elevated ranges of hills parallel to the coast, together with the slopes and plains watered by the streams descending therefrom.

This comprehends two distinct classes of country, the tropical and extratropical; New South Wales and Victoria being composed in the latter, and Queensland in the former.

The next in importance is the available portion of the Colony of South Australia, which is limited to an isolated range of mountains 50 to 100 miles in breadth, and 400 miles in length; the country beyond the immediate influence of the ranges being sterile, and of little practical value.

The banks of the river Murray form the only natural line of communication between South Australia and the Eastern Colonies.

The natural boundary would be the mouth of the Murray, and the political line of separation is very inconvenient, as it intersects the available country properly belonging to Victoria.

The occupied portions of Western Australia consist of several patches of fertile land on the west coast, hemmed in by impassable scrubs, which completely isolate the Colony.

The whole of the available land is comprised within a line from Shark's Bay to Doubtful Island Bay.

The north-west coast, so far as it has been explored, exhibits several tracts of good country between the Fitzroy River, at about the 124th degree of longitude, and the Gulf of Carpentaria, offering an eligible central point for settlement at the Victoria River, which flows into Cambridge Gulf.

The desert country of the interior comes down to the south-west shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and separates North-west Australia from the "Plains of Promise," on the south and east shores of the Gulf.

The "Plains of Promise" are naturally a portion of the available country on the east coast, being principally watered by the streams flowing westward from the high land which extends northward through the peninsula terminating in Cape York.

The political divisions of the settled portions of Australia having been hitherto made with manifest advantage to coincide nearly with the natural boundaries of the available tracts of country, it may be assumed that the principle might be extended to the northern coast with similar results.

The western boundary of Queensland, as at present defined, appears to be the 141st meridian; but it is probable that it was not described in the Letters Patent erecting the Colony with greater distinctness, expressly with a view to a future adjustment when more certain information should have been collected as to the natural features of the country.

AUSTRALIA.

Showing

The Present and Proposed Boundaries

of the

RESPECTIVE COLONIES.

Enclosure N° 2 in Despatch N° 79
30 Sept^r 1860.

Sir G E. Bowen to Secretary of State.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

QUEENSLAND

ALBERT

GULF OF CARPENTARIA

Great Barrier Reefs

Torres Strait

Bass Strait

Present Boundary of S. Australia

Proposed Boundary of Queensland

Java Sea

Java

Bali

Lombock

Sumbawa

Flores I.

Timor

Dilli

Rotte

Sandal Wood I.

New Guinea

G. of Papua

Dentrecasteaux Is

Woodlark I.

Louisiade Archipelago

C. Deliverance

Endeavour Str.

Prince of Wales I.

Albany I.

Cape York

C. Grenville

Temple B.

Duyfhen R.

Pt Charlotte B.

Melville I.

Van Diemen G.

Bathurst I.

Clarence Str.

Apsley Str.

Melville I.

Port Essington

Croker I.

Cadell Str.

Liverpool R.

Arnhem B.

C. Arnhem

Caledon B.

Blue mud B.

Groot Eylandt

C. Turnagain

Water Places

Wellesley I.

Limmen Bight

Roper R.

Victoria R.

Cambridge G.

Landsdowne C.

Coulomb B.

C. Shaw

Admiralty G.

Augustus I.

Port Keats

Bigge I.

Camp Cove

Sir Graham Moore Is

Port Cockburn

Collier B.

Buccaneer Archipelago

Lacepede Is

Rowley Shoals

Pt Cambridge

Rocinuck B.

Lacepede B.

Dampier Land

Dampier Archipelago

Depuch I.

Sandy Cape

Barrow I.

Montebello Is

Lagrange Bay

Port Hedland

Nickol Bay

Roebuck Bay

Broome

Pt Torment

Cape Leveque

Beagle Bay

Sturt Ra.

Shorts Ra.

Murchison Ra.

Mueller M.

Mt Wilson

Bonney

Desert Country

Mt Turnbull

Gravatt Ra.

Reynolds Ra.

James Ra.

Fielder

M. Beddome

M. Daniel

Bagot Ra.

Hamilton Gr.

Wells Gr.

Gibbonson Ra.

Stony Desert

Lake Lipson

Stokes R.

Mt King

Victoria Gr.

Mt Grey

Lake Eyre

Mt Serle

Salt Lagoon

Mt Lyell

Mt Eyre

Mt Brown

Mt Gorman

Mt Bryan

Lake Victoria

Lake Gilles

Morphett Gr.

Stephens Gr.

Streaky Bay

Waterloo

Anxious B.

Spencer G.

Port Lincoln

Gt St Vincent G.

Adelaide

Encounter Bay

Kangaroo I.

Port Victor

Hindmarsh L.

Lake Alexandrina

Lake Albert

Murray R.

Murray Mouth

Rivoli Bay

Mt Gambier

Portland

Cape Otway

Port Phillip

Melbourne

Geelong

Ballarat

Castlemaine

Bendigo

Sandhurst

Wilson Promt.

Western Port

Cape Liptrap

Twofold Bay

Cape Howe

Gabo I.

Wilsons Promontory

Flinders I.

Kent Group

Furneaux Group

Cape Barren I.

Port Sorell

Port Dalrymple

Launceston

Tamar R.

Tasmania

Hobart Town

Port Arthur

Maria I.

Oyster Bay

Great Swanport

Ben Lomond

Mt Wellington

Frederick Henry B.

Storm Bay

Bruny I.

Recherche Arch.

Doubtful I. B.

Esperance B.

Middle I.

Eyre I.

Pt Culver

Bernier I.

Dorre I.

Shark B.

Dirk Hartog I.

Steep Pt.

Cape Cuvier

N. W. Cape

Exmouth G.

Montebello Is

Barrow I.

Dampier Archipelago

Roebuck Bay

Broome

Pt Torment

Cape Leveque

Beagle Bay

Sandy Cape

Lagrange Bay

Port Hedland

Nickol Bay

Rowley Shoals

Scott Reef

Ashmore Reef

Cartier I.

Timor Sea

Arafura Sea

Gulf of Carpentaria

Wessel Is

Groote Eylandt

Bickerton I.

Sir Edward Pellew Group

Limmen Bight

Roper R.

Wellesley I.

Mornington I.

Sweers I.

Pt Parker

Pt Chasm

Pt Pearce

Pt Cooper

Trinity B.

C. Grafton

Cleveland B. & C.

Halifax B. & Cabbage Tree I.

Rockingham B.

Repulse B.

Cumberland Is

Horseshoe Shoal

Lihou Shoal

Plains of Promise

Gilbert R.

Leichhardt R.

Lawn Hill

Gregory R.

Burke R.

Wills R.

Albert R.

Nicholson R.

Flinders R.

Mitchell R.

Barcoo or Victoria R.

Thomson R.

Cooper's Creek

Lake Eyre

Lake Yamma Yamma

Lake Torrens

Lake Gregory

Lake Macdonald

Lake Mackay

Lake Amadeus

Lake Nash

Lake Wallace

Lake Hope

Lake Callabonna

Lake Frome

Lake Blanche

Lake Gairdner

Lake Macleod

Lake Barlee

Lake Moore

Lake Austin

Lake Lefroy

Lake Cowan

Lake Dundas

Lake Darlot

Lake Carnegie

Lake Disappointment

Lake Mackay

Lake Nash

Lake Wallace

Lake Hope

Lake Callabonna

Lake Frome

Lake Blanche

Lake Gairdner

Lake Macleod

Lake Barlee

Lake Moore

Lake Austin

Lake Lefroy

Lake Cowan

Lake Dundas

Lake Darlot

Lake Carnegie

Lake Disappointment

Gladstone

Port Curtis & Facing I.

Keppel Bay

Leichhardt R.

Lower Mackenzie R.

Comet R.

Peak Downs

Clermont

Rockhampton

Port Curtis

Broad Sound

Percy Is

Whitsunday I.

Repulse B.

Cape Palmerston

Mackay

Port Denison

Bowen

Cape Upstart

Cape Bowling Green

Halifax B.

Cape Cleveland

Townsville

Magnetic I.

Cape Pallarenda

Cape Bedford

Cape Grafton

Trinity B.

Cairns

Port Douglas

Mossman R.

Daintree R.

Endeavour R.

Cape Tribulation

Weymouth B.

Princess Charlotte B.

Cape Melville

Cape Direction

Flinders Group

Cape Sidmouth

Cape Flattery

Cape Grenville

Temple B.

Duyfhen Pt.

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James Ra.

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M. Beddome

M. Daniel

Bagot Ra.

Hamilton Gr.

Wells Gr.

Gibbonson Ra.

Stony Desert

Lake Lipson

Stokes R.

Mt King

Victoria Gr.

Mt Grey

Lake Eyre

Mt Serle

Salt Lagoon

Mt Lyell

Mt Eyre

Mt Brown

Mt Gorman

Mt Bryan

Lake Victoria

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Ben Lomond

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Frederick Henry B.

Storm Bay

Bruny I.

Recherche Arch.

Doubtful I. B.

Esperance B.

Middle I.

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Thomson R.

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Lake Yamma Yamma

Lake Torrens

Lake Gregory

Lake Macdonald

Lake Mackay

Lake Amadeus

It is now submitted that the 141st meridian passes through the tract of country known as the "Plains of Promise," and that the eastern shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria possess no harbours. It would, therefore, be desirable to adopt the 138th meridian as the boundary, as that line would pass through a barren tract of country, and bring "Investigator Road" within the limits of Queensland.

The several tracts of country available for settlement on the western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria properly belong to what may be designated North-west Australia; but the present boundary of West Australia passes through it, leaving the space on either side inadequate in its extent of country available for settlement to the formation of a separate Colony or Government, while neither of the two portions could be practically attached to either Queensland or to Western Australia.

It is, therefore, suggested that the limits of Western Australia should be reduced by defining its northern boundary as a south-east line drawn from Cape Larrey (in lat. 20° south, long. 119° east) to the 26th parallel of latitude, and then along that latitude to the 129th meridian.

Thus the whole of the available country on the north-west coast might be brought under one Government, centrally situated on the Victoria River.

With reference to the formation of a Colony in this part of Australia, it is submitted that although it is undesirable to continue transportation after a Colony is fairly established, experience has been decidedly in favour of forming Colonies by convict labour; and as Western Australia cannot long continue to absorb the whole of the convicts transported from the United Kingdom, North-west Australia affords a locality that would give ample field for employment of convict labour, and relieve the Imperial Government from a difficulty as regards the profitable employment of convicts by the formation of the proposed new Colony.

The only instance in Australia in which a Colony has been successfully founded without the employment of convict labour for the construction of public works, such as the formation of roads, &c., &c., is that of South Australia, which exception was more apparent than real, as an abundant supply of labour was provided by the convict population of New South Wales, and the funds for their employment on public work were advanced by the Imperial Government.

In order to illustrate the arrangement of boundaries suggested, a map is appended showing the divisions submitted for consideration.

(Signed) A. C. Gregory.

Surveyor-General's Office, Brisbane,
September 28, 1860.

Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

Encl. 2 in No. 24.

Extract from Dr. Lang's Works.

"There is evidently a splendid field for colonization on this noble river (the Victoria), which it seems is navigable for the largest vessels 60 miles from the sea, and for small craft 90 miles higher; and as it rises in the south-eastern interior it must conduct, in following it up, to more elevated land and a more agreeable climate. The position of the outlet of the Victoria River is most commanding, whether for trade with Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, or with India, China, and the western portion of the Indian Archipelago; and there cannot be a doubt that it will, at no very distant period, form the head-quarters of a populous and powerful state. As there is reason to believe that the climate is highly salubrious, there can be no objection to the locality on account of its comparatively low latitude. And if French artificers, soldiers, and freemen work regularly at their several handicrafts in the Island of Tahiti, as I have ascertained to be the fact in nearly the same latitude, I should have no misgiving in sending British convicts to the Victoria River on account of its tropical climate. Mere heat is by no means prejudicial to health, where the climate is dry, as is universally the case in Australia; it is an atmosphere surcharged with moisture and with the malaria arising from decaying vegetation, as in the East and West Indies and on the Coast of Africa, that is so generally fatal to European life. The indigenous vegetation of Australia is rarely deciduous, and the leaves or rather spiracles of many of the trees are strongly charged with an empyreumatic oil, which counteracts the tendency to putrefaction, and of which the exhalations are highly favourable to health.

"Besides, there would be no prospect of colonizing the Victoria River by means of free emigration. Free emigration from the United Kingdom would certainly not go voluntarily to such a locality till it had become a place of importance from its produce and trade; and surely it is, or rather ought to be, one of the legitimate objects of penal colonization, to prepare the country to be colonized for becoming eventually the chosen resort of a free emigrant population, and for taking its place among the free states of the world. As the Gulf of Carpentaria is evidently destined to be the outlet of a large portion of the trade of the north-eastern section of the Australian continent, and as screw-propeller steamboats will in all likelihood be plying very shortly between London and the head of that Gulf by the Cape of Good Hope, the Victoria River would be quite on the route for such vessels, both out and home, and might consequently have its intercourse with the mother country maintained at a very inconsiderable cost to the public treasury.

"The available land on the Victoria River and its tributaries would, in all probability, be equally fitted for cattle and horses, and probably also for sheep, with the other settled portions of the Australian continent, and its products would therefore in the first instance be, like those of all the other Australian settlements, wool, tallow, and hides, and perhaps horses for the Indian market. But the agricultural productions of the Colony would be those of the intertropical regions generally, viz., cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, &c., and there is reason to believe that all the intertropical fruits of other countries would grow luxuriantly.

"The Victoria River would of itself form a sufficiently extensive field for a whole series of small penal

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Colonies of the kind I have suggested, having the necessary Government establishment at the principal settlement, and a resident magistrate at each of the others. But the occupation of that central point would lead gradually to the discovery and occupation of a whole series of others, to the southward, at the capabilities of the country in that direction become known, for the more important discoveries in Australia have generally been made by land explorations and not by sea. Men of superior intelligence and observation, who have resided for years on the west coast and have travelled over a considerable portion of its known extent, affirm that its capablities for colonization are not inferior to those of the eastern; and the interesting account of the discovery and exploration of the Victoria River by Captain Stokes sufficiently proves that the country is not 'all barren.'

"The expense of a whole series of penal colonies, established on the principle Ihave suggested, would be comparatively trifling to the mother country. After getting a fair start they would pay for their own maintenance, and would, probably, repay a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the expenditure incurred in their original formation, in the sale of either cleared or waste lands, town allotments, and cottages, or other buildings erected at the outset of the Colony to afford employment to the Colonists. It is a fatal error to suppose that colonization of any kind must necessarily be a very expensive process for the colonizing country. It has never been so in any instance in which the colonization has been of the right description, based on a rational principle, and conducted in a judicious manner."

No. 25.

No. 25.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 84.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, October 6, 1860.
(Received December 20, 1860.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered No. 11, March 24, 1861, page 90.)

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30,* of the 4th April ult., I have the honour to solicit your Grace to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for War and of the Lords of the Admiralty to the enactments in the 18th and 19th sections of the enclosed Act of the Queensland Parliament (24 Victoria, No. 15), "continuing such regulations, made "under the authority of Her Majesty, and now in force in the Australian Colonies, as "provide, under certain conditions, for the remission of purchase money to Officers of "the British Army and Navy, who may become purchasers of land in the Colony of "Queensland"; and extending "to any such Officer of the British Army and Navy, "having served seven years and upwards, as may not be entitled to a remission of pur-"chase money under the Imperial Regulations last herein-before mentioned, and to any "British soldier or sailor, who has been discharged with a certificate of good conduct, "the benefit of a remission of purchase money, in accordance with such regulations, to "the amount of (50*l.*) fifty pounds: Provided that such soldiers and sailors shall be "certified to be in sound bodily health, and not more than forty-five (45) years of age, "and shall be bound, under conditions to be agreed upon between the Governor and the "Secretary of State for War, to serve, when called upon, for the defence of the Colony."

* Page 21.

2. I am confident that Her Majesty's Government will appreciate the feelings of loyalty to the Queen, and of attachment to the mother country which have prompted the Legislature of this Colony to extend such liberal privileges to the soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's Forces, as to a class of men which deserves well of the empire at large.

3. It is stated that a considerable number of soldiers and sailors of good character are annually discharged, on the completion of their periods of service, from the forces stationed in India, China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius. These men could easily be sent to Queensland; and would find here, under the provisions of the enclosed Act, an honourable retreat, in a peculiarly salubrious climate.

4. I hope that the War Office will soon be in a position to propose to my Government the conditions of service, as referred to above. I would suggest that the regulations under which pensioners were settled some years ago in New Zealand might be taken, to some extent, as a model.

5. While anxious to facilitate the settlement, on a part of the public lands of this Colony, of retired soldiers and sailors of good character, the Government of Queensland adhere (with my entire approval) to the decision reported in my Despatch, No. 30, of the 4th April ult., and decline to sanction "the formation, for service in this Colony, of a "permanent local corps, after the model of the West Indian Regiments, and other "Colonial Corps."

6. It is with great satisfaction that I now find, from Mr. Chichester Fortescue's recent speech on Colonial defences, and from Mr. Sidney Herbert's speech in the House of Commons on the 29th June ult.,—that this decision of my Government, and the reasons

on which it is founded (as fully explained in the Minute of Council enclosed in my Despatch No. 30), only anticipated the views of your Grace and of the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Herbert also quoted a singularly apposite opinion on this point of the late Duke of Wellington, who, when asked in his examination, in 1828, before a Parliamentary Committee, "Would not the cost of our Army be reduced, if our Colonies, "instead of having King's troops sent out to them, were to have local corps consisting "of Europeans?"—replied as follows:—

"I must say that I would earnestly recommend that such a system (viz. the retention of troops in the Colonies for the purposes of police Colonial troops, and their being recruited with men in the same manner as the East India Company's Regiments, so as to avoid the expense and inconvenience of reliefs,) should never be adopted in this country. The difference in the state of the King's troops in the East Indies from that in which the East India Company's European Infantry is known to be, is conclusive against it in my opinion; but I would also refer to the Colonial African Corps. The British Army cannot be made a Colonial Corps without destroying its character and strength. Would it not be a most disgraceful and terrible mode of losing the possession of any part of His Majesty's dominions, by means of a mutiny of the officers of a local or a Colonial Army employed to garrison it?" (Such was the mutiny of the former New South Wales Regiment in 1808.) "Yet that is what we must look to if the army is to be employed as mere Colonial troops, and never to quit the Colonies from the day they enter the service. I should, therefore, entreat the Committee to lay that plan aside altogether."

7. After some remarks as to the inferiority of the officers in Colonial Corps to those in the regiments of the line, the Duke of Wellington concluded in these words:—

"I should say that I am quite sure that the putting the British Army on the footing of a Colonial Corps would be very injurious."

8. I have ventured to revert at some length to this important subject, because I have observed with regret that the formation of local corps for service in the Australian Colonies, in the place of regiments of the line, has been recommended in certain quarters. It is, nevertheless, certain that the adoption of such an arrangement would be highly impolitic, and calculated eventually to impair, by its results, the happy relations now existing between the Colonists and the United Kingdom.

9. The great majority of men of sound judgment in Australia are convinced that the true principles of Colonial defence are those laid down by Mr. Fortescue, on the occasion referred to above. It will be seen, by turning to the Minute already transmitted, that those principles are strongly advocated by the Executive Council of this Colony. We wish to have in Queensland a detachment of troops of the line, periodically relieved, and provided with Colonial allowances, quarters, &c., at the expense of the local Government, in accordance with the rules sanctioned by successive Secretaries of State. The presence of this detachment would foster what may be called the *Imperial* feeling; and it would be at the same time, a *nucleus* for our Volunteer Riflemen, and for the Reserve, which might be formed, in case of need, from the retired officers and men of the Queen's regular forces, whom it is proposed to settle on the public lands, in pursuance of the provisions of the enclosed Act.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 25.

Enclosure in No. 25.

Queensland. Anno Vicesimo Quarto Victoriæ Reginæ. No. 15.

An Act to provide for the Alienation of Crown Lands. [Assented to 17th September 1860.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the sale and other alienation of the waste lands of the Crown within the Colony of Queensland: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Repeal of Orders in Council and regulations.

1. From and after the commencement of this Act the Acts of Council of New South Wales, 11 Victoria, number 61, and 16 Victoria, number 29, as well as so much of Her Majesty's Orders in Council, and so much of the regulations made thereunder and now in force, as may be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect anything lawfully done or commenced or contracted to be done thereunder respectively.

Governor authorized to convey lands.

2. Under and subject to the provisions of this Act, and of such regulations as may hereafter be established in accordance with this Act, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is hereby authorized in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to convey and alienate in fee simple, or for a less estate or interest, any waste lands of the Crown within the said Colony, which conveyances or alienations shall be made in such forms as shall from time to time be deemed expedient

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by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, and being so made shall be valid and effectual in the law to transfer and vest in possession such lands as aforesaid for such estate or interest as shall be granted by any such conveyance as aforesaid.

Proclamation of town and other reserves.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation in the Gazette, to declare what portion of Crown lands shall be set apart as the sites of new cities, towns, or villages, and also to declare what lands shall be reserved from sale for any public purpose: Provided that the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may by proclamation in the Gazette rescind either in whole or in part any such proclamation as aforesaid, in all cases in which sales of town lots shall not have taken place pursuant thereto.

Grants for public purposes.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to grant or otherwise dispose of for such public purposes as are specified in clause 16 of the Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1860, or for such other purposes as may from time to time be previously sanctioned by the Legislature, any waste lands of the Crown in the said Colony.

No land shall be sold for less than 1*l.* per acre.

5. The price of land to be sold under this Act shall in no case be less than 1*l.* per acre, and the conveyance and alienation of such lands shall not be completed until the same shall have been surveyed and delineated in the public maps in the office of the Surveyor-General.

After survey. Land to be sold by auction.

6. Except as herein otherwise provided, all waste lands of the Crown in the said Colony before being so alienated or conveyed as aforesaid shall be offered for sale by public auction at the office of the land agent in or nearest to the district in which such lands are offered for sale, and all particulars of such auction shall be fully notified by proclamation under the hand of the Governor in the Queensland Government Gazette not less than one month nor more than three months before the day of holding such auction.

Lands offered for sale to be distinguished into classes and lots.

7. All lands offered for sale by auction shall be distinguished into town, suburban, and country lots; and the town lots shall comprise all lands situate within the actual boundaries of towns; and the suburban lots shall comprise all lands situate within two miles from the nearest boundary of any town, unless the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall see fit to exclude any such last-mentioned lands from the class of suburban lots, on the ground that they will not in his judgment derive any increased value from their vicinity to any such town; and the country lots shall comprise all other lands; and the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may from time to time fix the upset price of any lot or lots at any sum being not less than the lowest upset price of waste lands within the said Colony.

Unsold country lots may be sold by private contract.

8. Any lots which shall have been offered for sale by auction in manner aforesaid, and shall remain unsold either at the time of the passing of this Act or subsequently thereto, or on which the deposits herein-after specified shall have been forfeited, may be sold at the office of the land agent aforesaid by private contract at the upset price, or in case of such forfeiture as aforesaid at the price for which they were sold at auction less the amount of the deposit paid and forfeited on them: Providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such lots aforesaid from being withdrawn from sale by private contract and again offered for sale by public auction in the same manner as other lots not previously offered for sale.

Purchase-money when to be paid.

9. No waste lands of the Crown within the said Colony shall be sold by such private contract as aforesaid, except for ready money, and no lands shall be sold at any such public auction as aforesaid unless on condition of the payment at the time of sale, in ready money or land order, of a deposit, the amount of which shall be fixed by any proclamation as aforesaid, and being not less than one tenth of the whole price, and of the payment of the residue of such price within one calendar month from the time of such sale by auction; and if the purchaser shall fail to pay such residue of the price within one calendar month, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the sale of the said lands shall be null and void.

Agricultural reserves.

10. Within a period of six months after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation to define and set apart for agricultural occupation not less than 100,000 acres on the shores or navigable waters of Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Port Curtis, and Keppel Bay, and also within five miles of all towns whose inhabitants shall exceed 500 in number reserves of at least 10,000 acres of land, and also such other reserves as the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, and with the approval of the Legislature, shall from time to time think fit, and the land so defined and set apart shall be surveyed and shall be called Agricultural Reserves, and shall not be submitted to public auction, but shall be sold at the fixed price of twenty shillings per acre, subject to the provisions herein-after contained in that behalf: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, by proclamation to withdraw and deal with as country lands or otherwise the whole or any portions of such reserves, but that at no time after the survey shall there be less than half of the above quantity open to selection within the said agricultural reserves.

Fixed price of 1*l.*

Method of obtaining farm in agricultural reserve.

11. Any person who may be desirous of occupying land within an agricultural reserve shall apply at the office at the land agent in or nearest to the district in which such reserve has been marked out, and shall point out on the map thereof such lot or lots which he may wish to select, and shall pay in advance twenty shillings for every acre, and if within six months he shall have occupied and commenced to improve or cultivate the same, then a deed of grant of the land shall be issued: Provided that if at the termination of such six months as aforesaid either the farm applied for, or such other lands contiguous thereto as may be leased according to the provisions of clause twelve of this Act, shall not have been occupied and improvements shall not have been made thereon, then the purchase money less ten per cent. shall be returned to the applicant, and the land so purchased or leased as aforesaid shall be again open to selection.

Lease of lands contiguous to farm.

12. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to lease to the occupant of a farm within an agricultural reserve any portion of the lands contiguous to such farm, not being already

sold or leased as herein provided, and not exceeding in extent three times the amount of purchased land comprised in such farm, nor exceeding in the whole, including the purchased land, 320 acres, for the term of five years at a yearly rent of sixpence per acre, such rent to be paid annually in advance; and such lessee shall be entitled during the currency of his lease to purchase any part or the whole of the land so leased to him, if the same shall have been fenced in, notwithstanding that another person may be an applicant for the purchase of the same: Provided that if any such lessee shall fail to pay the rent of the land so leased to him within thirty days from the date of such rent becoming due or shall fail to fence in the land so leased to him with a substantial fence within eighteen months from the commencement of such lease, the said lease shall thereupon become void: Provided also, that it shall not be competent for any person to hold any such lease as agent for another, or to borrow by way of mortgage or otherwise on the security of such lease.

Farms not to be less than 40 or more than 320 acres.

13. No farm to be sold within an agricultural reserve as herein-before mentioned shall be less than forty acres in extent, and no person shall become the purchaser of more than 320 acres in all within the same reserve: Provided that such lands so selected by one person shall be in one lot or in conterminous lots.

Commonage.

14. All the unenclosed lands within any agricultural or other reserve shall be subject to such rights of commonage as may be secured to the purchasers of land within such reserve, and to the residents in any adjacent township, and determined by regulations to be hereafter made in that behalf.

Sale in consideration of improvements.

15. Upon application made within twelve months after the passing of this Act by any person who may prior thereto have made improvements upon lands comprised within the boundaries of any city, town, or village, or upon application within twelve months after the proclamation in the Government Gazette of any new city, town, or village reserve within which improvements may be situated, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to sell the allotment or allotments containing such improvements to the owner of such improvements without competition at its fair value in an unimproved state not being less than the minimum upset price of such lands.

Closing and alienation of unnecessary roads.

16. Whenever the owner or owners of any lands adjoining a road which has been reserved for access to such lands only, and is not otherwise required for public use, shall make application for the closing of such road, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to notify in the Government Gazette that such road will be closed, and after the expiration of two months from such notice a grant or grants of the roads so closed may be issued to the owner or owners of the adjoining lands in fair proportion, or in accordance with agreement among such owners, provided that the fair value of such road as estimated by the Surveyor-General be paid for the same.

Sales without competition in special cases.

17. In cases in which there may be no convenient way of access to any portion of Crown land, or in which any portion may be insufficient in area for public sale, or in which a portion of Crown land may lie between land already granted and a street or road which forms or should form the way of approach to such granted land, or in which buildings erected on lands already granted may have extended over Crown lands, or in any other cases of a like kind, the Governor may, with the advice aforesaid, sell and grant such lands to the holder or holders of adjacent lands without competition and at a price to be determined by the Surveyor-General or other officer duly authorized in that behalf.

Remission of purchase money to officers.

18. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter or discontinue such regulations made under the authority of Her Majesty, and now in force in the Australian Colonies, as provide under certain conditions for the remission of purchase money to officers of the British Army and Navy who may become purchasers of land in the Colony of Queensland.

Land orders may be given to certain officers, soldiers, and sailors.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to extend to any such officer of the British Army and Navy, having served seven years and upwards, as may not be entitled to a remission of purchase money under the Imperial Regulations last herein-before mentioned, and to any British soldier or sailor who has been discharged with a certificate of good conduct, the benefit of a remission of purchase money in accordance with such regulations to the amount of 50*l.*: Provided that such soldiers and sailors shall be certified to be in sound bodily health and not more than 45 years of age, and shall be bound under conditions to be agreed upon between the Governor and the Secretary of State for War to serve when called upon for the defence of the Colony.

Land orders may be given to immigrants.

20. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to issue to any adult immigrant who shall have come direct from Europe to the Colony of Queensland, but not at the expense of the said Colony, or to the person who shall have paid for the passage of such immigrant, a land order for the amount of 18*l.*; and after such immigrant shall have resided not less than two years continuously within the said Colony, and if not previously a British subject, shall have been naturalized, then to issue to such immigrant a further land order for the amount of 12*l.*: Provided that two children over the age of 4 and under the age of 14 respectively, shall be reckoned as one statute adult under this Act: Provided also, that every such immigrant shall have complied with and shall be of the class comprised within the immigration regulations for the time being in force in the said Colony.

Premium for growing cotton.

21. In order to encourage the growth of cotton within the said Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to issue land orders during the next three years to the extent of 10*l.*, and during the two years next following the said period of three years to the extent of 5*l.* by way of premium for every bale of good cleaned Sea Island cotton without any admixture of damaged or discoloured, and weighing 300 lbs. the growth and produce of the Colony, which may be exported to Great Britain; and during the said periods one half the above premiums shall be given for the common descriptions of cotton.

Grants for mining purposes.

22. In cases where persons or companies shall be desirous of purchasing lands for mining purposes other than for coal or gold, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to sell the same to such persons or company at the upset price of twenty shillings per acre, provided that the quantity sold to one person or company shall in no case exceed 640 acres.

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Governor may make regulations.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, from time to time make or alter in accordance with the provisions of this Act such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the same, and all such regulations shall be published in the Government Gazette, and when so published shall have the force of law, and a copy of the same shall be laid before the Parliament within fourteen days after the publication thereof, or if the Parliament be not then sitting, then within fourteen days after its next meeting for the despatch of business.

Short title.

24. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as "The Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1860."

No. 26.

No. 26.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 90.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, December 4, 1860.
(Received February 18, 1861.)

My Lord Duke, (Answered, No. 7, March 6, 1861, page 90.)

Encl. 1.

In continuation of former Despatches, I have the honour herewith to transmit copies of the Addresses presented to me during my recent official tour of inspection in the central and northern districts of Queensland.

2. It will be seen that, according to my constant habit, I took advantage of the customary replies to afford useful information, and to tender practical advice to the inhabitants of the several settlements which I visited.

See Despatch, No. 32 of 7th April, page 25.

3. I was everywhere received during my recent tour, by all classes of the community, with the same loyal enthusiasm as on my first arrival at Brisbane, now twelve months ago, and as on my subsequent visits to the southern and eastern districts of the Colony.

4. The first has been the most critical year of my administration. I have now organized all the departments, and appointed all the officers of the Government; I have further inaugurated the Parliament; and, what is also a delicate task in a new country, I have (to a great extent) formed the society of this Colony. It is naturally very gratifying to find that my conduct on all these points has had a result the very reverse of impairing the confidence and respect which the people of Queensland were, from the beginning, inclined to feel towards the first representative of their Sovereign.

5. The Colonial Architect, the Surveyor of Roads, and others of the chief executive officers of the Government, accompanied me on my recent journey. Arrangements were everywhere made in the several districts for the immediate construction of the public works, for which funds were voted in the late Session of Parliament. I am determined to leave no just ground in this Colony for complaints of neglect on the part of the central executive, such as those which have led to the separation of Victoria and Queensland from New South Wales.

Encl. 2.

6. I enclose a memorandum with which I have been furnished by Mr. Gregory, the Surveyor-General, and which contains much interesting and valuable information respecting the three ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, between which and Brisbane steam communication has already been established.

* Page 8.

7. A full description of Maryborough and its vicinity will be found in my Despatch No. 12,* of the 6th January ult. On the banks of the river Mary, as of all the other rivers of Central and Northern Queensland, there are vast tracts of country admirably adapted for the growth of cotton, of sugar, and of all other tropical and semi-tropical productions.

8. Port Curtis is the best harbour, after that of Sydney, on the eastern coast of Australia. It was here that Mr. Gladstone, when Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1846, founded a new Colony, which was abandoned in the following year by Lord Grey, on succeeding to office. However, in 1854, the Government of New South Wales again formed on the shores of Port Curtis a township, which has been named Gladstone, and is the outlet of the adjacent pastoral counties of Pelham and Clinton. The excellence of the harbour, the salubrity of the climate, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, combine to render Gladstone an eligible site for a flourishing city; but the river Fitzroy, further north, affords a more ready access to the interior of the Colony, and consequently the settlement of Rockhampton on its banks has advanced more rapidly up to the present time.

9. The town of Rockhampton was founded in 1858 and was then the extreme point of European settlement in this part of Australia. As the outlet of the vast regions watered by the river Fitzroy and its tributaries, it is even now a flourishing place, and pastoral occupation has already extended to the Peak Downs and to the shores of Broad Sound, fully 200 miles further inland and northward. As I have reported else-

where, the Queensland Government is about to found a new Settlement at Port Denison, as the outlet of the recently proclaimed district of Kennedy, which will reach to within about 300 miles of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

10. Though Rockhampton is within the tropics, the climate of the neighbouring districts, especially on the Upland Downs and beautiful prairies of the interior, is, in a high degree, healthy and invigorating. Fresh settlers are fast arriving from New South Wales and Victoria, and bring their flocks and herds with them. Nor is the value of the wool of the merino sheep deteriorated, to any sensible extent, in these warm latitudes. What the fleece loses in weight, it gains in softness and delicacy.

11. It will afford some idea of the great space already covered by the settlements of this Colony, to mention that on my official tours during the past twelve months, I have myself visited two flourishing towns in Queensland (Warwick and Rockhampton), which are distant from each other by the nearest road at least 500 miles; that is, much further than Galway and Kirkwall respectively, are distant from London. There is something almost sublime in the steady, silent flow of pastoral occupation over north-eastern Australia. It resembles the rise of the tide or some other operation of nature, rather than a work of man. Although it is difficult to ascertain exactly what progress may have been made at the end of each week and month, still, at the close of every year we find that the margin of Christianity and civilization has been pushed forward by some 200 miles.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 26.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

SUPPLEMENT to the QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Published by Authority. No. 72.
Wednesday, 28th November 1860.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, November 19, 1860.

THE following Addresses were presented to Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., at the towns of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, which he visited during his recent official tour to the northern districts. Subjoined are his Excellency's replies.

By his Excellency's command,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

I.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF MARYBOROUGH AND DISTRICT OF WIDE BAY.

To his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Maryborough and district of Wide Bay, hail your Excellency's arrival amongst us with feelings of extreme pleasure and satisfaction, and we now beg most respectfully to tender to your Excellency a most cordial welcome.

We desire to express through your Excellency our loyalty and devotion to the person of our gracious Soverign. We regard with feelings of peculiar interest and much gratification the high honour she has bestowed upon us in naming our new Colony after her own august title; and we appreciate much her having appointed as our first Governor a gentleman of your Excellency's high character and attainments; this wise choice on the part of Her Majesty evinces Her earnest solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of this the youngest Colony of her mighty empire.

The fact of your Excellency taking such an early opportunity of visiting the various northern towns and districts, and making yourself personally acquainted with them, gives us an earnest of the impartial and large-minded principles by which we shall in future be governed, and which we hope will tend to make Queensland what she must inevitably sooner or later become,—a great and flourishing country.

We have great pleasure in giving expression to our best wishes towards Lady Bowen, and we earnestly hope that she may, together with your Excellency and family, find in this new Colony all that health, prosperity, and social enjoyment which will be best calculated to make your future residence among us agreeable and happy.

(Here follow the signatures.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you in the name of the Queen for the loyal Address which has just been read. I feel perfect confidence in your feelings of devotion to the person and government of our most gracious

QUEENSLAND.

Sovereign. The Queen has caused me to be officially informed by the Secretary of State, that the assurances of devotion to herself, and of good-will to Her first representative in this Colony, with which I have everywhere been greeted in Queensland, are "highly satisfactory" to Her Majesty.

I am much gratified by your kind wishes for Lady Bowen, who has accompanied me on my first visit to your town. My stay at Maryborough on the present occasion is necessarily limited in length by circumstances over which I have no control. But I hope before long to return, and to devote some considerable time to an examination of the varied resources of this beautiful and fertile district.

The object of my official tours (here as elsewhere) is to see and judge for myself—to ascertain the requirements and desires of all classes of the inhabitants of Queensland. In this object, I am confident that I shall derive valuable assistance from the members of your future municipality; for I rejoice to find that you have applied to be incorporated according to law. All political experience has proved that local municipal bodies are fully as necessary to the public welfare as central representative legislatures. It is in such corporations that men are trained to legislate on a wider stage. They are the best security against undue centralization, and against the partial and unjust dedication of the public revenues to the advantage of favoured localities. It has been observed by a great statesman and philosopher, that "municipalities are to liberty what primary schools are to science; "they bring it within the reach of the people. They teach men how to use, and how to enjoy it."

II.

Address of the Maryborough Cotton Association.

To his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, as representatives and proprietors of the Maryborough and Wide Bay Cotton Growing Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our warmest congratulations, and a hearty welcome, on the occasion of your first visit to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

We desire to convey through your Excellency the expression of our devotion and attachment to the person and throne of our most gracious Queen.

We respectfully hope your Excellency will accept our thanks for the interest you have shown in the progress of our undertaking, and for the liberal views you have so kindly expressed relative to the introduction of this new branch of industry into the Colony. And we trust that the inauguration of your government will not only mark a new era in our history, but will give such an impetus to agricultural and commercial pursuits, as that in a few years Queensland will become a rich, populous, and flourishing country. Indulging in these bright anticipations we hope that in after years we may look back with feelings of grateful remembrance to our first Governor, to whom we shall have been so much indebted for our advancement.

That you may continue to preside over our institution for many years in health and happiness, is our sincere and heartfelt wish.

(Here follow the signatures.)

Reply.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this loyal Address, and for your cordial welcome. You have rightly attributed to me the most lively and sincere interest in the important task which your association has undertaken. As you are already aware, on my first arrival in Queensland, I lost no time in securing for you the sympathy and support of the great cotton manufacturers of England. The success of your enterprise will confer vast and permanent benefits, both on the mother country, and on this Colony—indeed on the whole human race—if the result of the cultivation of cotton by free labour in Australia should prove (as it is confidently hoped it will prove) a heavy blow and discouragement to slavery in America. I have further pointed out officially to Her Majesty's Government, that nothing more fortunate for the steady prosperity of Queensland could occur than that—while pastoral settlers spread over the highlands of the interior—individual planters, or associations like that which you have formed, should introduce on an extensive scale the cultivation of cotton on the eastern sea-board and along the banks of the rivers. The peculiar adaptation of the climate and soil of this part of Australia for the growth of the most valuable description of this plant, the Sea Island cotton, has long been a fact removed from all doubt by frequent and successful experiments; and the demand in England, now supplied to the value of over 30 millions sterling annually by American slave labour, is practically insatiable. I trust that the facilities and encouragement afforded to the growth of cotton by a recent Act of the Legislature, will have a favourable result. You may rest assured that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to promote the views of your company.

I will conclude by reading an extract from a speech recently delivered at Manchester by Mr. Bazley, the representative for that city in the Imperial Parliament, and (I need scarcely add) one of the highest authorities on all subjects connected with cotton:—"About five years ago a few bags of "Moreton Bay cotton were shipped to Liverpool, and I saw at once that with such vastly superior "cotton, yarn could be produced finer than any that could be manufactured in India or Great Britain. "I bought that cotton, carried it to Manchester, and spun it into exquisitely fine yarn. I found that "the weavers of Lancashire could not produce a fabric from it, it was so exceedingly delicate; the "weavers of Scotland could not weave it; nor could even the manufacturers of France weave this "yarn into fine muslin. It occurred to me to send it to Calcutta, and in due time I had the happiness

" of receiving from India some of the finest muslin ever manufactured, the produce of the skill of the " Hindoos with this delicate Australian cotton. At the Paris Exhibition, some of this muslin was " placed in the same glass case with a large golden nugget from Australia ; and the two attracted much " attention. The soil and climate of Queensland are capable of producing, with proper care, 600lbs. " yearly per acre of this exquisitely fine cotton. Two crops could be grown each year ; I value this " cotton at 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound, which would be equal to 40*l.* per acre. This is no over estimate ; for I " have recently given 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound for Australian cotton. Now 40*l.* per acre is an enormous " yield for any agricultural product ; and I do not think such a profitable return could be obtained " in any other country. Judging by what is done in the United States, a man with his family in " Queensland could cultivate ten acres of land, which would yield 400*l.* per annum—a very high " rate of profit."

III.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF GLADSTONE AND DISTRICT OF PORT CURTIS.

To his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Gladstone and district of Port Curtis, beg leave to approach your Excellency, with our sincere congratulations on your presence and that of Lady Bowen amongst us.

We seize this, your Excellency's first visit to this portion of the Colony placed under your auspices, as a fitting opportunity to proclaim our loyalty to the Throne, and to give expression to our feelings of love and reverence for the person of our gracious Sovereign.

We hail your Excellency's personal examination of the natural advantages held out to trade and commerce by our harbour, and the facilities to navigation which surround it, as a promise that the bounties of nature in this respect will not long pass unappreciated, or unaided by the efforts of our Government to make them available to the Colony at large.

We desire also to point out to your Excellency that in addition to the advantages for trade and commerce above alluded to, this locality possesses a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and one well calculated to maintain a large population in more than even this favoured country's average degree of healthiness.

We assure your Excellency of our unfeigned respect for your person and character, and of our earnest desire that your administration of the Government of the Colony, already marked by early success, may continue to be distinguished by eliciting the development of its many and great resources.

In conclusion, we beg to add the expression of our great gratification at Lady Bowen's visit to this neighbourhood, and of our earnest wishes for her Ladyship's health and happiness.

(Here follow the signatures.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you, in the name of the Queen, for the expressions of loyal attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, which are contained in the Address which has just been read. I am further much gratified by the hearty welcome which you have given to Lady Bowen and myself on the occasion of our first visit to Gladstone. The beauty of the scenery around your town, and the excellence of its harbour, almost unrivalled on the eastern coasts of Australia, render it worthy of the eloquent statesman whose name it bears, and who first projected a settlement on the shores of Port Curtis.

During my residence among you I hope to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and requirements of your districts. The local information which I collect on my official tours is found of great practical value at the seat of Government. Two of the chief executive officers of the Colony, the Colonial Architect and the Engineer of Roads are now on their way hither with the object of carrying out forthwith the public works, for which the Legislature provided funds in its recent Session. I think I may confidently assure you that the Government and the Parliament are equally determined that each portion of Queensland shall receive an equitable share of the general expenditure. All contribute to the revenue ; all should participate in its advantages.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you once more for your loyal Address, and for your cordial greeting.

IV.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF ROCKHAMPTON AND ITS VICINITY.

To his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queenstown and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the inhabitants of Rockhampton and its vicinity, beg to offer our hearty congratulations to your Excellency and Lady Bowen, on the occasion of this your first visit to our district.

QUEENSLAND.

We would desire to express at the same time our attachment and loyalty to the person and Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, of whom your Excellency is the representative, and also to assure your Excellency of the esteem and regard we entertain towards yourself.

It is with feelings of the utmost satisfaction that we welcome your Excellency's visit to Central Queensland, affording, as it will do, an opportunity to your Excellency of personally witnessing its great resources and vast capabilities. We are persuaded that it is only necessary that an impartial observation of the district should be made to secure that attention to its interests, and that confidence in its resources, which its extent, the fertility of its soil, and its climate, are calculated to inspire, and which must soon render it one of the most promising and prosperous divisions of all the Australian colonies.

With every expression of respect and esteem to your Excellency and Lady Bowen,

We beg to subscribe ourselves

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

(Here follow the signatures.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you, in the name of the Queen, for the assurances which your Address conveys of your loyal attachment to the person and Government of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and I am also deeply gratified by the regard and esteem which you entertain for myself, as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony, and by the hearty welcome which you have accorded to Lady Bowen on the occasion of our first visist to Rockhampton.

I entirely concur in the favourable opinion which you have formed of the great resources and bright prospects of this district. Its salubrious and delightful climate; the rapid progress which it has recently made; the extraordinary development of its productive powers, notwithstanding the paucity of its present population; the demonstration of its fitness for yielding the principal sources of pastoral and agricultural wealth; its capabilities of consuming the productions of other countries in large and increasing quantities, as proved by the returns of our imports, and by the high rank which Queensland already holds in this respect among the provinces of the British Empire; all these, and other considerations which might be added, hold out strong inducements to persons contemplating emigration from Great Britain to turn their steps to these shores, and strong incentives to the Government and people of this Colony to offer every encouragement to the best classes of emigrants to select it for their future home.

The Legislature, in its recent Session, has made well-judged provisions for the above purpose; as also for an equitable distribution of the general revenue over all parts of the Colony. The presence among you of two of the chief executive officers, the Colonial Architect and the Engineer of Roads, is a proof that the Central Government has lost no time in commencing the public works already on hand for Rockhampton and its neighbourhood. In these, and in all other undertakings calculated to advance the interests of your district, the Government expects valuable assistance from the Municipality which will shortly be proclaimed here. I rejoice that you have thus early applied to be incorporated; for the existence of local municipal bodies is scarcely less necessary to the public welfare then the existence of central representative Parliaments. It is in such corporations that men are best trained to act as legislators on a wider stage. Such corporations, moreover, are the best practicable security against the danger of undue centralization.

I will now proceed to offer a few suggestions on certain subjects vitally affecting Central and Northern Queensland.

In the first place I would strongly recommend you to form in this district a corps of Volunteer Riflemen, in imitation of the patriotic example set by the inhabitants of Brisbane and Ipswich, and generally, by our fellow-countrymen throughout the empire. In addition to the obvious advantage of thus providing for your external and internal defence, such associations are eminently calculated to promote union and good feeling among a population thinly scattered over a wide extent of country; and also to foster that spirit of independence and self-reliance, without which no people, whose annals are recorded in history, has ever attained to vigorous manhood.

Again, it has been truly remarked that the projected Indo-Australian telegraph furnishes a strong inducement to the Government and people of Queensland to strain every nerve to open a route overland to the Gulf of Carpentaria, by pushing forward in that direction the march of pastoral occupation. It would be of immense advantage to the whole Colony, and especially to the regions north of Rockhampton, to have running through the whole length of our territory that electric line which, it is confidently believed, will ultimately connect Australia with Asia and with Europe. Great difficulties certainly lie in the way of the realization of the scheme thus shadowed forth; but they are not greater than those which have been elsewhere surmounted by the skill and energy of our race. It should also be remembered that experience has proved the necessity of substituting, wherever such substitution may be practicable, overland for submarine telegraphs. The attempt to connect Europe with America across the Atlantic has hitherto been unsuccessful; and even in the calm and tideless waters of the Mediterranean, the cables laid down between Malta and Sardinia, and between Malta and Corfu have been abandoned; and routes requiring only short submarine lines have been adopted in their places. These are facts well worthy of note; still it has been rightly affirmed in the neighbouring Colonies that the feasibility of carrying the Australian telegraph overland to the Gulf of Carpentaria, must depend principally on the rate at which the settlers in these districts shall push a line of pastoral stations onwards to the north, extending with it the margin of order and civilization.

With regard to the extension of agriculture, an object of paramount importance in all countries, you will agree with me that an attempt to cultivate on any considerable scale wheat, or the other productions

of colder climates in North Queensland, would be as contrary to the true principles of political economy as an attempt to cultivate cotton or sugar in North Britain. It is obvious that the agricultural resources of every region should be developed in those productions which are best suited to its soil and climate, and which can be profitably exchanged for the staple commodities of other lands. Between the river Fitzroy and Cape York there are millions of acres peculiarly adapted for the growth of the most valuable cottons and sugars of America and of the West Indies, without the accompanying drawback of an atmosphere unsuited to the English constitution. I am also anxious to direct your attention to the cultivation of the olive, the vine, the mulberry, the orange, and the lemon, which have enriched Southern Italy, Spain, and Greece, those portions of Europe which possess a climate akin to your own.

But, Gentlemen, you may probably consider that I have already said too much, while I myself am painfully conscious that I have said too little on topics of such vital importance as those at which I have glanced. I will, therefore, conclude by again thanking you for your cordial greeting to Lady Bowen and myself; and by assuring you that you will at all times find me a most willing coadjutor in all public works and measures that can conduce to the improvement and prosperity of this town and district.

Encl. 2 in No. 26.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

MEMORANDUM on the PORTS of MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

Surveyor General's Office, Brisbane, December 7, 1860.

THE southern approach to Maryborough is through Wide Bay, which is at the south end of Great Sandy Island. The entrance, except in fine weather, is dangerous owing to the heavy breakers on the bar, which extends across it, with from one to three fathoms upon it three miles from the shore.

2. From the bay, which affords no good anchorage, there is a channel with deep water leading to the passage which separates Sandy Island from the mainland, and in which there is secure anchorage close to the south end of the island; but there being no settlements in the vicinity, this anchorage is only used as an approach to the Port of Maryborough on the Mary River. The entrance of this river is approached from the south by intricate channels, having not more than one fathom at low water, and only navigable for small coasters or steamers of light draught.

3. There is no bar at the entrance of the Mary River. The general depth of the river precludes it being ascended even at high-water spring tides by vessels drawing more than 12 feet.

4. Steamers drawing eight feet ascend easily at half-tide to the town of Maryborough, 18 miles from the entrance. The site of the town is the most eligible which exists, the banks of the river lower down being flat and swampy.

5. The entrance of the Mary River may also be approached from the north through Hervey Bay; but though there is a channel with from three to four fathoms, it is very intricate, and the extensive shoals in the southern portion of the bay render the navigation unsafe for large vessels; steamers drawing not more than 10 feet can, however, cross the banks with facility.

6. Maryborough is the harbour through which nearly the whole of the produce of the valleys of the Mary and Burnett Rivers is exported; but owing to the difficult nature of the country through which the roads pass, the districts inland of the Burnett River, export through Brisbane or Rockhampton, as greater facilities for transit are afforded in that direction. On the banks of the river Mary, as of all the other rivers of Central and Northern Queensland, there are vast tracts of country admirably adapted for the growth of sugar, cotton, and all other tropical and semi-tropical productions.

7. Port Curtis is situated between Facing Island and the mainland. The entrance is rendered somewhat difficult by an extensive shoal which leaves only a narrow channel on either side; but after clearing this obstacle, there is extensive and safe anchorage for vessels of any size in this splendid harbour.

8. The town of Gladstone is situated on the southern shore of Port Curtis. The best landing-place is at the narrow inlet called Auckland Creek, with steep banks, and three fathoms water.

9. Gladstone being enclosed on the land side by a range of steep mountains, has little traffic with the inland districts, which are more easy of access from Rockhampton and the Fitzroy River.

10. A shallow channel leads between Curtis Island and the mainland from Port Curtis to Keppel Bay; but as a portion of it is dry at low water, it is only practicable at spring-tides.

11. Keppel Bay is one of the most accessible harbours on the coast of Queensland, the entrance being safe and well defined by the bold shores of Curtis Island, and by high rocky islets on either side. There is good anchorage under the north-western point of Curtis Island; and a broad channel with three fathoms water leads into the Fitzroy River as far as "Broad Mount," where there is deep water close to the shore, and anchorage perfectly protected from all winds.

12. The land on the bank of the river Fitzroy at this point appears well suited for the site of a town, which it is in contemplation to lay out shortly.

13. Above this point the Fitzroy is partially obstructed by shoals and floats, which only admit of vessels not drawing more than 15 feet water;—that being the depth at spring tides in the shallower parts, as far as the town of Rockhampton, which is about 30 miles from the entrance of the river.

14. The town of Rockhampton being situated on the Fitzroy River, on the inland side of the coast range, is easy of access from the interior of the Colony, and has therefore become the natural outlet of the immense and rich valleys of the Fitzroy and its tributaries, the Dawson, Comet, Nogoa, Mackenzie, and Isaac's Rivers. The central position of the river Fitzroy on the seaboard of the Colony, and the excellence of the harbour at its mouth, appear to indicate that some town on its banks will eventually become one of the principal, if not the principal port of Queensland.

(Signed) A. C. GREGORY.

Queensland.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 95.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, December 16, 1860.

My Lord Duke, (Received February 18, 1861.)

Encl. With reference to the Colonial Office Circular of the 3d August ult., I have the honour herewith to transmit a printed statement respecting the fibrous grasses and plants of this Colony; as also (under separate cover) a packet of specimens prepared by the Commissioners appointed to take measures for the adequate representation of the productions of Queensland at the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1862.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 27.

Enclosure in No. 27.

The Great Exhibition of 1862, in London.

The Fibre-producing Plants of Queensland.

The Commissioners appointed to carry out the arrangements for exhibiting the productions of this Colony at the Great Exhibition, to be held in London in 1862, have published a list of articles capable of being raised in Queensland, and have invited the co-operation of their fellow-colonists in carrying out the necessary details. In this list will be found the greatest conceivable variety of productions, and in the extent of its range will probably be without an equal at the world-show; for Nature in the plenitude of her bounty, has so favoured this land, that the productions of the tropics may be seen growing in full luxuriance, side by side, with those of the temperate regions, and to all appearance perfectly at home, and has thus poured immense resources into its lap, which, if proper means be taken for their development, will make Queensland at no distant date one of the brightest spots in the British Colonial empire.

The attention of the Commissioners has recently been specially directed by his Excellency the Governor, in consequence of a communication received by the last English mail, to the collection of fibre producing plants, with a view to their future cultivation and growth, as an article of export; and they are, with an alacrity which does them credit, about to forward samples of banana fibre to his Excellency for transmission to England, for the manufacturers' report.

The banana has for many years been extensively cultivated here for its delicious fruit, and has proved a very profitable article of culture to the growers, but up to the present time, no regard has been paid to the valuable fibre the stem of the plant contains, which, in the hands of the English manufacturer, is convertible into all varieties of textile fabrics, from the finest cambric handkerchief to the mainsail of a man of-war. The principal reason for this neglect has been mainly owing to the want of a suitable machine for separating the fibre from the large quantity of mucilage that surrounds it; for it has been found by one farmer who has tried it, that the mode commonly practised in the preparation of the hemp and flax, by steeping them in water, until the mucilage is decomposed, is unsuitable in preparing the banana fibre, the length of time required to rot the mucilage being too great to preserve the fibre in a sound state.

The most feasible plan of overcoming the difficulty in preparing this fibre for market, in the absence of a machine, is by beating the stem with wooden mallets, and afterwards boiling it in strong caustic ley to separate the mucilage. Such a process would have the effect of making the fibre much more flexible by removing the adherent mucilage, which, when dry, has the same effect as starch, without impairing the strength of the fibre in the least degree.

Besides the banana, there are other plants known in Queensland that might be made available for producing fibre for the manufacture of textile fabrics. The *Pine Apple*, for instance, which grows so luxuriantly, might be made to yield a considerable quantity of excellent fibre, by subjecting its leaves to the beating process, the value of which, when added to the market value of the fruit, would give a return to the farmer truly fabulous, converting the farm into a gold-field, without the uncertainty and toil attending that occupation; for of all the plants cultivated in this Colony, the pine apple is about the easiest of propagation, giving far less trouble to the grower than does the cultivation of the turnip in England. By the Chinese this fibre is much used, and in their dexterous hands becomes converted into very fine muslins. In Brazil, after being tanned, it is made into fishing nets.

The stems of the maize, sorghum, sugar-cane, bamboo, tobacco, and the *Hibisscus rosella*, all of which grow in this Colony, contain fibre; and when it is considered how abundantly productive these crops are, it does seem astonishing that the preparation of fibre for export should have been so long overlooked by our shrewd cultivators of the soil, who have actually been throwing away or burning on the ground a little income every year. It is estimated that an acre of land will contain 870 banana plants at 10 feet apart, and in the second year each root will produce three suckers, each of which on an average will yield half a pound of fibre, or 1,305 lbs. per acre, and which at 40*l.* per ton, an average price for Manilla hemp, will return 26*l.* per acre for the fibre alone. If this calculation be correct, it is time the banana grower should devise some means of securing this source of wealth for his own benefit.

We have brought this subject under the notice of our readers, in order to show what a never-failing spring of wealth our agriculturists are allowing to run to waste, while several millions of English gold are paid every year, to a not very friendly nation, namely, Russia, for nearly the whole supply of hemp and flax consumed by British manufacturers.

No. 28.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 97.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, December 18, 1860.
(Received February 18, 1861.)
(Answered No. 15, April 26, 1861, page 91.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a Memorial addressed to me by Sir C. Nicholson, and many others of the chief pastoral tenants of the Crown, principal landholders, and other influential residents in this Colony, respecting the importation of Asiatic labour into the tropical and semi-tropical regions of Central and Northern Queensland. Enclosure.

2. In common with my Responsible Advisers in the Executive Council, I entirely concur with the views set forth in the enclosed Memorial, which I earnestly recommend to the immediate and favourable consideration of your Grace and of the Secretary of State for India.

3. The prayer of the petitioners will be found in the sixth paragraph of their Memorial. "We most respectfully but earnestly entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to take "such steps as may enable capitalists to avail themselves of the capabilities of the Colony "by the importation of Coolie labour. Without seeking for the appropriation of any "portion of the Public Revenue for this purpose, we merely desire that the same con-"ditions may be accorded to Queensland that have been established in the Mauritius, "and have recently been granted to the dependency of a foreign State, namely, the Island "of Réunion. We are desirous that every precaution should be observed that may "be deemed necessary for the protection of the imported labourer, whose material "condition and welfare, we believe, will not fail to be greatly improved by his being "permitted to come to our shores."

4. On behalf of this Government I have only to request your Grace to move the Secretary of State for India to direct that the same facilities may be accorded for the importation of Coolie labour into Queensland, as into Mauritius, where the climate closely resembles that of the central and northern districts of this Colony. At the same time, I beg to solicit your Grace to cause me to be furnished with copies of any laws or regulations on this subject which the Government of British India may require to be enacted by the Legislature of Queensland.

5. The object of the Memorialists is not to supersede European by the introduction of Asiatic labour, but simply to make the latter subsidiary to the former in the tropical districts of the Colony, and in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and other tropical productions. The immigration of Europeans alone will be assisted by public funds; but the Executive and Legislature of Queensland consider that no restriction should be thrown in the way of parties desirous of procuring Asiatic labour at their own cost, and under the proper supervision of the Government. This is the view that was adopted by the Colonial Parliament in its recent session on the report of the Select Committee on Immigration.

6. The enclosed Memorial points principally to the importation of Coolies from British India. But I will take this opportunity of stating that it is understood here that Her Majesty's Government have recently despatched an agent (Mr. Austin) to China, for the purpose of facilitating and regulating the transmission of Chinese labourers and their families to certain British Colonies. On behalf of my Government I solicit your Grace to cause Mr. Austin to be directed to afford, on application, the same facilities to Queensland as to other dependencies of the Crown.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Encl. in No. 28.

To his Excellency Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, K.G.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Queensland, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. WE, the undersigned landed proprietors, stockholders, and others having vested interests in or being inhabitants of Queensland, desire to approach your Excellency on a subject of the greatest importance as affecting the present condition and future progress of the Colony.

2. We believe that it is unnecessary for us to urge any arguments for convincing your Excellency as to the great, varied, and almost unlimited capabilities of the territory comprised in your Excellency's Government. We are persuaded that its resources have only to be fully developed to render it one of the most important dependencies of the British empire.

QUEENSLAND.

3. Whilst the southern division of Queensland possesses a climate not uncongenial to the habits and bodily constitution of the English emigrant, and thus presents a wide field for occupation by a European population, the introduction of which we shall most gladly see encouraged in every possible way, the central and northern portions of Queensland demand, it must be at once admitted, for their successful cultivation a race habituated to labour in a tropical climate. We should regard it as unjust, even if it were practicable, to attempt to create a system under which the Anglo-Saxon emigrant should be required to perform field labour under a tropical sun, or to engage in the production, to any extent, of those articles for the raising of which the climate of a large portion of the Colony is exclusively adapted.

4. That consequently immense tracts of land proximate to and included in tropical Australia must remain nearly, if not wholly, unavailable, unless brought into cultivation and profitable occupation by means of "Asiatic" labour. Were such labour available, cotton might be raised to any extent, the demand of the British manufacturer for this important commodity fully met, and a most powerful agency created for the abolition of slavery, by the maintenance of which the supply of cotton in the British market is chiefly sustained. Sugar may also, within the same geographical limits, be raised with equal readiness. When it is recollected that the population of the Australian Colonies already exceeds one million of souls, and that the probable consumption of this article is not less than sixty millions of pounds, for the supply of which they are indebted to foreign importations, it will be at once admitted that the proposal for raising amongst ourselves this great necessary of life, is one deserving of every encouragement, as well in relation to our own wants as in the reasonable expectation of our being enabled to make it an article of profitable export.

5. Whilst, therefore, anxious to encourage European immigration as largely as possible, we are convinced that for the development of the resources of the Central and Northern portions of the territory under your Excellency's Government, the introduction of Coolie labour is indispensable. With the command of that element we believe that we could successfully compete with the sugar-growing Colonies of Mauritius, Java, and Manilla, and ultimately, with the United States of America in the growth of cotton; that even the partial realization of such a hope could not fail to be of signal benefit to the whole of the Australian Colonies as well as to the mother country in the general increase of wealth, and in the stimulus given to commerce generally.

6. We therefore most respectfully but earnestly entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as may enable capitalists to avail themselves of the capabilities of the Colony by the importation of Coolie labour. Without seeking for the appropriation of any portion of the public revenue for this purpose, we merely desire that the same conditions may be accorded to Queensland that have been established in the Mauritius, and have recently been granted to the dependency of a foreign state, namely, the Island of Réunion. We are desirous that every precaution should be observed that may be deemed necessary for the protection of the imported labourer, whose material condition and welfare we believe will not fail to be greatly improved by his being permitted to come to our shores.

7. Persuaded of your Excellency's enlightened appreciation of all the various arguments that might be adduced in support of the foregoing claims, we deem it unnecessary to trespass further on your Excellency's attention, beyond expressing a confident hope that your Excellency may, in concert with your responsible advisers, direct such prompt and energetic measures to be taken as may give effect to the wishes herein expressed of,

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servants,

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Landed Proprietor.
J. H. HOOD, Talgai, Darling Downs.
ARTHUR HODGSON, Eton Vale, Darling Downs.
ROBERT TOOTH, Darling Downs.
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Velton, Darling Downs.
SYDNEY BEAVAN DAVIS, Peak Vale, Rockhampton.
THOS. S. MORT, Landed Proprietor.
HENRY MORT, Franklyn Vale.
A. KEITH COLLINS, Darling Downs.
W. F. KENNEDY, Darling Downs.
W. FANNING, Wide Bay & Port Curtis.
ERNEST HENRY, Dawson.
R. TOWNS and Co., Rockhampton, Leichhardt.
LOTZER LARNACH, Leichhardt.
J. D. M'LEAN, Darling Downs.
M'LEAN and Co., Rawbelle, Burnett.
CHARLES C. COX, Windah Fitzroy.
HOW, WALKER, & Co., Leichhardt, &c.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Rosemount, Sydney.
W. LANDSBOROUGH, Glen Prairie.
H. STURB RUSSELL, Darling Downs.
ROBERT GEORGE MASSIE, Darling Downs.
EDMUND W. TOBIAS, Cleveland.
CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Albinia Downs.
M. E. MURNIN, Broad Sound.
R. PEEL RAMOND, Moreton District.
RAMOND and Co., Ipswich.
BROWN and Co., Sydney.
HENNING and TUCKER, Rockhampton.
FLOWER, SALTING, and Co., Leichhardt District.
JOHN EDWARDS, Wide Bay.
JOHN LACKEY, Rockhampton.
R. ROBERTS, Pomvia, Peak Downs.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 2.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, January 10, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received March 21, 1861.)

BY the Circular Despatch of the 10th August ult., enclosing a communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated 18th July ult., I was directed to report the views entertained by the Government of Queensland upon the points adverted to by their Lordships.

2. Before consulting my Executive Council, I thought it desirable to ascertain the opinion of the Governors of New South Wales and of Victoria, as it is obviously expedient that at least the three principal Colonies of Eastern Australia should, so far as may be practicable, adopt a similar policy respecting their military and naval defence.

3. I now have the honour to transmit copy of a Minute of Council, which, when read in connexion with the former Minute of 14th February 1860 (enclosed in my Despatch, No. 30,* of 4th April ult.), contains a full statement of the views entertained by the Government of Queensland on this whole subject. In those views I cordially concur, and I am convinced that they represent the opinions of the overwhelming majority of the educated inhabitants of the Australian Colonies; and are, consequently, well worthy of the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

* Page 21.

4. A former Board of Admiralty enumerated many strong reasons against the formation of local naval forces in the Colonies, citing the comparative failure of the Indian Navy. I refer to a letter from the Secretary to the Admiralty, dated 24th January 1857, enclosed in Lord Stanley's Despatch to Sir W. Denison, of 11th March 1858.

5. Again, in addition to what is stated in the enclosure, it may be well to mention that the experiment of a squadron, equipped and armed by the local Colonial Government, such as would now appear to be suggested for Australia by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was formerly tried in the Ionian Islands, but that it was soon given up, the few remaining vessels of the Ionian flotilla now serving chiefly as yachts for the Lord High Commissioner for the time being.

6. I admit that the establishment of local forces both by land and sea in the different Colonies, would be a personal convenience to the Governors, under whose control they would practically fall. Colonial ships of war would be useful in conveying Her Majesty's representatives on tours of business or pleasure to different parts of the territories under their jurisdiction, while Colonial regiments would supply an abundance of men for escorts, guards of honour, orderlies, and even (in some cases) domestic servants. But the personal convenience of individuals should not weigh in the scale for one moment against the grave reasons of public policy, which demand that the defence of the Empire should be mainly entrusted to Imperial forces; to the maintenance of which, however, the United Kingdom and the several Colonies should contribute in equitable proportions.

7. There can, I think, be little doubt that (as my Executive Council observe in the 7th paragraph of the enclosed Minute), "the true principles of the general defence of the "Empire, whether by land or sea, are those which were laid down by Lord Grey in his "Despatch to the Governor of New South Wales of 21st November 1848, and more "recently during the session of 1860, by Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his speech on the "abolition of the local European forces in India, by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in his "speech on Colonial defence, and in the Memorandum of Mr. T. F. Elliot (Assistant "Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office), dated 28th January 1860, and "comprised in the Parliamentary paper on the defence of the Colonies, ordered by the "House of Commons to be printed on 4th May 1860."

8. I would further solicit your Grace's particular attention to the important facts stated in the 9th paragraph of the enclosed Minute. Including the heavy cost of the Native Police Corps, maintained entirely at the expense of the Colonial Government, for the protection of the border settlers from the hostility of the Aborigines,—the inland boundary of Queensland being also (as the Council remark) the boundary of the empire, —it appears that the people of this Colony are now paying annually, for protection alone, about 6*s.* per head more than what is paid by the people of Great Britain and Ireland for the same object, including the army, the navy, and the police of the three kingdoms. "Moreover (to quote the words of the Minute), the Government of Queensland has "already officially intimated its readiness to defray one-half of the expense of the

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"proposed nautical survey by the Admiralty of this part of Australia; and to contribute "its fair proportion (on the same scale as that now in force in New South Wales), of "the cost of any detachment of the Imperial Army, or of any vessels of the Imperial "Navy, which may be employed, on its application, for its special assistance and defence."

9. With reference to the 10th paragraph of the enclosure, and to my Despatch on the same subject, No. 84,* of 6th October ult., I am requested by my Government to remove a misapprehension which would appear from Mr. Murdoch's letter of 31st July ult. (enclosed in Mr. Fortescue's Despatch of 12th September ult.†) to have taken place respecting the conditions of the grants of land offered by the Queensland Legislature to retired officers and men of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. The facts of the case are clearly stated by the Council.

* Page 60.

† Page 85.

10. With regard to the retired sailors of Her Majesty's Navy who may take advantage of the privileges offered to them in Queensland, I would make a practical suggestion identical with an opinion expressed in the letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24th January 1857. These men would be called upon to serve only in case of war, when they might man coast batteries, and also the river steamers, surveying ships, and other vessels which would then be placed at the disposal of the naval officer commanding on the station. In time of peace they would pursue their ordinary avocations, under the general supervision of Lieut. G. Heath, R.N., employed by this Colony as Marine Surveyor, and who might organize them on a principle akin to that adopted for the Naval Coast Volunteers in England.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 29.

Enclosure in No. 29.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of QUEENSLAND, on the 7th January, No. 61/1.

At the Government House, Brisbane.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honourable the Vice-President.
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Circular Despatch (dated 10th August ult.) from the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart, enclosing a communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting to be informed of the views entertained by the Governments of the Australian Colonies on certain points adverted to by their Lordships, respecting the naval defence of this portion of the empire. At the same time his Excellency acquaints the Council with the substance of the information on this subject which he has received from the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria.

2. After mature deliberation on this question, which has been already several times before the Council in various shapes, and to which they have given that earnest attention which its importance demands, the Council observe that there is some difficulty in determining the precise points upon which the opinion of the Government of Queensland is requested.

3. If the Lords of the Admiralty conceive it to be probable that any of the Australian Colonies will establish a permanent local naval force, the Council cannot but think that their Lordships have formed that opinion upon very insufficient grounds. It would appear that the Government of Victoria simply designed, in the communication to which their Lordships refer, to ask for some Imperial recognition of a single armed vessel, which they maintain for the service of the Port of Melbourne, but which during the past year has been doing Imperial duty in the New Zealand war.

4. If the intention of the Admiralty is to recommend the establishment of a local Colonial squadron as a substitute, either in whole or in part, for the protection now afforded by vessels of the Imperial Navy, then the Council desire, most respectfully, but most earnestly to protest against the adoption by Her Majesty's Government of any such recommendation, as in the highest degree impolitic, and even fraught with peril, in its ultimate results, to the happy relations now existing between Australia and the parent State.

5. The late Duke of Wellington and many other high authorities have repeatedly pointed out that local Colonial forces whether naval or military, must necessarily be inferior in efficiency and discipline, and in character and tone, of both officers and men, to Imperial forces, periodically relieved, and that both reason and experience (as in the cases of the revolt in 1808 of the former New South Wales corps, and in the more recent disaffection of the local European regiments in India), combine to prove that such local European forces may become dangerous even to the integrity of the Empire. The arguments which prove the impolicy of creating a Colonial army apply with even greater force against the creation of a Colonial navy.

6. The Council beg to refer to the opinions on this whole subject expressed by them in their Minute of 14th February 1860 (enclosed in Sir G. Bowen's Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 30, of 4th April 1860). The protection of the Imperial forces by land and sea, and the grant to distinguished Colonists of Imperial honours, are now, practically, almost the only links which remain to connect the mother country with her great dependencies in Australia. The Council submit that it should be the policy of Her Majesty's Government to continue to imperialize (if the use of such a term may be allowed) these Colonies, and not to isolate them from each other and from the empire at large, by attempting the establishment of local Colonial forces, whether naval or military.

7. In a word, the Executive Council of Queensland consider that the true principles for the general defence of the empire, whether by land or sea, are those which were laid down by Lord Grey in his Despatch to the Governor of New South Wales of 21st November 1848, and more recently, during the session of 1860, by Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his speech on the abolition of local European forces in India; by Mr. Chichester Fortescue in his speech on Colonial defence, and in the Memorandum of Mr. T. F. Elliott (Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office), dated January 28, 1860, and comprised in the Parliamentary paper on the defence of the Colonies, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 4th May 1860. As for the theories advocated in the report of Mr. G. A. Hamilton and Mr. J. R. Godley, printed in that Parliamentary paper, the Council are of opinion that it would be simply impossible to carry them out in practice, and that, if it were possible so to carry them out, they would soon imperil the integrity of the empire.

8. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the above remarks are intended to apply chiefly to Colonial military and naval forces, composed entirely of Englishmen; not to such local forces, composed mainly of natives of the various dependencies, as reasons of climate and economy, or other special circumstances, may render desirable. To the latter class belong such local forces as the sepoy regiments in India, the Hottentot corps at the Cape, the Malay regiment at Ceylon, and the Native Police Corps of Queensland, a border force, which this Government maintains for the protection of the frontier settlers, and which is composed of aboriginal troopers under English officers. The last-named force costs this Colony about 17,000*l.* annually, and may fairly be said to be (like the frontier police at the Cape) a contribution towards the general defence of the empire, which it is necessary to protect from the numerous and hostile savages of this portion of Australia.

9. The Council find that this Colony paid during 1860, for armed protection (including English and Native Police, and arms, &c. for the Volunteer Corps) somewhat above 35,000*l.*, that is, somewhat above 1*l.* 4*s.* per head of its present population of less than 30,000 souls. It is calculated that the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland pay only about 18*s.* per head for protection, including the army, the navy, and the police of the three kingdoms. The people of Queensland, therefore, already pay about 6*s.* per head for protection more than what is paid by the people of the United Kingdom for that object. Moreover, the Government of Queensland has already officially intimated its readiness to defray one-half of the expense of the proposed nautical survey by the Admiralty of this part of Australia, and to contribute its fair proportion (on the same scale as that now in force in New South Wales) of the cost of any detachment of the Imperial Army, or of any vessels of the Imperial Navy, which may be employed, on its application, for its assistance and defence.

10. Moreover, by an Act passed in the first session of the Queensland Parliament, privileges in the acquisition of land equivalent to free grants of considerable value are offered to the officers and men of Her Majesty's Army and Navy who may settle in this Colony. And here the Council request that his Excellency the Governor will remove a misapprehension into which Her Majesty's Government would appear to have been led on this subject. From Mr. Murdoch's letter of 31st of July ult. (enclosed in Mr. Fortescue's Despatch to Sir G. Bowen, of 12th September ult.) it seems to have been assumed that grants of land in Queensland would be given in commutation of, and not in addition to Imperial naval and military pensions. It cannot, therefore, be too clearly pointed out, that this Colony has nothing whatever to do with the pensions paid out of the Imperial Exchequer to retired officers and men of Her Majesty's Army and Navy; that the public lands in this Colony are now entirely under the control of the local Colonial Legislature; and that far from objecting to such a course, this Government would prefer that pensioners who may take advantage of the privileges offered to them here, should retain their Imperial pensions. The proper system to follow in Queensland would be, not that formerly adopted in British America, but that recently adopted in New Zealand and in Western Australia. Retired soldiers and sailors could be located in this Colony in bodies, upon agricultural reserves, or in villages on the coast and rivers, and could still remain to a certain extent under military and naval discipline, according to regulations to be agreed upon by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

See Sir G. Bowen's Despatch No. 84, of 6th Oct. 1860, page 60.

11. In conclusion, the Council advise that his Excellency the Governor be pleased to communicate to Her Majesty's Government a copy of this Minute, as conveying, when read in connexion with the former Minute of 14th February ult., the opinion of the Government of Queensland on the general question of the military and naval defence of this Colony, an opinion which it is confidently believed is shared by the great body of the inhabitants of all the Australian Colonies.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON,
Clerk of the Council.

QUEENSLAND.
No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 9.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, February 12, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received April 18, 1861.)

* Pages 21&73. Enclosure.

REFERRING to my Despatches, No. 30,* of 4th April 1860, and No. 2,* of the 10th January 1861, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a further Minute of my Executive Council respecting the military protection of this Colony.

2. On the arrival of re-inforcements at Sydney, the Major-General commanding in Australia ordered that a detachment of the 12th regiment, consisting of one subaltern and 25 rank and file, should be sent to Brisbane; and this party accordingly arrived here on the 13th of last month.

3. My Government have felt some surprise at the contents of a letter which has been received by the Colonial Secretary of Queensland from the officer in charge of the Commissariat at Melbourne, in which a doubt is expressed as to whether the whole charge of the detachment is to be borne by this Colony. I concur with my Council in feeling assured that the intention of Her Majesty's Government is to extend to Queensland the principle already sanctioned for New South Wales and Victoria; that is, that a fixed Imperial contingent will be accorded to Queensland, as well as to the neighbouring Colonies. We submit that so soon as the arrival of reinforcements, or the conclusion of the New Zealand war, shall have replaced Her Majesty's troops in Australia on their normal footing, the Imperial contingent for Queensland should be one company of the line, to be stationed at Brisbane; the Imperial contingents for New South Wales and Victoria respectively being four companies of the line. This Colony will provide barracks, &c., and will pay Colonial allowances for one company, on the same scale as that now sanctioned in New South Wales.

4. It is stated that the Imperial Government has recently presented a supply of rifles to South Australia. Queensland has ordered a sufficient number of rifles for our volunteers at her own expense. But, seeing that this Colony has been founded and organized without the cost of one shilling to the United Kingdom; seeing, moreover, that the value of our exports and imports, chiefly to and from England, already far exceeds one million of pounds sterling annually, and is rapidly increasing, my Council deem it not unreasonable to apply to Her Majesty's Government for a few pieces of cannon for the defence of Brisbane. This city, the capital of the Colony, is situated on the river of the same name, about 20 miles from Moreton Bay, and competent military authorities are of opinion that the erection of a couple of batteries would place it in a state of tolerable security against external attack.

5. I beg to submit these applications of my Responsible Advisers for the favourable consideration of your Grace, viz., that one company of the line be the Imperial contingent for Queensland, to form the nucleus of our Rifle Volunteers, and that from 12 to 20 pieces of cannon be supplied to this Colony for the corps of Volunteer Artillery, which it is proposed to form. I would suggest that it will be probably sufficient for the defence of our rivers if 24-pounders be sent; such ordnance, in short, as is now superseded on the fortresses of the United Kingdom by guns of greater calibre and improved construction. I would recommend also that a few light field pieces be supplied; and that (if the request of my Council be granted), the cannon, with their carriages, &c., be shipped on board one of the vessels which Her Majesty's Emigration Board will charter for Moreton Bay in the course of the present year.

6. In conclusion, I will only add that the Executive Council of this Colony remark with perfect truth that Queensland is probably the only British Colony where there are no guns wherewith to fire a salute on the birthday of the Sovereign.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Encl. in No. 30.

At the Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, February 11, 1861.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honourable the Vice-President.
The Honourable the Attorney-General.
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

1. His Excellency the Governor informs the Council that, by order of the Major-General commanding in Australia, a detachment consisting of one subaltern and 25 rank and file have been sent to Brisbane. At the same time, his Excellency, at the instance of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, further consults the Council respecting a letter received by the Colonial Secretary from the officer in charge of the Commissariat at Melbourne, in which a doubt is expressed as to whether the *whole* charge of this detachment is not to be borne by this Colony.

2. After deliberation and examination of the documents bearing on this case, the Council express their surprise at any doubt having occurred on this point, to the officer in charge of the commissariat. The Council cannot but feel assured that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to provide a fixed Imperial contingent for Queensland, as well as for the neighbouring Colonies; and submit that this contingent should be one company of the line, to be stationed at Brisbane. This Colony (as has already been stated on several occasions) will provide barracks, &c., and will pay Colonial allowances, &c. for one company, on the same scale as that now sanctioned in New South Wales.

3. The Council are informed that the Imperial Government has recently presented a supply of rifles to South Australia. If this be the case, they deem it reasonable, looking to the circumstances of Queensland, to request his Excellency the Governor to apply, on behalf of this Colony, for a few pieces of cannon, indispensably necessary for the defence of Brisbane against external attack. Moreover, Queensland is probably the only British Colony where there are no guns wherewith even to fire a salute on the birthday of the Sovereign.

JOHN BRAMSTON,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 31.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 12.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, March 10, 1861.

(Received May 20, 1861.)

(Answered No. 19, June 21, 1861, page 94.)

MY LORD DUKE,

ON behalf of the Government of Queensland, I have the honour to request your Grace to point out to the Secretary for India, that—

A. A Sanatorium for invalid European soldiers from India could be formed with great ease and advantage in this Colony.

B. The cavalry in India could be supplied with horses from this Colony.

2. With regard to the first point, I would remark that the mean temperature of the year at Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is 68·7, almost exactly the same as that of Funchal, in the island of Madeira, which is 68·5. Brisbane enjoys the same repute for peculiar salubrity in Australia as Madeira enjoys in Europe, and is annually resorted to by invalids from all parts of the neighbouring colonies, as also from India and China.

3. Queensland is in the same isothermal belt with the Cape of Good Hope and Chili in the southern, and with Madeira and Algiers in the northern hemisphere. The territory of this Colony covers an area three times greater than that of France; and in so vast a space there are, of course, considerable varieties of temperature. The cooler table-land of the interior is separated from the warmer coast land by a "dividing range" of mountains, the Australian Cordillera. On the "Darling Downs," at an elevation of from 3,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea level, there is a delicious and bracing climate, which has been found peculiarly refreshing and re-invigorating by persons whose nerves and constitution have been shattered or weakened by long residence in tropical countries. The neighbourhood of the town of Warwick in the County Merivale (situated about 1,800 feet above the sea), has often been recommended by competent authorities, as remarkably well adaptedfor the formation of a sanatorium for European soldiers and sailors from India and China.

4. Now that a safe route through Torres Straits has been laid down by Captain Denham, of Her Majesty's surveying ship "Herald," Moreton Bay is of readier access from Hong Kong, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, than the harbours of any of the other principal Australian colonies. Invalids could be conveyed by steamer to Ipswich, a town placed at the head of the navigation of the river Brisbane, sixty miles from Moreton Bay. From Ipswich a good carriage road about seventy miles in length, already

QUEENSLAND.

leads to the Darling Downs; and, in all probability it will be replaced by a railway before many years elapse.

Sir G. Bowen to the Duke of Newcastle, No. 84, of 6th Oct. 1860, page 60.

5. I have already, in a previous Despatch, solicited the attention of your Grace, and of the Secretary of State for War, to the privileges in the acquisition of land secured by a recent Act of the Queensland Parliament to naval and military officers, and to soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's forces who may settle in this Colony. These privileges can be enjoyed by the Indian as well as by the other forces of Her Majesty.

6. With regard to the supply of horses for the cavalry in India, I have the honour to state that horse-breeding is carried on with great success by many of the principal settlers in Queensland, and that they would be glad to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities with a view to supplying regularly any number of horses that may be required. The animals could be shipped at either Moreton Bay, Port Curtis, or Keppel Bay.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

No. 32.

No. 32.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. Bowen to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 14.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, March 12, 1861.

My Lord Duke, (Received May 20, 1861.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter which has just reached me from Captain Denham, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's surveying ship "Herald," in which that officer gives a brief statement of the results of his soundings on the line of the proposed submarine telegraph between North Australia and Java.

2. Captain Denham will no doubt submit a more detailed report on his arrival in England, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In the meantime, I have only to repeat what I have already reported in former Despatches,* viz., that the natural and most easy line for the proposed Indo-Australian telegraph would be from a point on the shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria to Brisbane, the capital of Queensland; which will be, in the course of a few months from the present time, in immediate communication by electric wires with Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. It is proposed to extend forthwith the electric telegraph from Brisbane, across the settled districts of this Colony to Rockhampton, whence it is only about eight hundred (800) miles overland to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. A firm in Sydney has already offered to contract with my Government for the completion of this latter portion of the line, extending for the most part over a territory as yet unoccupied, at the rate of one hundred pounds (100*l.*) per mile. But we should not feel justified in undertaking, as yet, this last-mentioned part of the work (*i.e.* from Rockhampton to the Gulf of Carpentaria) without the co-operation of the other Australian Colonies, which have a nearly equal interest with Queensland in its completion.

* Sir G. Bowen to the Duke of Newcastle, No. 26, of 14th March 1860, page 12, and No. 38, of 26th April 1860, page 30.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Encl. in No. 32.

Enclosure in No. 32.

My Dear Sir George, "Herald," Sourabaya, Java, November 27, 1860.

By availing of the dying breath of the eastern monsoon, though under trying concern, latterly, lest it and our *water* should expire short of our distance from succour, I have brought on a track of positive and of negative soundings all the way to the Java eastern terminus of the electric wire at "Banjoewangie," in Baly Strait, from Cape York. Nothing could be more favourable for an electric cable bed than the depth and bottom of the Arafura sea (17 to 50 fathoms very gradually and upon mud) *until* you get abreast (17 miles distant) of Cape Van Diemen; then commences an irregularity of depths and abrupt elevations of coralline ridges which is quite disappointing in regard to connecting wtth Timor; the soundings jump in half a mile from 100 to 13 fathoms; the latter depth is too shallow, as the action of the swell is of sensible effect in point of abrasion at that depth, as is constantly experienced in the sheltered Java Sea, where the cable is frequently dislocated. As I drew towards Rotti, the south-western extreme of Timor, I found rough bottom in 400 fathoms; *that* we should not mind; but a cable hanging over precipitous ridges is out of the question, particularly when the summits of those ridges come within the abrasive action of the sea. I then continued my examination at a seven-league offing between Timor and Java, along the ocean aspect of the chain of Islands, and upon that track the least water I could find was 1,500 fathoms, the most I found was 3,000 fathoms. A cable might be laid *in shore* of my track, connecting Java with Timor

by a line down Baly Strait, where I found 282 fathoms upon mud; then along the southern face offing of Lomback, Sombarra, and Flores, to Koepang, then by land to the N.E. extreme of Timor, whence an oblique, E. by S. submarine direction across the Arafura sea by Cape Wessel to Cape York, or astation upon the eastern side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, where your Excellency's Government would consummate the enterprise. This would comprise 1,600 miles of distance, and require 2,000 miles of cable between Australia and Java.

To go *northward* of the islands by the Java and Flores sea, if practicable (?), would not be less, but if the fate of the transatlantic enterprise deters not, then a direct ocean-line from Baly Strait (Javas eastern terminus) to Swan River would be shorter still; thence overland to King George's Sound, and then by land or sea-bed to Adelaide.

Submitting the above for your information,

I remain, &c.
(Signed) H. M. DENHAM.

P.S.—I had the satisfaction of determining the ocean margin of the Great Barrier Reef and the remainder of the coral sea reefs after I left Sydney; and whilst at work in the Straits (Torres) as many as five ships in a week availed of the Denham route, leaving *acknowledgments* at Booby Island of their having done so.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 20.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, April 16, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received June 20, 1861.)

A GREAT impulse has naturally been given to the existing projects for the cultivation of cotton in Queensland by the news which reached Australia by the last mail, of probable disturbances in the United States of America, and of consequent insecurity in the supply of cotton from that country.

2. I beg to solicit attention to the report on the subject of cotton submitted more than a year ago, in my Despatch No. 11,* of 6th January 1860, and which your Grace caused to be published in the "Cotton Supply Reporter," and in the annual volume of the Emigration Commissioners. It is there mentioned that, soon after my assumption of office here, I urged the Cotton Supply Association (through Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester), to send out forthwith to Queensland an agent empowered to negotiate with the Colonial Legislature, to select land for purchase or lease, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the establishment of cotton plantations on an extensive scale. I further stated that, should the manufacturing interest in England do me the honour of adopting this suggestion, their agent would, on his arrival at Brisbane, receive every personal attention from my myself, and every facility from my government towards carrying out an object so beneficial both to the Colony and to the mother country.

* Page 6.

3. From intelligence received by the March mail, it appears that the principal manufacturers of Lancashire are at length fully alive to the peril of their hitherto almost exclusive reliance, for their raw material, upon the slave states of America. It is obvious that if my suggestion had been acted on a year ago, the foundation of a practically unlimited supply of cotton might already have been successfully laid in Queensland.

4. It is well known, through repeated experiments, that this soil and climate are eminently propitious to the growth of the cotton plant. Owing to the absence of the severe winter frosts of North America, it is here perennial, a great saving in labour. The samples of our cotton already sent to England have been pronounced by the most competent judges to be of the finest quality, and to be entitled to command the highest price in the home market. From the 28th parallel of south latitude to Cape York, the north-eastern extremity of Australia, there is, probably, the most extensive and magnificent field in the world for the prosecution of this enterprise. It lies for twelve hundred miles along the sea-board of the Pacific, near the banks of our rivers and the shores of our harbours, with easy access to water carriage, and to numerous ports of shipment; within fifty days of England by steam navigation, in a healthy and delightful climate, and under an English government, with English laws and institutions.

5. The subsequent experience acquired on my official tours throughout the greater part of the Colony have confirmed the views which I had formed when I first addressed your Grace on this subject. It appears to me that the cultivation of cotton may be carried on with success in Queensland on two different plans; first, in the temperate districts, or small farms occupied by European emigrants and their families, as is now done by German colonists in Texas, and, secondly, in the tropical districts, where the climate (though salubrious), is too hot for Europeans to work in the fields, on large plantations, and with Asiatic labour.

QUEENSLAND.

6. I observe that, at a public meeting recently held at Manchester, much stress was laid on the peculiar advantages of Queensland for the production of cotton, and that the importation of Chinese labourers for that object was strongly recommended, on the ground of the comparative proximity of the north-eastern shores of this continent to China, and of the emigration which has already taken place from thence to Australia. But I am bound to state, that owing to events which have happened in the neighbouring colonies, and to a variety of reasons, having reference chiefly to questions of character and social habits, the proposed importation of large bodies of Chinese would be regarded unfavourably by the people of this Colony. India is still more accessible than China, and it is generally believed that Hindoo coolies, as British subjects, and as already accustomed to English management, would be far preferable to Chinese; that they would be better adapted to the purpose required, would prove more tractable in themselves, and more suitable for field labour in a tropical or semi-tropical climate. Their comfort on the voyage, and their certainty of good treatment on arrival in Australia, could be guaranteed by regulations similar to those adopted for the large annual emigration from British India to Mauritius.

Enclosure.

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to H. Jordan, Esq.

7. From the enclosed letter of instructions from my government to the Queensland emigration agent in England, your Grace will learn the policy adopted by the legislature of this Colony with respect to the introduction of Asiatic labour. No impediments will be thrown in the way of individuals or of companies desirous of procuring that description of labour at their own cost; but premiums on emigration in the shape of land orders, will be given to Europeans alone. I beg leave here to mention that I would strongly recommend to English capitalists the importation of Maltese labourers. They are generally sober and industrious, and have been accustomed in their own country to the cultivation of cotton, in a climate closely resembling that of large districts of Queensland. Their native island is so much overpeopled, that labourers could probably be hired there for service in Australia, during a certain number of years, at comparatively cheap rates, while our system of giving a land order of the value of eighteen pounds sterling for every European imported into this Colony would amply repay the cost of their passage.

8. "Agricultural reserves" near the principal centres of population, and on the shores of our navigable rivers and harbours, have already been proclaimed and surveyed under a recent Act of the Queensland Parliament, and about a quarter of a million of acres are now open for free selection, at a fixed price of one pound per acre. There is no land-tax or other impost whatsoever on landholders, and purchasers can enter immediately into occupation, with the option of leasing contiguous allotments at almost nominal rents.

9. With the special view of giving further encouragement to cotton cultivation, a clause was inserted in the "Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1860," (24 Victoria, No. 15, section 21), empowering the Government during the first three years after the passing of the Act to issue land orders to the extent of ten pounds (10*l.*), and during the succeeding two years, land orders to the extent of five pounds (5*l.*), by way of premium, for every bale of good cleaned sea island cotton, weighing three hundred pounds (300 lbs.), which may be exported from this Colony to Great Britain. During the said periods one half the above premiums will be given for the common descriptions of cotton.

10. It may possibly be objected by superficial reasoners, that it is contrary to the principles of political economy to offer premiums or bounties, even during a short period, and with the sole object of naturalizing an important foreign industry in a new country admirably suited for it. This point was taken into consideration by myself and my government; and the following passage from Mr. J. Stuart Mills' work on Political Economy (Book V., chap. 10, section 1), appears to meet the case exactly, if "premiums" be only substituted for "protecting duties." "The only case in which, on mere principles of "political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is where they are imposed "temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation), in hopes of naturalizing a foreign "industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. The superiority "of one country over another in a branch of production, often arises only from having "begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part, or disadvantage on "the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country "which has this skill and experience yet to acquire, may in other respects be better adapted "to the production than those which were earlier in the field; and besides, it is a just "remark, that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of "production, than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that "individuals should, at their own risk, or rather to their certain loss, introduce a new manufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated "up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty, "continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in "which the nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment. But the pro-

" tection should be confined to cases in which there is good ground of assurance that " the industry which it fosters will, after a time, be able to dispense with it; nor should " the domestic producers ever be allowed to expect that it will be continued to them " beyond the time necessary for a fair trial of what they are capable of accomplishing."

11. It will, I think, be admitted that the government and legislature of this Colony have done all in their power to assist the mother country at the present crisis in the supply of the material of its principal and most important manufacture. Several individuals and companies in Queensland have, moreover, either already begun or are about to commence the cultivation of cotton. But the greater portion of the capital of Queensland is as yet invested in pastoral pursuits principally, in the production of wool; and my impression is, that the manufacturers of England must apply their own skill, enterprise, and money, if cotton is to be produced here rapidly and on a very extensive scale. The cultivation of cotton would in nowise interfere with the production of wool; for the cotton plant flourishes on the low grounds of the sea coast, where sheep do not thrive, and not on the downs and highlands of the interior, which are already occupied by the pastoral settlers. On the other hand, the increased population which would result from the spread of cotton plantations would afford a ready market for the fat cattle, a large proportion of which is now boiled down for the sake of the tallow alone.

12. I venture to suggest that it might be well that this Despatch should be published for general information (like my former communications on the same subject) in the "Cotton Supply Reporter," of Manchester, and in the annual report of the emigration commissioners.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

Enclosure in No. 33.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane,
16th April 1861.

SIR,

THE capabilities of Queensland as a cotton-producing Colony having been of late repeatedly urged in England, and the prospect of establishing a cotton growing interest upon a remunerative footing being at the present moment a consideration of much importance to the colony, the Government is desirous that your attention should be called to the matter, as bearing immediately upon the question of immigration, with the promotion of which you are charged.

The development of this enterprise to any considerable extent is, in the opinion of most experienced persons inseparably connected with the free introduction of labour, which is now almost unprecedentedly scarce, and especially with the introduction of such a description of labour as may be capable of enduring a tropical sun. It is highly probable, although not yet sufficiently proved, that English families may be able, in some districts of Queensland, to make the cultivation of cotton a profitable undertaking; and you will have already taken opportunities of explaining to intending immigrants the advantages offered by this colony in presenting for the selection of the agriculturist that large variety and combination of crops to which the peculiar conditions of our climate are favourable. But although the character of the cotton sent home from this colony has been now established for a considerable number of years, no attempt has been made, even in the cooler districts, to produce it in any quantity, and at the present high rate of wages it appears unlikely that persons will be found willing to venture upon the first experiment of what may eventually prove a remunerative business with European labour. Under these circumstances the desirability of introducing into this colony, with the sanction of the Imperial authorities, and under the conditions which have operated satisfactorily in Mauritius and other colonies, a supply of free Asiatic labour has been largely and attentively discussed.

I have therefore to direct your attention to the past action of the Parliament of Queensland in reference to this subject, to the further administrative provisions that may become requisite, and to probable effect that the introduction of a new race may have upon the circumstances of colonists already settled, and of future immigrants from England.

It will be within your recollection that the inquiries of the Select Committee of the Assembly upon immigration were recently directed, among other matters, to the question of the introduction of Coolie labour. The following is an extract from their report:—"Your committee would not recommend that any such immigration should be carried on in any way at the cost of the Government, but at the same time consider that no restriction should be thrown in the way of persons desirous of procuring such a description of labour at their own cost, and under the proper supervision of the Government." The Assembly having, by the adoption of this Report without a division, affirmed the reasonable and liberal proposition that there should be no obstacle to the importation by employers, at their own expense, of free Asiatic or other labour, this Government has in the first place to await the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the importation of Indian coolies, and thereupon to provide those regulations for the introduction and protection of such immigrants which have been approved in the case of other colonies. For the maintenance of contracts between employer and employed provision is made in the existing Masters' and Servants' Act.

QUEENSLAND.

You will observe that his Excellency's Government are not called upon, neither are they desirous to initiate legislation on the matter. They concur in the view of the committee that, in a colony enjoying self-government, the local legislature could not interfere with the freedom of a British subject to introduce as his servant either another British subject, or a foreigner with whom he has made a legitimate agreement; and they anticipate that the Imperial Government will extend to Queensland that concession by means of which other colonies with inferior advantages have become so prosperous.

For reasons which are well known to those who are acquainted with Australia, and which having reference to questions of character and social habits, I need not recapitulate, the introduction of Chinese is not looked upon with the same favour as that of Indian labour. Should the permission to import Indian coolies not be extended to this Colony, employers of labour may not improbably resort to those less desirable Asiatic races, without whose services the agricultural and even the pastoral occupation of our rich districts to the north of the tropic must proceed, if at all, but feebly and imperfectly. As you are aware, this has already been done to a limited extent in former years by pastoral settlers. And although prohibitory or protective measures would not be admitted into a British colony, except under strong pressure of exceptional circumstances, the recent experience of New South Wales and Victoria might entail upon the Government, in the event of a large Chinese immigration, the duty of initiating such controlling, and possibly, repressive regulations, as might effectually keep within bounds a class of settlers whose presence elsewhere in large numbers has been productive of much disorder and little advantage.

The question of Coolie immigration may therefore be summed up as follows:—The legislature has approved the introduction of immigrants from any country by private enterprise; his Excellency's Government will be prepared to control and supervise any kind of immigration according to its special circumstances, and it is believed that the Imperial Government will be willing to facilitate, as may be necessary, that particular kind of immigration for which the consent of the Secretary of State for India is required.

The introduction of Asiatic labour in any large quantities, would, however, materially influence the position and prospects of many of the labouring class, whether at present in this Colony, or about to proceed hither from England; and it is to this aspect of the question that the Government desires your particular attention. It is agreed by a portion of the press of this Colony, that the results of any introduction of coolie labour would be to injure the material, and degrade the social position of the European labourer. If this opinion were to go forth to England, and be left to pass uncontroverted, it might probably have a damaging effect upon immigration from the mother country to Queensland. But the argument is one which cannot be deemed in accordance with the principles of political economy, and what is practically more important, as being more intelligible to those most concerned, is not consistent with our knowlege of facts. In the Legislature of a neighbouring Colony, those who undertake to advocate the interests of the working man, but who are in danger of doing him serious injury, are now opposing any further immigration from Great Britain, as tending to lower the wages, and otherwise damage the prospects of those at present employed. And yet it is known that when labour was most plentiful in that Colony it was also best remunerated and most constantly required. In Mauritius and other British possessions, where the white labourer has found himself suddenly placed in competition with free Colonial labour, he has also found himself unexpectedly raised by the introduction of an inferior class to a higher social position, and, as a general consequence of the change, to places of greater trust, and increased emolument.

When labour is not obtainable in sufficient quantities, capital will not pass freely into the hands of the labourer; and the practical questions for this Colony are, shall the capital which may offer itself to Queensland be rejected as injurious to the people, and be sent to swell the prosperity of some other country, and shall the working man be kept in his present position, and precluded from the many ways of bettering his condition, which enterprise, population, and increased prosperity would open? These questions will probably be answered in the negative by most thinking minds.

You will probably have little difficulty in demonstrating to persons intending to emigrate, whether as capitalists or as labourers, that for the above and other obvious reasons (such as the reduction of the cost of living) their prospects would be bettered by a large simultaneous introduction of Indian labour; but you may also assure those who are disposed to view this movement with apprehension, that the amount of capital and labour at present available in Queensland is too small to work any sudden change; and that the moral and material results of the first experiments that may be made will be jealously watched by the Legislature and by the community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

H. Jordan, Esq., Emigration Agent for Queensland.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1. No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 6.)

SIR, Downing Street, April 11, 1860.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 5,* of the 19th of December, accompanied by copies of several Addresses presented to you on your assuming the Government of Queensland, and by copies of your answers. * Page 4.

I have laid this Despatch with its enclosures before the Queen.

The expressions of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and of goodwill towards yourself, contained in these Addresses from the inhabitants of Queensland on receiving their first Governor have been highly satisfactory to Her Majesty, and I cannot do otherwise than approve of the sentiments embodied in your replies. I trust that the new Colony has before it a long career of internal prosperity, and of friendly and advantageous relations with the other communities in Australia.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 2. No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 20.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 26, 1860.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 33,† of the 10th of April last, reporting the measures which you had taken for the formation of Volunteer Corps in Queensland, and enclosing a Proclamation which you had issued prescribing rules and regulations for their guidance. † Page 27.

I shall watch with interest your endeavours to give to the Colonists of Queensland the organization necessary to defend themselves against a foreign enemy.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

No. 3. No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY of STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 21.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 16, 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26,‡ of the 14th March last, intimating the readiness of your Executive Council to contribute an equitable proportion of the sum required for the conveyance of the mails between this country and Australia, and informing me of the views entertained by yourself and your Executive Council upon the general question of the postal and telegraphic arrangements most suited to the Colony under your government. ‡ Page 12.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 22.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 19, 1860.

* Page 25. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 32,* of the 7th April last, forwarding copies of the Addresses presented to you at the three towns of Warwick, Drayton, and Toowoomba, with copies of your replies upon the occasion of your recent official tour of inspection.

2. I have to express to you my satisfaction at the loyalty and good feeling evinced in these Addresses, and I have further to add, that I have read with interest the account of your proceedings contained in your Despatch under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 23.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 23, 1860.

† Page 16. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 29,† of the 4th April, reporting the arrival at Port Curtis of the survivors from the shipwreck of the "Sapphire," in Torres Straits.

You observe that the circumstances connected with this disastrous shipwreck tend to confirm you in the opinion, which you suggested in a former Despatch, that the establishment of a small station at Cape York, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Torres Straits, is deserving of consideration, and you state your intention of consulting Sir William Denison, and recommending the Queensland Legislature to appoint a committee to inquire into the subject.

I shall bring this question under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, but in the meantime I shall be glad to learn the result of your correspondence with the Governor-General, and the decision of the Queensland Parliament.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 26.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 25, 1860.

‡ Page 36. I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 49,‡ of the 6th of June last, forwarding a copy of the Speech with which you opened the first Session of the first Parliament of Queensland, together with copies of the Addresses presented to you in reply by both Houses of the Legislature.

I have perused your Speech with pleasure, and also the answers of the Legislative Council and Assembly. With respect to the character of the speeches which the governor of a colony under a representative constitution should address, in Her Majesty's name, to the Legislature, I agree with you that upon those, as upon other occasions, he should, as far as may be practicable, keep himself aloof from and above the party feelings of the moment. But beyond this general observation it would, I think, be inexpedient for the Secretary of State to prescribe rules to a governor as to the manner in which his addresses should be framed, where so much must depend upon local circumstances and his own discretion.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 27.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 26, 1860.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 45,* of the 18th of May last, reporting the result of the election for the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and the return of the three gentlemen who constitute your Executive Council. I have in reply to express my satisfaction at the orderly manner in which these elections have been conducted.

* Page 31.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c.

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 29.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 28, 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 46,† of the 21st of May last, reporting the nomination of the first Legislative Council of Queensland, and the acceptance by Sir C. Nicholson of the office of President, I beg you will state to Sir C. Nicholson that Her Majesty's Government warmly appreciate the generous manner in which he has placed his services at the command of the Colony, and that they anticipate that the newly convened Legislature will derive the greatest advantage from his ability and experience, and the community from the example of his public spirit.

† Page 32

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. LEWIS.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c.

No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from C. FORTESCUE, Esq., M.P., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 32.)

SIR, Downing Street, September 12, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 30,‡ of the 4th of April, respecting the military defence of Queensland; and, with reference to that part of it which relates to the settlement on the public lands of the Colony of retired soldiers and sailors, I am to transmit, for your information, the copy of a report which has been furnished by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject.

‡ Page 21.

31st July 1860.

I am also to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has stated, in reply to the reference which was made to that office, that he considers that the result of the experience obtained in the settlement of discharged soldiers in British North America, as shown by the Emigration Commissioners, is conclusive against a renewal of the experiment in Queensland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c.

QUEENSLAND.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

SIR, Emigration Office, July 31, 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of 17th instant, referring for report an extract of a Despatch from the Governor of Queensland, in which it is proposed that encouragement should be given for the settlement in that Colony of discharged soldiers and sailors, by extending to them the privileges in the acquisition of land now granted to officers of Her Majesty's army and navy.

2. The settlement of discharged soldiers in the colonies is a question on which much experience has been obtained. After the close of the American war in 1783, large numbers of the soldiers and militia who had been engaged in it received, on their discharge, grants of land in Upper and Lower Canada. At a much more recent period, viz., in 1830, arrangements were adopted for allowing pensioned soldiers to commute their pensions for a passage to Canada and a grant of Crown lands in that Colony. In neither case was the scheme successful. The soldiers discharged at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, to whom grants were made of probably not much less than 1,000,000 acres, were found upon subsequent inquiry to have generally disposed of their land for an inadequate consideration to land jobbers. The case of the pensioners sent out between 1830 and 1833 was still worse. Before two years had passed they were in a state of utter destitution—they were described as of improvident and intemperate habits, unable to bring their grants into cultivation, or to earn a living as labourers, and unfit, from their habits, to be employed as domestic servants. The result of the arrangement was thus described by the Earl of Durham*:—

* Parliamentary Paper, No. 248 of 1839, p. 43.

"The English public it is true, to a certain extent, reaped the anticipated advantages of the "arrangement by being relieved from the payment of these pensions; but to the pensioners the "result has been disastrous in the highest degree, and instead of proving a benefit they have been a "heavy burden to the colonies to which they were sent." He adds: "Great numbers perished "miserably in the two years of cholera, or from diseases engendered by exposure and privation, and "aggravated by their dissolute habits."

3. It seems to be established by these experiments, that although pensioners settled under the system adopted in New Zealand, Western Australia, and elsewhere, where they are still, to a certain extent, under military discipline, and are located in a body, form a valuable class of settlers; individual soldiers attracted to a new country by the promise of a grant of land are exactly the reverse; unaccustomed to solitude and isolation, and ill prepared by their former life to provide for themselves, they are unable to bear up against the difficulties of such a condition, and fall into intemperate habits, or abandon their land in despair. With the experience which has been already obtained on this subject, I do not think it would be right to attempt to induce discharged soldiers to settle in Queensland. To do so, it would be necessary that they should commute their pensions, which, in the probable event of their unsuccess, would leave them destitute. In the case of those who emigrated to Canada, the British Government was compelled eventually to undertake the issue to them of clothes and provisions to save them from absolute starvation.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from C. FORTESCUE, Esq., M.P., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 36.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 14, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 55,† of the 11th July last, reporting the proceedings of the two branches of the Legislature of Queensland, upon the opening of their first session, and to express his satisfaction at learning the spirit in which these proceedings are conducted.

† Page 45.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from C. FORTESCUE, Esq., M. P., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 37.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 29, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 59,‡ of the 6th August last, calling his attention to the necessity which exists for stationing a small detachment of troops in Queensland.

‡ Page 47.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that it has always been the intention of Her Majesty's Government that a small detachment of soldiers should be placed at Brisbane. The colonists of Queensland must, however, be aware that at the present moment it is impossible to say what force may be indispensable in New Zealand, or how soon the distribution of Her Majesty's military forces in the Australian colonies may be replaced on its regular footing.

3. I am to add that, in compliance with your request, the Secretary of State has forwarded an extract from your Despatch to the Secretary of State of War with an intimation that he will be glad to find that Mr. Sidney Herbert is able to expedite the order, which has been given, for breech-loading rifles for Queensland.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from C. FORTESCUE, ESQ., M.P., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 39.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 12, 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 64,* of the 13th August last, reporting generally upon the subject of mail postal routes.

* Page 51.

2. With reference to the recent arrangements which have been entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the mails between this country and Australia, I am to inform you that the whole subject will not fail to receive the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

3. In the event of the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand concurring in the opinion expressed by the Legislature of Queensland for the establishment of a second line of steamers *viâ* Torres Straits and Singapore, I am to observe that the co-operation of the French settlement at New Caledonia, and the Dutch settlements in the Indian Archipelago, should be invited through the medium of Her Majesty's Government, and by its authority, and not by the Local Government.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 42.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 26, 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 63,† of the 11th of August, enclosing the supplement to the Queensland Government Gazette, containing the new Commission of the Peace issued for that Colony.

† Page 47.

2. With regard to the constitutional question raised in your Despatch, as to the amount of influence to be exercised by the Governor of a colony in which representative institutions are established, I have to observe that the position defined by you is one which may be occupied by a Governor with great propriety and with the utmost advantage to the colony over which he presides—its rights and duties being at once sustained and limited by the necessity of finding support in an enlightened public opinion and the services of ministers capable of carrying on the government of the colony with the concurrence of the legislature.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 43.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 26, 1860.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 72,‡ of the 18th of September last, forwarding a copy of the speech with which you closed the first session of the Legislature of Queensland, together with a copy of the reply of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

‡ Page 53.

I am glad to learn that so good an understanding prevails between the executive Government and the two branches of the Legislature of the Colony.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir G. F Bowen, &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 15.

No. 15.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, dated Downing Street, February 26, 1861, No. 3.

I DO not doubt that the measures passed respecting the alienation and occupation of land have been well considered, and I hope that they may be effectual for the settlement in Queensland of questions which are the source of great difficulties in Colonies somewhat differently circumstanced. I enclose the copy of a letter, addressed by my direction to the War Office and Admiralty, with an extract from a report addressed to me by the Chairman of the Emigration Board, by which you will perceive to what extent I have been able to give effect to your wishes respecting the encouragement of military and naval immigration.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Encl. 1 in No. 15.

SIR, Downing Street, February 25, 1861.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the consideration of Lord Herbert, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Queensland, enclosing an Act, which has been passed by the Legislature of that Colony, intituled "An Act to provide for the Alienation of Crown Lands."

I am further to enclose an extract of a report from the Emigration Commissioners, to whom that Despatch was referred.

In accordance with the wish expressed by Sir George Bowen, his Grace would call Lord Herbert's attention to the privileges granted under certain conditions, by the 18th and 19th clauses of this Act, to military officers, and to soldiers discharged with good characters. The Duke of Newcastle cannot but anticipate that the considerations alleged by Mr. Murdoch, in his report, would be held to involve serious objections against interference on the part of the home Government, with regard to the scheme in question, but his Grace has not thought these objections such as would justify him in refusing to submit the plan for Lord Herbert's decision thereon.

In connexion with this subject, I am to refer you to my letter of the 14th, and to Sir E. Lugard's reply of the 21st of August last.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, (Signed) F. ROGERS.
War Department.

(A similar letter was also addressed to the Admiralty.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

Encl. 2 in No. 15.

(Extract.)

SIR, Emigration Office, January 29, 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of 16th instant, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Queensland, with an Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, intituled "An Act to provide for the Alienation of Crown Lands."

2. The principal provisions of this Act are as follows:—It provides that the Crown lands shall be sold by auction, at a price not less than 1*l.* an acre; but that lands once put up to auction and not sold, may be disposed of by private contract; that one-tenth of the purchase-money shall be paid at the time of sale, and the residue within one month; that the Governor shall make reserves for town sites and other public purposes; and also agricultural reserves, to be disposed of on special conditions; that lands contiguous to farms may be leased to a limited extent, with a right of pre-emption; that lands comprised within town sites, on which improvements had been made before the passing of the Act, may be sold to the owner of such improvements at a fair valuation; that land orders, of the value of 18*l.* may be issued to any immigrant of the labouring class, proceeding to the Colony at his own expense, or to the person paying for his passage; and a further order of the value of 12*l.* to the immigrant, after a residence of two years; that land orders of the value of 10*l.* for the first three years, and 5*l.* for the next two years, may be given as a premium for every bale of cotton, the produce of the Colony, exported to Great Britain; that the privileges heretofore granted to naval and military officers in the Australian Colonies shall be maintained in Queensland, and that remissions of purchase-money, to the extent of 50*l.*, shall be granted to officers of seven years' service, not included in preceding regulations; and to soldiers and sailors discharged with good characters, if in sound health, and not more than 45 years of age, on condition that when called on for the defence of the Colony they will be prepared to serve.

3. The latter are the only provisions of the Act which require special notice. In his Despatch transmitting it, Sir G. Bowen requests that the attention of the Secretary of State for War, and the Lords of the Admiralty should be called to these provisions, and expresses a hope that the War Office will soon be able to propose the conditions of service to be attached to the privileges granted to discharged soldiers.

4. The Act was passed and the Despatch written before Sir G. Bowen received the Despatch from the Secretary of State of 12th September last, explaining the objections to the scheme of encouraging

the immigration of discharged soldiers and sailors by free grants of land, which the experience of other Colonies has shown to exist. It is not necessary to restate those objections, but as Sir G. Bowen may probably argue that the scheme contemplated by the Act is free from those objections, inasmuch as it provides that none shall be entitled to its benefits who have not good characters and sound health, or who are above 45 years of age, it may be well to point out that the scheme which failed so signally in 1830–3 was framed with at least equal care, and the precautions against its abuse were apparently as perfect and administered with as entire good faith as could be desired. The causes of failure were inherent in the scheme itself; they arose from the improvident and dependent habits which a long military service is calculated to engender, from the inability of men who have passed the best years of their lives in barracks and among crowds to support the isolation of settlement in a new country, and from the disposition to intemperance which generally prevails among soldiers. It can scarcely be said that these causes of failure have ceased to exist, and it would be unreasonable to expect that what failed then in Canada would succeed now in Queensland. The emigration of pensioners to New Zealand to which Sir G. Bowen refers was conducted on principles inapplicable to what is proposed in the Queensland Act. In that case the pensioners were enrolled for seven years, were sent out as a military body under the command of their own officers, and were subject during their enrolment to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in the same way as other soldiers. They were not located each on his own grant from which to draw his subsistence, but were established in a body in cottages with small gardens found them at the public expense, and were encouraged to work for wages, with a guarantee that if they could not find work for themselves the Government would find it for them. These men, therefore, for the first seven years of their settlement were continually under the control and protection of the Government, and whatever may have been the result of the arrangement as regards them, it affords no argument in favour of that now under consideration.

5. * * * * Unless the above provisions are published by authority, and direct encouragement is held out to discharged soldiers, it is very unlikely that any number of them will proceed to Queensland. If any do they will probably be the more enterprising and energetic who, in spite of their military career, may turn out good settlers. No harm, therefore, need be anticipated from the operation of these provisions. But that part of the scheme which contemplates a special obligation on this class of settlers to come forward for the military defence of the Colony would of course be inapplicable unless the numbers were larger than they are likely to be, and their grants contiguous.

* * * * *

T. F. Elliot, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.

No. 16. No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen.

(No. 4.)

Sir, Downing Street, February 26, 1861.

I have received your Despatch No. 79,* of the 30th September last, proposing that the Western boundary of Queensland, which is now held to be the 141st degree of East longitude, should be advanced, if not to the 129th at least to the 138th meridian, so as to include the "Plains of Promise," as they are called, and the "Investigator Road" in the Gulf of Carpentaria. * Page 56.

You are, perhaps, unaware that since the possibility of traversing the interior of the continent has been established, the Governor of South Australia has proposed the annexation to that Colony of part of the territory which you desire to obtain for Queensland. Certain gentlemen in Victoria are also desirous of forming a settlement on the northern coast of Australia. You yourself suggest the formation of a new Colony in those parts, and though it would be unsafe in my opinion to adopt your suggestion of sending convicts to such a latitude, and inexpedient to do so while Western Australia is insufficiently supplied with convict labour, and in the absence of any expression of opinion from the Queensland Legislature, yet it is, no doubt, conceivable that persons of European origin may find it for their interest to plant themselves there in sufficient numbers to justify and require a separate Government.

But all these considerations render it very unadvisable to anticipate the course of events by hastily attaching any part of North Australia to a Colony to which its permanent annexation might prove undesirable. And I will add generally, that while I should always be desirous that the establishment of a Government should either precede or at least closely follow the actual settlement of any district, I think it very inexpedient to entangle Her Majesty's Government in any arrangement which may turn out inconvenient, on the ground of mere anticipations, or projects, or on notions of fitness founded on our present geographical knowledge.

I may add, that at the present moment some doubts have been suggested whether Her Majesty can legally annex any further territory to the existing Colony of Queensland. If these doubts are found to have any foundation, I shall probably submit to Parliament a

QUEENSLAND.

Bill which will remove them and will enable Her Majesty to deal with that part of the continent which is as yet practically unattached to any Government in such manner as the convenience of its inhabitants may from time to time require.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen,
&c. &c.

P.S. I take this opportunity of acknowledging your Despatch, No. 92, of the 8th of December last. The information conveyed in it, interesting as it is, does not make it necessary for me to modify the opinions which I have expressed in this Despatch. I shall not fail to communicate to the Admiralty and Geographical Society the report of the proceedings of the "Spitfire," and to Sir W. Hooker, Dr. Muellin's essay on the plants collected during the expedition.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 7.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 6, 1861.

* Page 64.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 90,* of the 4th of December, transmitting copies of Addresses presented to you during your recent official tour of inspection in the central and northern districts of Queensland, together with a memorandum by Mr. Gregory on the three ports of Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gladstone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen,
&c. &c.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 11.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 24, 1861.

† Page 60.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 6th October last, No. 84,† with reference to the privileges to be granted in Queensland to Military and Naval officers and men under the provisions of the Act "to provide for the alienation of "Crown lands."

‡ Page 88.

In my Despatch of the 26th ultimo, No. 3,‡ I forwarded to you a copy of a letter addressed by my desire to the War Office and the Admiralty on the subject. I now transmit to you copy and extract of the answers received from those departments, from which you will learn that Her Majesty's Government do not propose to take any steps for the encouragement of the project under the 18th and 19th clauses of the Act, whether by promulgating the conditions or otherwise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen,
&c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 18.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Major-General Sir E. LUGARD, K.C.B., to Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, War Office, March 7, 1861.

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Queensland, in which he requests that the attention of the Secretary of State for War and of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may be drawn to such portions of an Act recently passed by the Colonial Legislature as confer certain privileges in the acquisition of land on officers and discharged soldiers and sailors, the object of these enactments being to give legal validity to the scheme of military colonization which had been previously communicated by Sir George Bowen to Her Majesty's Government.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Duke of Newcastle that Lord Herbert considers the objections to the scheme of settling retired soldiers on the public lands of the colony, which he finds stated in the present and former Reports addressed to the Colonial Office by the Emigration Commissioners, are too strong and well-founded to justify any steps being taken by Her Majesty's Government for the encouragement of the project, whether by promulgating the conditions of settlement or otherwise.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

QUEENSLAND.

Encl. 2 in No. 18.

SIR, Admiralty, March 8, 1861.

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Queensland, in which he transmitted an Act which had been passed by the Legislature of the Colony, to provide for the alienation of Crown lands, the 18th and 19th clauses of which Act provide for remission of purchase money to officers of the army or navy, and for land orders being given to soldiers or sailors who have been discharged with certificates of good conduct; and my Lords having also had under their consideration the Report which you sent to them from the Emigration Commissioners on the Act generally, but especially on the clause respecting discharged soldiers and sailors, I am commanded by my Lords to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that although they would not wish to take any steps to prevent either officers or men who have retired from Her Majesty's service from availing themselvs of the advantages which the Colonial Government may be desirous of holding out to them, yet, having reference to the considerations advanced by Mr. Murdoch, my Lords are clearly of opinion that it will be inexpedient that there should be any active interference on the part of the Home Government on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 26, 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 52,* of 30th June last, in which you forward Addresses to the Queen from both Houses of the Legislature of Queensland, expressing to Her Majesty their gratitude for "the gracious and liberal concession" which she has made to the inhabitants of that portion of Her dominions, by raising it to the rank of a British Colony.

* Page 44.

Nothing can be more appropriate than the language and spirit of these Addresses to an occasion which promises to be a memorable one in the history of the British Empire in Australia, and I am commanded by the Queen to inform you, and through you the Parliament of Queensland, that She has received them with great satisfaction; Her Majesty does not doubt that the feelings of the Parliament and people of the young Colony towards Herself and the mother country are fitly symbolized by its name, and she trusts that, under the Divine blessing, they may long continue to form a bond of union between the two countries, and so contribute to the honour and welfare of both.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen,
&c. &c.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 15.)

SIR, Downing Street, April 26, 1861.

I HAVE received your Despatch of 18th December last, No. 97,† enclosing the copy of a memorial addressed to you by Sir C. Nicholson and others, on the subject of the introduction into Queensland of Coolie labourers from India. Before your Despatch reached me I had received a similar application from a number of gentlemen in this country interested in the Colony of Queensland, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

† Page 71.

The application of the memorialists, both in the Colony and here, is not that any portion of the public revenue of Queensland should be applied to the importation of Indian labourers, but that facilities may be granted to residents in that Colony to import labourers at their own expense in the same manner as has been conceded to planters in Mauritius The Secretary of State for India having consented to instruct the Government of India to sanction emigration to Queensland on this principle, provided the same arrangements are there made for the protection of immigrants as exist in Mauritius and the West Indies, I proceed to explain the nature of those arrangements and the system under which immigration, at the expense of the planters and under engagements made in India, has been established in Mauritius. It will be for you, and the local legislature, to adapt those arrangements to the circumstances of Queensland. For your assistance in so doing I

Queensland. enclose copies of the principal laws on the subject enacted in the West Indies and Mauritius.*

The emigrants for the West Indies and Mauritius are collected in India under the direction of agents appointed and paid by the respective colonies, but approved by the Government of India. They are received into depôts at the port of departure, and are there maintained at the expense of the colony for which they are engaged till they can be embarked. Before embarkation they are subjected to a medical examination, and steps are taken to ascertain that they understand where they are going, and on what terms. They are conveyed to their destination in ships chartered by the agents (or in the case of the West India Colonies by the Emigration Commissioners) under regulations prescribed by laws of the Indian legislature, and it is required that every body of males should be accompanied by a certain proportion of females, which at present is fixed at 25 per cent.

On their arrival in the colony the immigrants, as you will perceive from the accompanying laws, are indentured to employers for a period virtually of five years, during which they are to receive lodging, medical attendance, and (subject in some cases to a small deduction for these) the same wages as unindentured labourers on the same estate. At the end, however, of the third and fourth years' service they may demand to be transferred to another employer of their own choosing, or, on making a money payment, to be released altogether from their engagement. This payment varies in the different colonies, the principle being to calculate it with reference to the expense of the introduction of the immigrant, so that each yearly payment should equal about one-fifth of that expense. The Government has large powers of cancelling any contract in case of misconduct by master or servant, and estates to which Coolies are allotted are visited periodically by a government officer, called in the West Indies the Immigration Agent, in the Mauritius the Protector of Immigrants—who is empowered to determine disputes and required to report periodically to the Governor. At the end of his five years' service the Cooly is at liberty to return to his own country at his own expense, and in the West Indies, after a further five years' residence, he is entitled to claim a back passage at the expense of the colony. From Mauritius no back passage is given by the colony, the communication being constant and the cost so trifling (little more than 1*l.*) that the Indian can with ease pay for it out of his savings; but as the expense from Queensland would probably be much more and the communication infrequent and uncertain, it would be necessary that in that colony security should be taken for the reconveyance of the people to their own country at the expense of the colonists, should they desire it, after a certain period of service and residence. In the West Indies this security is obtained by imposing on the colonial governments the duty of sending the Coolies back to India.

In respect to the mode in which that portion of the immigration which is imported exclusively at the expense of the employers is recruited and engaged in India, I enclose for your information the copy of an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Mauritius in 1858, and of the regulations issued under it by the Governor.* Into the West Indies there is no similar immigration. The Ordinance, as you will perceive, legalises contracts of service made in India for periods not exceeding three years, requires the employer to pay the passage of immigrants engaged for him and of their proportion of females, and, in the event of the immigrant leaving his service at the end of the first indenture, assigns to the employer the stamp duty to be paid by the next employer, or the commutation to be paid by the immigrant for the remaining two years of industrial service. The regulations provide that persons desirous of engaging immigrants shall make application for that purpose to the Protector, giving a bond for the expenses to be incurred, that they may also name special agents to collect the immigrants, who, if not disapproved of by the Protector in the colony or the Emigration Agent in India, shall receive licences to recruit emigrants; that, however, the Emigration Agent shall have full power to suspend or withdraw the licence of any agent who may misconduct himself, that the wages and allowances of emigrants so engaged shall be either according to the Government scale or equivalent to it, that where special agents are not employed the collection of the emigrants shall be conducted exclusively by agents employed by the Colonial Government, and that in all cases the Emigration Agent shall ascertain before any contract is completed that the emigrant understands its nature and effect. The regulations further provide for the case of an employer failing to take up emigrants engaged for him, for the registering of contracts, and for other matters of detail on which it is unnecessary for me to remark. Those provisions sufficiently explain themselves.

Before emigration from India to Queensland can be allowed by the Indian Government it will be necessary that laws should be passed by the Colonial Legislature, similar in their pro-

* Not printed.

visions to those which I enclose. Under ordinary circumstances it would likewise be required that Her Majesty's Government should have an opportunity of considering those laws before instructions are issued to the Indian Government for the opening of the emigration. But as that would involve considerable delay, I shall communicate the substance of this Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, and request him to consider whether the Governor-General might not, without risk, be instructed, on receiving from you the copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Queensland in which the provisions approved in respect of emigration to the West Indies and Mauritius are substantially embodied, to take the necessary steps for allowing emigration from India to Queensland. But, if this is done, it must be understood that until Her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of considering the Act the allowance of the emigration is provisional only. In regard to any subsequent Acts, which may hereafter be passed by the Legislature, by which either the collection of emigrants in India or their management in the colony may be affected, I must point out that as the Government and Legislature of Queensland are less under the control of the Home Government than those of the other colonies to which Indian emigration is carried on, it will be your duty to reserve any such Acts for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and the emigration must be considered as liable to be discontinued if experience should show that either on account of such legislation, or for any other reason, it is found to be prejudicial to the immigrant.

Whenever the emigration shall be set on foot, it will be your first duty to appoint an Emigration Agent for the colony at each port from which emigrants are to be obtained. Such Agents, as I have stated, must be approved by the Indian Government, and if, therefore, you select them in the colony it would be necessary that you should furnish the Indian Government with the fullest information in your power to enable it to judge of their qualifications for the service.

I have requested the Emigration Commissioners to communicate with Mr. Austin, the Emigration Agent of the West Indies in China, as to the best mode of conducting emigration from that country to Queensland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE undersigned, employers of labour, and others interested in the welfare of the Colony of Queensland, beg respectfully to represent to your Grace,—

"That the existing laws of India prohibit the emigration of the labouring classes of that country to the Australian colonies."

"That the Colony of Queensland, situated between the parallels of 28th and 10th degrees of southern latitude, is, from its tropical position, well adapted for the reception of Coolies from India, whose condition would be materially improved by the much higher rate of wages to be obtained there than in their own country."

"That the work required to be performed in the tending of sheep and the cultivation of cotton, would be comparatively light, such occupation being in general unsuited to the more active and energetic European, whilst the great heat of a tropical sun renders the pursuit of out-door work unhealthy, if followed with any degree of constancy during the hottest period of the year."

"That a rapid developement of the resources of the Colony in the growth of cotton and other tropical produce would follow the introduction of Coolie labour, without which such cultivation could not be carried on from the scarcity of labour and the consequent high rate of wages."

"That as complete legal protection would be ensured to the Coolie as hitherto to the Chinese or European."

The undersigned respectfully request that your Grace will be pleased to recommend that the Council of India should take early steps towards the removal of such restrictions as interfere with the voluntary emigration of coolies, and their introduction by private means from India to the Colony of Queensland, subject to such conditions and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the benefit and welfare of the emigrant :—

LOUIS HOPE.
FRED. W. BIGGE.
AHR. BONAR.
W. O'GRADY HALY.
H. MACDONALD.
JOHN PETER.
ALFRED J. CHURCHILL.
HENRY HUGHES, Chairman of the Peel River Company.
EUSTACE ANDREWS, Chairman of the North British Australian Company.
J. ALEXANDER BELL.
FREDK. MANGLES.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN.

(No. 19.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 21, 1861.

I REFERRED to the Secretary of State for India in Council your Despatch, No. 12,* of the 10th of March last, respecting the establishment in Queensland of a Sanatorium for Her Majesty's European forces in India, and also respecting the supply of horses which the Colony can furnish for the Indian cavalry, and I enclose for your information a copy of the letter which has been received in reply.

* Page 77.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

SIR, India Office, June 15, 1861.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated 4th inst., transmitting a Despatch from the Government of Queensland, pointing out the advantages offered by that Colony for forming a Sanatorium for Her Majesty's European forces in India, and also its great capabilities for furnishing horses for the cavalry.

In reply, I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to state that proposals have been submitted from time to time for the establishment of Sanatorium at the British Colonies* for the European troops in India, which it has not been thought necessary to adopt, and that a similar opinion is entertained with respect to the proposal now submitted.

I am directed to add that the importation of horses for the mounted branches of the army in India is no longer required.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

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* Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania, New Zealand.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ANTIGUA, MONTSERRAT, AND NEVIS.

ACCOUNT (pursuant to the Act of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 63), intituled, "An Act for Granting Relief to the Islands of *Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica,* and *Montserrat,*" of all SUMS ADVANCED to those Islands, and of all SUMS REPAID by reason of such Advances, with the INTEREST paid thereon, during the Year ending the 5th January 1861.

	Antigua.	Montserrat.	Nevis.
	£.	£.	£.
Original Advances - - - - - -	100,000	23,000	12,000
Repaid to 5 January 1860 - - -	60,000	5,750	5,960
Amount outstanding on 5 January 1860 -	40,000	17,250	6,040
Principal repaid during the year to 5 January 1861 - - - - - - - -	5,000	126	600
Balance outstanding on 5 January 1861 - - - - - - £.	35,000	17,124	5,440
Interest paid during the year to 5 January 1861 - - - - - - £.	£. s. d. 1,300 - -	£. s. d. 523 5 -	£. s. d. 175 - -

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 18 February 1861.

F. PEEL.

TOBAGO, BRITISH GUIANA, AND TRINIDAD.

ACCOUNT (pursuant to Act of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 22), intituled, "An Act for Granting Relief to the Island of *Tobago,* and for aiding the Colonies of *British Guiana* and *Trinidad* in raising Money for the promotion of Immigration of Free Labourers," of all SUMS ADVANCED to the said Islands or Colony; and of all SUMS REPAID by reason of such Advances, with the INTEREST paid thereon, during the Year ending 5th January 1861.

	Tobago.	Trinidad.	British Guiana.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Original advances - - - - - -	20,000 - -	64,073 - 8	70,000 - -
Repaid to 5 January 1860 - - -	10,357 10 -	23,000 - -	- Nil.
Amount outstanding on 5 January 1860 -	9,642 10 -	41,073 - 8	70,000 - -
Principal repaid during the year to 5 January 1861 - - - - - - - -	1,021 17 2	- Nil. -	- Nil.
Balance outstanding on 5 January 1861 - - - - - - £.	8,620 12 10	41,073 - 8	70,000 - -
Interest paid during the year to 5 January 1861 - - - - - - £.	260 - -	1,642 18 4	2,800 - -

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 18 February 1861.

F. PEEL.

ACCOUNT (pursuant to Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 63) of all Sums Advanced to the Islands of *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, and *Nevis*, and of all Sums Repaid by reason of such Advances, with the Interest Paid thereon, during the Year ending 5 January 1861; and similar Account (pursuant to Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 22) for *Tobago*, *British Guiana*, and *Trinidad*.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *February* 1861.